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THE TIMES

This dangerous drain from the Services, page 18

Ethiopia says its troops have retaken Jijiga

e key town of Jijiga, taken by the Somalis in ptember, has been recaptured by Ethiopian rces, according to the Ethiopian Government. e Somalis have denied that Jijiga has fallen t say heavy fighting is going on in the area. ey said yesterday that 15,000 Russians, bans and other forces were involved on the e of the Ethiopians.

Russians and Cubans reported in offensive

David Spanier
lomatic Correspondent

thiopian regular forces, ported by the people's Mili- have recaptured Jijiga, y key town in the Ogaden re Somali troops had been ng to hold their line inst an Ethiopian counter- ck launched in early Janu-

ccording to the Ethiopian bassy in London, Ethiopian ces now have total control Jijiga and all its surround- s. The fighting for this stra- ic point, which opens the to the Somali border, and resents the last serious ob- le to Ethiopia reoccuphiog whole of the northern part he embassy claims that the nali troops have been com- tely wiped out in the area, that Ethiopian forces are ancing on all fronts. here will soon be one vic- y after another over the in- ling forces", the embassy led.

)fficial sources in Moga- hu, bowever, said the report t Jijiga had been taken re not true, Somali forces e locked in bitter fightiog h Soviet, Cuban and other ops, near the town of bile, between Harer and iga, according to an official tement by the Somali bassador in London.

It was estimated that 15,000 ssians, Cubans and other ces were involved in the hting, using Soviet-supplied g range artillery and mis- es, T55 and T62 tanks, MiG and MiG 23s and other histicated armaments. They suffered heavy casualties, e Somali report claimed.

The Ethiopian embassy hose information has proved rect in the past about this tor of the war) added that provisional military Gov- ment would continue to pect international borders l would not cross into nali territory.

Reiterating the Government's nands that Somali troops ept an "honourable sur- der", it added that there uld be no negotiatioos until nali troops had been com- tely withdrawn from Ethio- n territory.

The recapture of Jijiga was sequently announced in dis Ababa by the Ethiopian erations Command. A pos- le explanation for the Ethio- n victory being announced London first is the strict trol of military information the press in Addis Ababa.

The regime has up to now given few details of its successful counter-offensive.

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: Mogadishu radio today reported that 102 air attacks were launched oo Somali positions in the Jijiga area in two days of fierce fighting. It said Soviet helicopters had been used to drop men and material, including tanks, near the Somali positions. There bad been fierce fighting at the approaches to the Gara Marda pass on the main road from Harer to Jijiga.

It said more thao seventy tanks were used in dirdct attacks on Jijiga, but claimed that the Somali forces had so far succeeded in resisting the assault, while inflicting heavy losses on the attackiog forces. They had regrouped around Jijiga in preparation fnr further attacks.

The Ethiopian assault had been expected, following the limited attacks launched by the Ethiopians in this area at the end of January. It appears that the January attacks were intended to test the strength of the Somali positions in preparation for a full-scale assault.

For the first time the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant-colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, said last week that cubans were fighting alongside the Ethiopian forces. Until then, the Ethiopians had insisted that the nnly Cubans in Ethiopia were diplomats and medical persnnnel.

But diplomatic sources have reported the steady buildup of Cuban forces toside Ethiopia. Their numbers are now estimated to exceed 10,000. It has also been reported that a Soviet general, General Petrov, is responsible for the overall planning of the Ethiopian offensive against the Somalis.

Twn weeks agn, Western journalists visited Jijiga after travelling from Hargeisa, in northern Somalia. they found the town quiet and saw no Ethiopian air activity in the course of a tour of Somali positions.

Heavy rain has been falling over much of the Ogaden and in the mountains around Harer and this was thought to be a factor holding back any big Ethiopian attacks. But the Soviet planners are now reported to ave decided that the time is right for an offensive.

Jijiga was the largest centre captured by the Somalis in Ethiopia. It is strategically placed close to the border of northern Somalia (the former British Somaliland).

The Ethiopians have repeatedly said that they will not invade Somalia. But the Somalis insiat that the Soviet-supported Ethiopian plan is to cross into Somalia and capture Hargeisa and the port of Berbera.

There is speculation that the Ethiopians might well be tempted to seize Hargeisa, if only to nse this as a bargaining counter

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

This house was a casualty of the landslide at the weekend at Blackgang Chine, Isle of Wight. (Report, page 2.)

Muzorewa plea for recognition

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Bishop Muzorewa will urge the British Government to give immediate support to the Rhodesian settlement signed in Salisbury last week, when he sees Dr Oweo, the Foreign Secretary, today.

"We would like immediate recognitinn from the British Government", tbe bisbop said, weekend. "They must be involved as mucb as they can and on bis arrival in Londoo at the this is something we must talk about with Dr Owen."

Dr Owen, while welcoming tbe prospect of majority rule based oo one man ooe vote, wants to widen the agreement by bringing in the Patriotic Front, which was not a party to the negotiations.

Bisbop Muzorewa said he did not accept that he bad to negotiate with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, the leaders of the Patriotic Front. "We have said 'let us all talk together and work tbe transfer nut'. But so far they have not taken up our invitation. We've not heard from them."

The bishop had no worries about the new government of Zimbabwe being recognized. "It's going to be recognized. I can promise you that", he declared.

He believed that the guerrilla war would gradually fade away. "Nn one can win fighting against Zimbabwe," he said. If the guerrillas tried to fight the new governmeot, the African masses would turn against them.

Dr Owen, speaking on a BBC "pbone-in" programme, saw bis main task as trying to get all the nationalists together to secure a ceasefire. "I am realistic—it may be impossible," be added.

Patriotic Front plans diplomatic onslaught

Lusaka, March 5.—Leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance are preparing a diplomatic campaign to discredit the Rhodesian natiooalist leaders who have reached an internal settlement with Mr Smith's Government.

The campaigo, likely to be matched by efforts to step up the war, will open at the United Nations Security Cnuncil's special debate nn Rhodesia this week.

Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, will attend the debate and are expected to argue that the black leaders who signed tbe internal agreement, including Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, should be barred from speaking before the council.

Mr Nkomo says they nn longer deserve the title of nationalist since they bave thrown in their lot with Mr Smith, whose rebel governmenc is nor internationally recognized.

At the same time, the bishop and Mr Sithole are preparing their own campaign to win international respectability for the internal agreement.

International recognition of the Salisbury agreement could bring the lifting of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. The guerrillas would alsn find it harder to fight nn with world opinion massed against their main African sponsors, the "front line states" of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola.

But Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo have dennunced the internal deal as a sellout. Io a statement released after two days of talks in Mozambique yesterday they said tbat the deal is bogus, leaving political and military power in the bands of the white minority.

The Patriatic Front will argue that the United Nationas has already effectively endorsed the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesia settlement, which offer the whires far less power than the ioternal deal and accord the guerrillas a ceotral role.

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has urged all nationalist leaders, both supporters and npponents nf the Salisbury deal, to address the Security Council. Mr Nkomo sees this as an attempt to ensure that Mr Smith's voice is heard through the blacks with whom he has struck agreement.

A major aim of the Front's diplomacy is to make it as difficulr as possible fnr Dr Owen to abandon the Anglo-American proposals, as they suspect be wisbes to.

According to diplomatic sources here, Dr Owen was nn the point of doing so earlier this month but was dissuaded by the United States.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe say they are prepared to resume negotiations again, but only directly with Britain and on the basis nf those parts of the Anglo-American terms which they accept.

However, according to diplomatic sources, both the United States and Britain are now working towards a marriage of the Anglo-American plan and the internal deal.

The guerrilla leaders have already made diplomatic beadway in Africa, and foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting recently io Tripoli, refused to bear Mr Sithole.

But both the bishop aod Mr Sithole have friends in Africa aod in coming weeks will lobby for support in Africa, the United States and west Europe, arguing that most of Rbodesia's blacks favour their formula for creatiog an independent Zimbabwe.—Reuter.

Rhodesian suspicions of Dr Owen, and Salisbury bombs, page 6

Revised Tory immigration policy to put emphasis on promoting better race relations in big cities

By George Clark
Polirical Correspondent

A revised statement of Conservative policy on immigration, to he published in about two weeks, will put more emphasis on measures to help immigrants already bere and to promote better race relations in the big cities than bas been evident in some recent Conservative speeches.

That is the result of the Shadow Cabinet's detailed consideration of the report drawn up by Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford and a frontbench spokesman oo bome affairs. Several members of the Shadow Cabinet argued strongly that the party must not be seen to adopt a negative attitude to the difficulties caused by the growth of immigrant populations in the towns and cities in the Midlands and the North.

Such an impressioo, it was argued, bad been created by Mrs Thatcher's television and radio interviews a few weeks ago and bad opened the way for the Labour counter-attack during the Ilford, North, by-elecoon campaign.

Mrs Thatcber has steadfastly claimed that she has been misrepreseoted. She says that in tbe interviews sbe gave straight answers to straight questions, and if there were doubts about what she meant about "an end to immigration", sbe had put the record straight at the Young Conservatives' conference io Harrogate. Nevertheless, there are still some Tories who are uneasy about the present stance.

Mr Speed gave some hints about rhe revised statement of policy when he spoke to the West Midlaods area Conservative cooference in Llandrindod Wells yesterday. He reaffirmed that "an esseotial ingredient of better race relations is a tough curb and control on immigration".

But that was only the oegative side of the policy, he said. "At the same time, Conservatives will encourage the creation aod expansion of more small firms in our towns aod cities to provide extra jobs and help particularly with young immigrants unemployed.

"We need more resources from public and private sectors in our cities, more imaginative plaoning, fewer bulldozers and more rehabilition of houses to improve the living conditions of all communities living there.

"Along with physical improvemeots goes our commitment to all legally settled here that they are welcome not just as mommunities, but in their own right as individuals. They have their part to play with everyone else in making Britain a better and more prosperous place to live in."

Earlier it had been indicated that the Shadow Cabinet would delay sending their policy to the printers until they had considered the renort expected from the Select Committee oo Immigration and Race Relations. If it were to come befnre Easter, that would be possible. But the Conservative leaders are prepared to go ahead without it now that there are reports of some disagreements on the committee.

The Conservatives are expected to repeat their insistence that there must be fuller statistics about the dependants who wish to join immigrants already here, which would involve the establishment of a register, and then a quota system that would reduce the numbers arriving each year.

They will propose action to limit the right of male fiances to enter Britain, and closer controls to eliminate illegal immigratioo and entry achieved by overstaying normal visiting permits.

Mrs Thatcher has promised that the party, if it came to power, would honour Britain's legal commitments to the United Kingdom passport holders in East Africa, and to the "immediate depeodants" of those immigrants who settled in the United Kingdom as of right before 1973.

She has also acknowledged that once a person has been legalized for permanent settlement by an amnesty, then a future Tory government would not take that legality away.

Mr Speed yesterday complained about the Labour Party's campaign of "smear, lie and innuendo". He said: "The well-orchestrated campaign of vilification and abuse against leading Conservatives who dared to discuss immigration shows a byperseositivity amoog Cabinet ministers that seems akin to paranoia.

"The Home Secretary, by using emotive terms like 'immigrant bashing' and 'repatriatioo' does much more to harm

Continued on page 2, col 3

More opting out of Labour levy

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Many thousands of trade unionists are opting out of paying a political levy to the Labour Party in the wake of Mrs Thatcher's campaign to win converts in the Labour movement.

Conservative Central Office is selliog or giving away 10,000 contracting-out forms a year to its supporters in the unions, compared with only a few buodred in 1975. The biggest boost to Tory hopes came duriog the fire brigades— strike, when disillusioned firemen took out five thousand forms, and British Airways stewardesses have asked for two thousand.

Those figures are disclosed in a Conservative Central Office review of developments prepared by the party's trade union national organizer, Mr John Bowis, for the conference of Conservative Trade Unionists being held in Bradford on Saturday. Mrs Thatcber, who will address the one thousand delegates, is expected to emphasize the growing disaffection among trade unionists in the Labour Party.

The finaocial retreat from Transport House could not come at a worse time for Labour. A working party has been set up by the party's national executive, uoder the chairmanship of Mr Eric Heffer, MP, to iovestigate cash difficulties, and Transport House nfficials privately admit tbat the Tories' trade unioo recruiting activities are causing serious concern.

Mr Bowis said last night: "A very large oumber of trade unionists now realize that mooey is beiog deducted from their wages to be paid straight to the Labour Party, which they do not support. Increasiogly they are becoming aware that they have an option of not paying the political levy.

"They are also aware that if the union is unable, or unwilling, to provide forms for this purpose, they can come to us, and it is perfectly legal."

Firemen and other groups of union members who had found the Labour Government an obstruction to their pay prospects saw the ending of payiog the political levy as one way of "baving a go" at Mr Callaghan before the next election, he said.

"The way things are going, the Labour Party will have to go out and seek individual members, as we have to, because it will not be able to rely on the unions to dragoon them in."

He added that some union branches had asked to affiliate directly to the Conservative Party, though in most cases that was contrary to union rules. They had been invited to affiliate as groups of iodividuals, when they automatically become members of the party.

A counter-propaganda campaign is being waged in Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. His union's jouroal has disclosed that 81 companies bave recently given £629,597 to the Conservative Party and its allies.

Those dooations, the union argues, were made without shareholders haviog the right to cootract out of their dividend mooey being used in that way. The sum is several times the total political fund payments made by the union's members in a full year.

Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barking and chairman of the union's parliamentary committee, said in the journal: "These massive contributions from wealthy companies indicate how acutely aware are the employees of their reliance on the Tory party's backing.

"How much of this money finds its way into the Tories' trade union organization—to interfere with the formulation of policy in ASTMS and other unions—we cannot say.

"But the need is crystal clear for far more ASTMS members to pay the political levy and counter this rich man's slush fund into Tory party headquarters. By paying the political levy members become more fully involved in the all-round battle for the aims of trade unionism."

The political levy averages about 5p a month. From funds thus collected unions provide the bulk of Labour's finances at national level; they make a significant contribution at local level through direct affiliation and spoosorship of MPs and parliamentary candidates.

Legislation on that issue has seesawed over the years, but it has not changed since the Attlee government laid down that trade unionists should contract out of paying the levy rather than contract in.

US miners vote against strike settlement

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 5

American coalminers are voting against the terms offered to them a week ago to settle their strike. The settlement was rejected by more than two to one in balloting on Friday and Saturday. If those who vote today confirm the decision, President Carter will have to take the "drastic action" he has promised.

The strike has lasted 90 days. The rejected settlemeot was reached after the President intervened. The unioo's negotiating committee recommeoded acceptance

Coal stocks are nearly exhausted in power plants and factories throughout the north-east and upper Mid-West. States such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iodiana, where coal is the chief source of industrial energy, are already badly hit.

Many factories will bave to close this week, whatever happens. It would take time to resume deliveries even if the miners went back to work immediately.

The voting oo Friday and Saturday was 31 per cent in favour of the proposed settlement and 69 per cent against. The Government oaya it cannot recommend that owners concede better terms

Mr Carter can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and ask a court to order the miners back to work for 80 days while negotiations are resumed. He can also advise Congress to authorize bim to seize the mines.

Oil revenue tax cuts opposed

By Our Political Correspondent

Opposition to the idea of nsing part of North Sea oil revenues to reduce taxation is expressed in recommendatioos to be presented to the Labour Party's home policy comcittee at a meeting at the House of Commons today.

The recommeodations, which are likely to be approved and sent on to the party natiooal executive, come from the industrial policy subcoomitree, of which Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is chairman. He also chairs the bigger committee

Rejecting the use of the revenue for tax cuts, the report states: "Tbis would ooly lead to massive import penetration . . . it would be extremely foolish to eat our seed corn".

Instead, the subcommittee emphasizes the "vital importance" of using the revenue to regenerate manufacturing, through a big enlargement of the National Enterprise Board's operations and an extension of planning agreements, backed by adequate powers, must bave first prinrity, the MPs say.

The objective must be to reequip iodustry, provide new jobs, increase productivity and stem the rising tide of manufactured imports.

The subcommittee asks the Government to reject requests fnr increased overseas investment, which could be at the expense of jobs in Britain, or for large-scale repayment of foreign debts. Thnse should be postponed until the British economy had been restructured, it says.

Iran airbus deal

Teheran, March 5.—Iran's national airline today signed an agreement to buy six European airbuses, each costing about £12,500,000. The agreement included ao option for three more of the aircraft, which will be used on domestic routes.—Reuter.

Dutch minister resigns over neutron bomb

Roelof Kruisinga, the Dutch Defence nister, resigned at the weekend follow- a difference of opinion with his binet colleagues over the neutron bnmb. Kruisinga holds strong views against bomb. In a recent debate in Parlia- nt he said the Government opposed its oduction. Earlier in the debate Mr ristoph van der Klaauw, the Foreign nister, said the Government would not e a stand either for or against the nb Page 4

Schools hit by dispute

ousands nf children will be sent home m school at lunch time, and some ools in Newcastle upon Tyne will be sed, as a result nf a dispute over chers' pay. Members of the National ion of Teachers are refusing to under- e duties not associated with teaching Page 3

Italian parties agree

new Italian Government which will e the active support of the Cnm- nists is in sight, after agreement was ched at a meeting of the six parties tributing to its draft programme. nor Andreotti is expected to announce formation by the end of the week Page 4

Aged leaders hold on to reins in China

Appointments annnunced by the National People's Congress in Peking seemed to indicate a lack of agreement on which younger members of the Communist Party were ready for advancement. The only important new appointment went to a man in his seventies Page 7

Dearer fares urged

An EEC report disclnses that British Rail is to be asked to lower the age limit for half-price children's fares from the present 14 years to 12 to bring tbem into line with the rest of the Community Page 3

Leyland loan scrutiny

Plans to provide up to £400m nf new capital for British Leyland are to be submitted soon to the National Enterprise Board. The company is anxious to achieve a deal nn long-term finance that would free it from constant Government scrutiny Page 21

Botham's five wickets

After dismissing New Zealand for 315, England are 30 without loss in the third Test in Auckland. Botham took five wickets, the fnurth time he has done so in an innings in only five Tests Page 8

5 pc profit target for state industries

Nationalized industries may be asked to achieve a 5 per cent return on new investment under the terms of a forthcoming White Paper. It is also expected to empower the Government to give special directiooa to state industries to make non-commercial decisions which would be underwritten by the Government Page 21

Windscale report today

The report and recommendations of the Windscale inquiry will be published today and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, will announce arrangemeots for MPs to debate it befnre a final decision is taken Page 3

HOME NEWS

Hint that Mr Steel is paving the way to end pact with Labour

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

In two speeches at the weekeod, on Budget prospacts and on Liberal disagreements with Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Eoergy, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, seemed to be paving the wa yfor his party to break from its pact with the Labour Party this summer.

There was more than a hint that the party might find itself again challenging the Finance Bill at the committee stage if Mr Healey's Budget does not go far eoough towards meeting Liberal demands.

But his main complaint was about some Cabiner ministers, notably Mr Benn, who he said dissented from the original agreement and bad since failed to recognize the valoe of Liberal collaboration in keeping Labour in office. He suggested that if there were Cabinet ministers whn still dissented from tha pact, they should resign.

Speaking at Skipton, North Yorkshire, on Saturday, Mr Steel refered to "Benn's noocooperation" and reported bow the Liberal Party spokesmen, Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Truro, and Lord Avebury had failed to reach agreement with Mr Benn over the Government's proposed Bill to reorganize the electricity industry.

"I cannot, without breaking confidence, go into the various detailed nbjections we have to this legislation", he said. "Suffice it to say that most of them come under the heading of opposition to the extensions of ministerial power, patronage and corporate bureaucracy under Mr Benn.

"I cannot see why Mr Benn and his llies in the *Tribune* group are so surprised or upset. We in the Liberal Party bave had to discuss his proposals against the background of his overt continuing bostility to the Lib-Lab pact."

He referred to Mr Benn's, and four nther ministers', voting against proportional representation for the European elections and to Mr Benn's failure to extend the home iosulation aid scheme to private-sector housing. Mr Beno had also denied what Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey had publicly acknowledged about the role of the Liberals in providing political stability against which it had been possihle to pursue economic recovery. Mr Steel added:

It is quile obvious that his view nf the Lib-Lab pact is that it exists as an unwelcome necessity solely tn provide lobby fodder for whatever extension of Bennery takes his fancy.

We are nnt baving it. If he is content to gn on drawing his ministerial salary because nf the agreement made between the Prime Minister aod myself then he must accept the spirit nf cooperatioo thar lay behind it. If he finds that too irksome, there is nn need for him to stay.

He could even persuade his colleagues tn head for an election and take his version of socialism tn the electorate for the people's verdict. But so long as he remains, he most understand that cooperatinn is a two-way process, and that it is cnnfined to matters essential to mr nation's wellbeing, and nnt available tn support doctrinaire scbemes which enjoy neither parliamentary oor public approval.

The Liberal block on the electricity Bill was not the only example of the Liberals using the Lib-Lab agreement to stop doctrinaire legislation, though it had ben the noe most protested about.

"A Liberal controlling hand, a government which has tn work to secure a parliamentary majority for whateve rit wishes to do, is in the best interests of Britain", Mr Steel asserted.

"What has proved true of Labour-led government would he equally true of a Tory-led one. There are aspects of Thatcherism as unacceptabla to majority opinion as Bennery."

A list of five main changes that the Liberals want to see in the Budget has been presented to the Government, and discussions cootinue. "We are doing this with the intention that the Budget and the Finance Bill will be an agreed measure between us under the Lib-Lab agreement", he said.

"But if it is to be, wa will expect a shift in the burden of taxation away from incomes as agreed between the Prime Minister and myself last July. . . . Over-relianca on personal income as a tax base bas caused a whole compendium of lunacies."

Mr Steel will come under strong pressure to end the pact if there is not a substantial change in the structure of taxation and if there are not big concessions to help small businesses.

Windscale inquiry report to be published today

By Our Political Staff

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, will tell the Commons this afternoon the arragnements which tha Government is making for the House to debate the report on the Windscale inquiry in advance of his final decision oo the planning application to huild a new nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

Some of 200 MPs who have signed a Commons motion asking that Mr Shore should delay his decision until he has heard the views of the Commons were alarmed to read reports yesterday indicating that he will announce his approval of the scheme. They said that would not be in accord with an uodertaking he and other ministers have given.

Mr Justice Parker's report on the inquiry and his rcommendations will he published at 4 pm, and half an hour later Mr Sbore will give a press conference explaining how the Government intends to handle tha matter.

Mr Shore, knowing the implications both for nuclear development in Britain and for the efforts to avold the risks of nuclear proliferatioo, bas recognized the need for a national debate. Mr Callaghan mentioned last week that the Government was looking for a way to allow parliameotary debate before a final decision is taken.

Uoder the planning inquiry procedure, Mr Shore has a quasijudicial role and the normal course would be for him to announce a decision on the report at the time of its publicatioo. What is likely today is that be will get round the legal hurdle hy anoounciog a "provisional view", hut undertaking to hear the Commons before he finally makes up his mind.

Attack on Labour 'smear and innuendo'

Continued from page 1

the good race relatioos he professes to uphold than any words used by Opposition MPs."

Labour ministers continue to attack the Tory leader. Mr Grant, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said at Camden on Saturday: "Ilford, North, has proved very little except that the Tories under Margaret Thatcher will fight dirty, and the gloves are oow off all the way to the general electioo. 'Populism, not principle' is the oew Tnry slngan."

Mr Graot said that the Tories, well funded by their business backers and stridently supported by most newspaper proprietors, could be couoted on unscrupulnusly to manipulata every frustration, every fear and grievance, real or imagioary, to their maximum advantage regardless of the natiooal interest.

"It is oo lady we are dealing with", he said. "Moreover, if Margaret Thatcher reached Downing Street it would be no victory for womeo. Iodeed, it would be richly ironic, for it would have been achieved not least by the deliberate exploitation of the kind of prejudica and discrimination, in this case against immigrants, that for so long ensured that women were second-class citizens."

Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, speaking at Bridlingron yesterday, said: "Let us not pay too much heed when we are attacked by the forces nf reactioo and some of their allies in Fleet Street. If it were left to the 'free press' we would never have won a general election in our history. But we have, time and again, and we can and will do it next time, providing each and every one nf us plays bis part."

In the run-up to the general election he appealed for party unity and an end to "carping criticism". The party must emphasize, he said, that in a period of world depression Britain bad come through in better shape than many other countries, thanks to the Labour Government and the cooperation of the trade unions.

"Let us start blowing our own trumpet loud and long, and so guarantee that Mrs Thatcber lives nut her days as lady-in-waiting, waiting and waiting. . . ."

Mr Hayward poured scorn on the "divided and confused" Opposition; even their apologists in Fleet Street described their Front Bench as "listless and lacklustre, crowded with reedy nonentities", he said.

Someone had to scrutinize and challenge Government policy. "But neither the Conservative party of Messrs Heath, Walker and Whitelaw, nor the Conservative Party of Mrs Thatcher and her 'gang of four' is doing the job. They are too busy quarrelling amongst themselves about whether to crawl into the gutter to look for electioo winners."

Immigrant figures, page 4

Man on support machine dies

Mr Michael Griffin, aged 28, who had been kept alive on a life support system at Essex County Hospital, Colcbester, since last Mooday, died yesterday, the hospital said.

Mr Dennis Bowan, hospital administrator, said: "Mr Griffio's coodition showed a marked deterioratioo during Sonday morning and he died of natural causes. He emphasized that the support machine was switched nff only after Mr Griffin's heart had stopped.

Police to see ex-MP again

Two police officers left Loodon yesterday for Los Angeles, where they will interview Mr Peter Bessell, a former Liberal MP, for the second timo in connexion with tha Norman Scott-Andrew Newton affair.

Huge landslide smashes homes on the Isle of Wight

From Hugh Noyes
Blackgang Chine

The worst landslide since 1928 occurred on the south coast of the Isle of Wight at the weekeod, causing damage of earthquake proportions, property losses of more than £150,000 and consequential damage expected to be much greater.

Last night the ground was still moviog in an area about 1,500 yards long and the police advised people to keep away from it. There bad heeo oo injuries.

The land began moving on Friday at about 6.30 pm, only a rew hundred yards along the road from Blackgang Chine, a popular holiday attraction.

By Saturday night, Sandrock Spring, a five-bedroom hoose valued at more than £40,000, was in ruins. Its walls leaned at crazy angles, its beams were cracked and every ceiling was collapsed. A holiday cottage near by had caved in like a pack of cards.

The front door of a neighbouring bouse, Cliff View, npened on to a 300ft drop down to the rocks on the beach.

In all, two large cottages, Sandrock Spring, several caravans and most of the Southview Sun Club, a nudist colony which had caravans, 13 chalets, sanoa baths, tennis courts and washroom block, are ruined.

As smaller landslides coutinued yesterday the area looked like a Hollywood disaster epic. Deep 10-font chasms gaped in the main road inro the area, 50-foot trees were torn nut by the roots and hurled hundreds of feet down the cliffs.

Everywhere huge boulders throwo up by the collapse of the 700-foot cliffs tilted et strange angles and threatened to hurtle downwards at the slightest touch.

Strewn everywhere were treasured household belongings. A kitchen sink half-buried in mud and rubble, paintings, sofas and chairs, all smashed and shattered. A bed with a bunch of crocuses growing out of it stood where a front lawn grew 24 bours ago.

"That was my Dad's potato patch, but it used to be up there", said David Young who was helping with the rescue workers, as he pointed 100 feet up the cliff. Telephone poles tilted in every direction and everywhere there was a tangle of twisted cables and piping. Roads and paths suddenly ended in a 200-foot drop.

The earth began moving on Friday night while Mrs Young, aged 70, and her son, Christopher, were having tea in the sun room of their home, Sandrock Spring. The toast and marmalade remains uneaten on a small ledge tilted outwards towards what was once the back well of the house. The wall is no longer standing.

Mrs Young told me yesterday that her son went our on Friday night and returned to tell her: "The road is looking very bad." The next moment the ground began to come up through the kitchen floor. It was then that she decided it was time to leave the house.

"Things were cracking all around and the lights kept flickering", she said.

Her son told ber to pack her bags and to get out quickly. As hundreds of thousands of tons of earth began to move, telephone poles collapsed and electricity cables were hurled together, setting nff great flashes.

While Mrs Young and her soo were struggling to safety, the road began heaviog and moving. They walked through the rumbling of moving rocks, the cracking and tearing of tree roots and flashing electricity cables.

I moved yesterday through the shattered remaios of what was ooce their delightful family home. A stone column was still supporting one wing of the house in a somewhat lopsided manner. It suddenly shifted and another ceiling collapsed.

Mr Bert Wrate, owner of the Southview Sun Club, who expects his home to go over the cliff in the next 24 ... told me that he was ... after building up his ... complex during the pa... years.

Mr Wrate left the site ... en hoor before the ... began to move. When h... back next day the land ... still moving and bu... were collapsing all about h...

On the door of Cliff V... e poster of the Anti-Co... Market League. It is ab... join the rest of the ... about 100ft nearer the ... A caravan near by lurche... cariously on the edge ... dizzy drop, its front whe... space, its rear wheels liftin...

One of the last rescue... night was Mrs Young's cat. She was in an up... bedroom with an uninter... view of the sea, cover... dust, and had probably ... of her nine lives behind he...

Last night Mr Stephen ... MP for the Isle of Wight ... he would discuss compen... with the Department of ... Eovironment. He blamed ... soow for the landslide.

Attacks show IRA's effectiveness after its regrouping

Pressure mounts for review of security

From Christopber Walker
Belfast

In a year that bas already seeo 26 people killed and a further 97 badly injured io terrorist violence, the Government is faciog intense private and public prassure to change aspects of its Northero Ireland security policy.

The subject will be raised at Westminster today during an emergency debate originally scbeduled io response to last month's gruesome Provisional IRA attack against the La Moo House restaurant, which killed 12 Protestants.

Over the past six days it has gained added significance because nf the ruthless display of the regrouped IRA's effectiveness against the security forces.

Carefully planned attacks have claimed the lives of the first three Regular soldiers tn die this year and seen the first use in Belfast of the M60, tbe rapid-fire machine gun which has upset the balance of weaponry between the troops and the terrorists.

Inquiries by *The Times* bave disclosed that Mr Mason, the Secretary of State, is facing demands from senior memhers nf the Royal Ulster Constabulary for changes in the rules of evidence which, among other things, would permit suspected terrorists to be interrogated without being cautioned.

The police, unlike local Unionist pnliticians and some prominent Army nfficers, are not anxious for a return to internment nr detention without trial. Apart from destroying the preseot basis nf security policy, it is believed that any such move would reduce the flow of information against republican extremists.

Much of the dissatisfaction at the top level of the RUC is reserved for Section 6 of the Emergeocy Provisions Act, 1973, whicb covers the controversial subject of admissions by suspects charged in court with terrorist crimes.

One high ranking officer said: "The fact that the onus falls nn the police to disprove even the most fatuous allegation of brutality has considerably weakened the effectiveness nf our operations."

According to submissions understood to have been made privately to Mr Mason by the RUC, a change in the applicability of the judge's rules to terrorist cases could be brought about by issuing new directions hy the local Director of Public Prosecutions. Changes in relatioo to the admissibility of confessinns would require naw legislation.

The police blame what is alleged to have been a deliberate propaganda campaign against them at the end of last year for a severe drop io the number of charges against suspected terrorists.

Detectives responsible for interrogation are said to have been demoralized by a wave of allegations in the press, on television and by human rights bodies.

Last year the average number of terrorists charged each week was 26, while the total for the first three weeks of this year was 28, although it is now picking np again.

Another reason for the drop was the reorganization by the Provisional IRA, regarded as the most thorough sioce the gronp was founded in 1969.

Tbe lull in violence and lack of explosives during the early part of last year was used to restructure the estimated 200 full-time activists on a cellular basis isimilar to that used by the FLN in Algeria.

Volunteers were instructed in the techniques of resisting interrogation, and the flow of information available to police from confessions dropped dramatically. Under the Provisional IRA's new structure, each active service unit is largely self-contained and in contact only with the central command.

Apart from the last year's regrouping, security forces regard the two most ominous developments in recent months as the IRA's discovery of the "blast incendiary", the type of bomb used at La Mon House, and the acquisition of about six American-made M60s, complete with belts of ammunition capable of being fired at 550 rounds a minute.

The so-called "blast incendiaries" are manufactured from recrystallized amomnium nitrate, which is mixed with aluminium filings and strapped to cans of petrol to give a fireball effect.

Only two to three pouods of explosive is used, compared with 400lb aod more nnce used in car bombs. The mixture is manufactured from agricultural fertilizer, which RUC detectives maintain is being purchased in the Irish Republic.

Even greater official concern is reserved for the Provisiooal IRA's ability to purchase, import and effectively use the M60. The guns are believed to have arrived in Ulster on a complex route which began in Beirut and at one poiot involved shipment to a port in the Irish Republic.

In government circles it is acknowledged that the ending of the Lebanese civil war greatly increased the number of sophisticared weapons available to the Provisionals through their contacts with extrema Palestinian groups.

Although the arrest of a man in Dublin last December marked the closure of nne new arms route from the Middla East, it is feared that others have since been estahlished.

Leading article, page 19

Republica[n] condemns IRA 'war on people'

The Provisional IRA ... accused yesterday of "d... ing the struggle of the ... people against imperial... The charge was made b... Tomas MacGiolla, presid... official Sinn Fein.

He told the party's a... conference in Dublin tha... visional IRA members ... "the mad Provos". The ... of Northern Ireland no... the British Army and the ... Ulster Constabulary, "d... their brutal record", as ... only protectors agains... IRA, be said.

The Provisiooal IRA, h... had set working-class peo... each otbers' throats. The ... oizatioo's most recent a... the killing of 12 people ... hotel bombing and fi... couoty Down, had disgus... the Irish people, an dev... Provisiooal IRA had said ... inexcusable.

He asked wbether p... Provisional IRA attack... been excusable and said ... aoyone say that the a... of the infamous 'Blac... Tans' were any worse ... these against the ... people?"

He said pseudo-repu... would still find excuses f... Provisiooal IRA and say ... fighting British Imper... But he asked delegates: ... you imagine how what ... of the British Empire ... shaken to its foundations ... hurning to death of five ... men and seven Irish w...

"It was all of Ireland ... was shaken. The Prov... engaged in a war again... Irisb people."

He said his party was ... mioed to pursue a pe... road. "The only force we ... use is the irresistible fo... a united Irish working ...

He urged the establis... in Northern Irelaod ... assembly of seventy to ... members operating on... charter of democratic ... signed by all political gro... Ulster and by the Loodo... Dublin goveroments.

The cooference hall ... picketed by about twenty ... bers of the Irish Repu... Socialist Party prot... against alleged Official ... activity against its memb... Belfast.

Cleaner air brings oaks back to London parks

Cleaner air is providing Britain's oaks with better growing cooditions, and scientists are pursuing their fight against Dutch elm disease, althougb tbe results may oot he apparent for a ceotury.

Loodon's air is now so clean that oak trees, which cannot survive in polluted air, are to be planted in Hyde Park this month. They are expected to flourish to their full majesty without any setback.

During the industrial revolution Eoglish oaks almost disappeared from London. Most of them were unable to withstand the smoke and industrial fumes and were replaced by plane trees, which change their bark naturally.

Those oaks which survived, or were planted during the "smoggy" years, either died later or failed to grow properly. In Hyde Park tbere are now fewer than a dozen "fair-sized" oaks.

But the Clean Air Act has changed all that, according to Mr Robert Stevenson, superiotendant of the Central Royal Parks. "We now find that oaks are much more ameoable to the London atmosphere and we are planting more of them", be said.

The next planting will be on March 16, when Lady Birk, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Environmeot, and Mr Michael Harley, president of the Timber Growers' Association, will plant 15 oaks near the Dell Restaurant, overlooking the Serpentine.

They will also plant five birch trees, five limes and five alders in other parts of tha park.

All the trees are the gift of the Timber Growers' Association, which represents privata woodland owners in England and Wales, and come from Batsford Park, Moreton-in-March, Gloucestershire, tha home of Lord Dulverton, tha associatioo's immediate past president.

The oaks will replace soma of the elms destroyed by Dutch elm disease. "They make a good substitute fnr elm", Mr Stevenson said. "They have the same kind of beavy, spreading branches."

A commission spokesman said that breeding new resistant strains of elm for the British countryside would take 70 years or more. "We want to produce resistant trees that look like the traditional English elm", he said. "It could well be nearly 100 years before they could play a full part in our landscape again."

Public opinion must alter to beat crime, MP says

There is no hope nf the police winning the battle against crime and disorder without a big change in public opinion and political attitudes, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, said yesterday.

Mr Griffiths, adviser to the Police Federation, told a West Dorset Conservatives conferenca on law and order that the latest Londoo crime figures proved that the police "are starting to lose the hattle against crime and disorder".

That was because of disturbing changes in the nature of crime, in the composition of the police service, and in the approach of politicians and tha public to the rule nf law.

The most serious impediment to the fight against crime was the decline in overt respect for the law, which could be seen at every level of society.

"The worst possible example has been set hy ministers who say one thing and do the opposite; by MPs who support violence, attack the police, and cheat in the voting lobbies.

"Against this background there is no hope of the police winniog the battle against crime and disorder. The prospect is for more violence, dishonest and erosion of public ethics."

A change in puhlic opinion and political attitudes was needed, making law the first, not the last, social service that Government owed to the people.

Path to sexual normality in adolescence outlined

By a Staff Reporter

A professiooal person working with an adolesceot should stand in the way of forces that were pushing the adolescent towards sexual abnormality, Dr Moses Laufer, director of the Centre for Research into Adnlescent Breakdown, told a specialist confereoce in Loodnn on Saturday.

The adolescent might ultimately still cboose aboormality, "but our responsibility is tn awaken the questinns within himself which he must have asked at some time about his life".

Treatment of adolescents coostantly demonstrated the despair, hnpelessness, nr self-destruction contained in that choice.

"The professional person whn conveys tn the adnlesceot, 'Dn as you please' is mistaken if be believes that he is making it easier for the adolescent to live his life as he chooses", Dr Laufer said. "Rather, the adolescent experiences such a view as yet another capitulation by the adulr world and another confirmation of his worthlessness".

A sexually abnormal youngster had often become so partly becausa of a need tu "continue to blame the parent who, he feels, let him down and who made him this way". The response to that disappointment, anger or despair was nften uncousciously to try to preserve the aboormality so that the adolescent "can offer back tbis oon-normal body to the parents as a retaliation for what he feels they have done to him".

Dr Laufer said he might seem to be saying that sexual normality must be reached at all costs, because it was "better", but the professional person should make the adolescent feel that a choice still existed.

Earlier, Mr Peter Wilson, a member nf the centre's staff, told the confereoca that it was normal for an adolescent tn feel confused and overwhelmed by puberty. "The parents' availability and readiness tn listen, tn offer reassurance and clarification, cannot be uoderestimated, nn matter how aloof nr distant the adolesceot may seem."

The sexual current that ran through people's lives showed in remedial classes in which adolescents who had been emotionally deprived expressed their sexuality in tormenting the teacher.

Dr Ronald Baker said that anxiety in adolescent sexual development had a positive role, provided that it was properly dealt with. Professional workers should give their attention to the inner world and fantasy life of adolescents as "the kernel of potential pathology".

Double company planned at the Old Vic

By Our Theatre Reporter

The Prospect Theatre Company, which is settling intn its new hnme at the Old Vic in Londoo, is planning tn develop two separate companies, which would almost dnuble its activities.

Mr Tnby Robertson, director nf Prospect, said they boped to reach the position soon when they would be able to operate two companies simultaneously, allowing them to perform at the Old Vic with one set of productious while touring with a different group of plays.

He said their initial seasnn at the Old Vic had proved successful and he was optimistic that sufficient grants would be available frnm public funds to underwrite their plans for the coming year, althnugh they were still looking for spnnsorship, especially for their Sunday night productions.

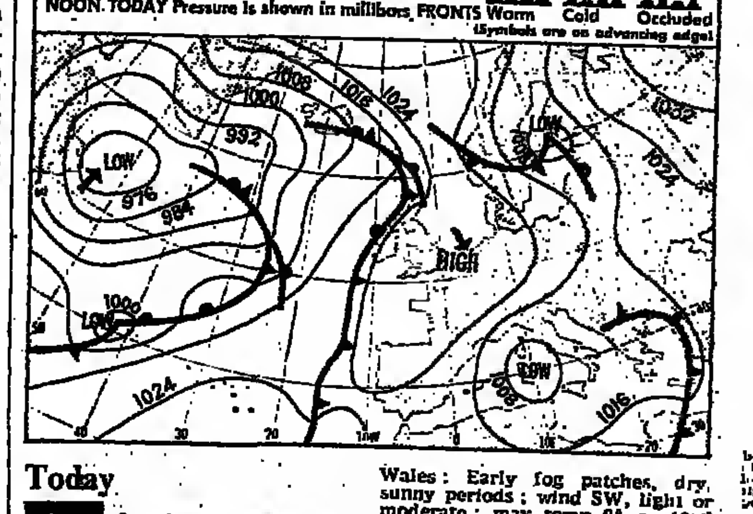
When the company goes on tour there is a risk that the Old Vic will remain empty. During the present year some of the gaps are being filled by visiting fnreign productions and by performances by the Old Vic Youth Theatre.

The productino nf Chekhov's *Ivanov*, with Derek Jacobi, plaoned for the end of this year, is a pointer tn the company's ideas for next year, when they hope to put nn a Russian season, with twn nr three Russian plays that have not been seen before tn Britain.

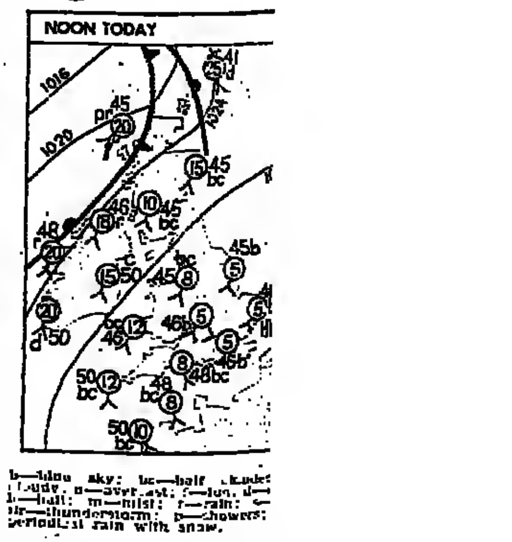
The Sunday night productions of more experimental work, programmes such as *The Grand Tour*, *Smith of Smiths*, *The Lover* and *The Lunatic and the Poet*, are being increased this year. Mr Robertson said that in June they would be staging "a week of Sundays" at the Old Vic.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.36 am
Sun sets: 5.49 pm
Moon rises: 4.53 am
Moon sets: 2.32 pm
New Moon: March 9.

Lighting up: 6.19 pm to 6.4 am.

High water: London Bridge, 11.29 am, 6.6m (21.6ft); 11.58 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Avonmouth, 4.46 am, 11.6m (38.1ft); 5.19 pm, 12.0m (39.4ft). Dover, 8.40 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 9.13 pm, 6.3m (20.6ft). Hull, 3.42 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 4.0 pm, 6.7m (21.9ft). Liverpool, 8.54 am, 8.6m (28.1ft); 9.29 pm, 8.6m (28.1ft).

An anticyclone will remain centred near S England. A trough of low pressure will cross Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, SE, E, central N and S England: Early fog patches, dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

W Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Early fog patches, dry, sunny periods; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 9° or 10°C (48° to 50°F).

Lake District, NE, NW England, N Wales, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, light, becoming fresh; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, mainly dry; wind S to SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Cloudy, occasional rain, clear spells later; wind S to SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Shetland: Dry at first, rain later; wind SE, moderate, becoming strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: England and Wales will be dry with sunny periods but Scotland and N Ireland will be rather cloudy with some rain occasionally, becoming milder.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, becoming W, light or moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish ...: Wind SW, moderate or fresh; ... slight or moderate.

Saturday

London: Temp: max, 6 a... 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, ... to 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Hu... 6 pm, 72 per cent. Rain, ... to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to ... 2.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, ... 1,017.2 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 a... 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, ... to 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Hu... 6 pm, 47 per cent. Rain, ... to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to ... 9.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, ... 1,026.8 millibars, rising.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	16	61	Cologne	f	1	35	L Palmas	f	19	66	New York	s	-1	30
Algiers	f	11	52	Copenhgn	c	1	34	Lisbon	s	13	55	Nice	c	13	55
Amsterdm	f	2	35	Dublin	f	11	52	Locarno	f	8	46	Oslo	c	-2	28
Athens	s	18	64	Edinburgh	s	6	43	London	s	9	48	Paris	c	3	37
Barcelona	f	15	59	Florence	f	13	55	Luxembrg	f	2	35	Reykjavik	c	-3	27
Belfast	f	6	43	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	s	14	57	Rome	f	14	57
Berlin	r	5	41	Geneva	c	3	37	Majorca	s	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	6	43
Biarritz	c	11	52	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Malaga	s	17	63	Stockholm	s	-1	31
Birmingham	s	7	45	Guernsey	f	7	45	Malta	c	18	64	Tel Aviv	c	18	64
Bristol	s	8	46	Helsinki	c	1	34	Manchstr	s	8	46	Venice	c	10	50
Brussels	f	8	46	Innsbruck	c	5	41	Moscow	f	2	36	Vienna	r	7	45
Budapest	c	12	54	Istanbul	c	8	46	Munich	r	4	39	Warsaw	c	5	41
Cardiff	s	7	45	Jersey	s	8	46	Naples	f	12	54	Zurich	f	4	39

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium B...; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr ...; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Fr...; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, ...; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, ...; Italy, Lire 700; Luxem...; Lf 2...; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Malta ...; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal Es...; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden Sk...; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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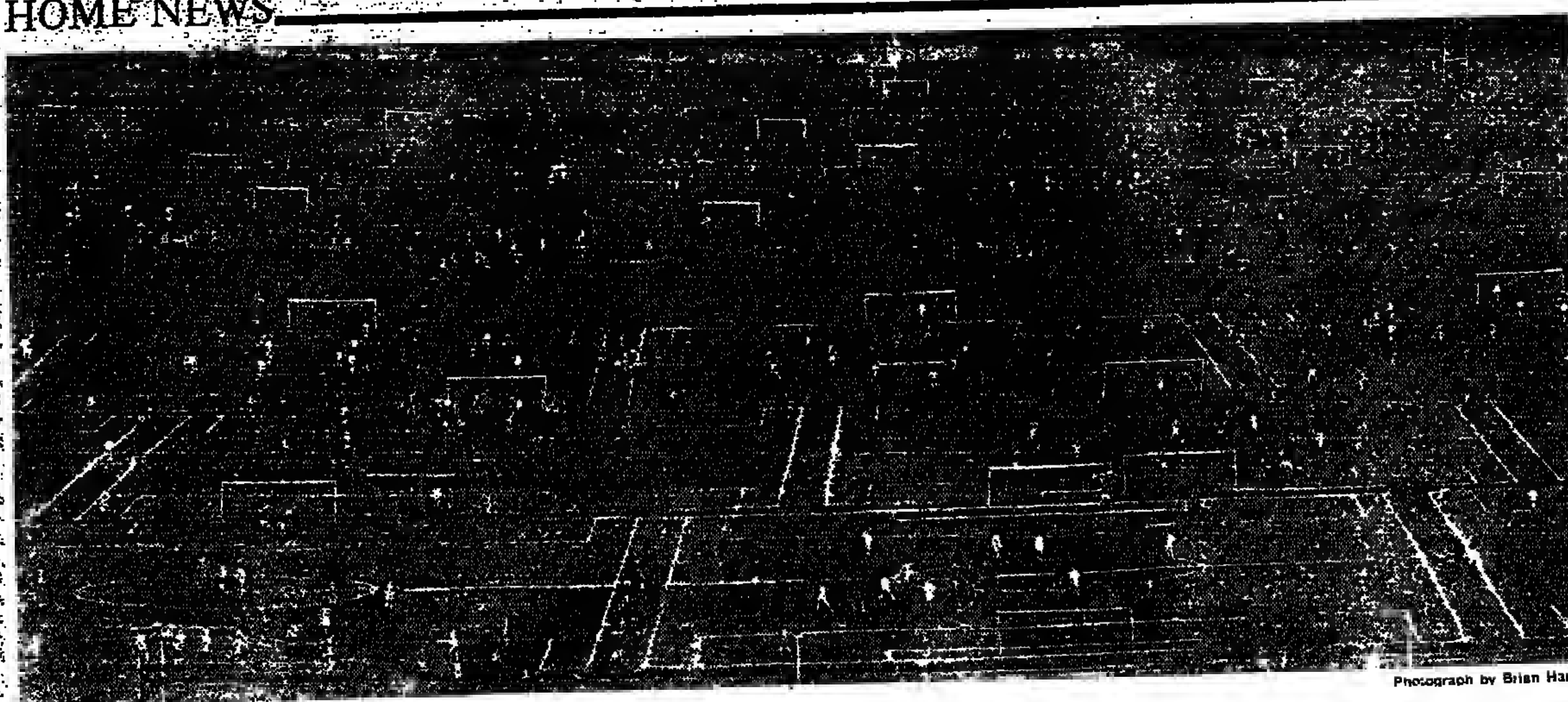
HOME NEWS



Photograph by Brian Harris

Amateur footballers compose a scene reminiscent of the art of L. S. Lowry in the sunshine on Hackney Marshes.

Tory attack on move to cut back mortgages

Governmeot plans to prevent a house price explosion this year by curbing building society mortgages lending were attacked yesterday by Mr Hugh Rossi, Conservative spokesmao oo housing.

He told local election candidates in his coostituency of Harringey, Hornsey, north London, that the average number of homes started under the preseot Government was 48,000 a year less than the figure for the last Conservative governmeot.

"The paramount aim must he to get house building, particularly for home ownership, moving again. That means repealing the Community Land Act, simplifying planning procedures and removing Labour's threat to nationalize the construction industry".

He said the sensible way to fight a runaway rise in house prices was to increase the supply of homes rather than think in terms of stricter rationing of mortgages, which could only mean growing disappointment among those who thought that at long last they might be able to afford a home of their own.

Mr Rossi said that the Conservatives would make council house tenants of three years' standing eligible to buy their houses on favourable terms.

Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford, East, and chairman of the party's housing committee, yesterday called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to arrest house prices by boosting plans to restore the housing programme in his April Budget.

He said in a letter to constituents: "The best way to stop the soaring price of houses is to step up the supply of new ones".

Teachers' union action will shut some schools

Thousands of children throughout the country will go without school dinners today and are likely to he sent home hecause of sanctions imposed by the National Union of Teachers, Britain's biggest teachers' union, in a pay dispute.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, seven split-site comprehensive schools with 10,500 pupils will he closed, and 8,500 pupils at six other schools will be sent home at lunchtime. No school meals will be served in the city except at special schools and nursery schools.

Yesterday, however, the Assistant Masters' Association, with 40,000 members, said it would not operate sanctions.

The association's executive decided to advise its members not to join in hecause the NUT's claim for a 12½ per ceot pay rise in April had gone to arbitration. It said sanctions would be "neither a professional nor a constructive response to the situation".

NUT members intend to refuse to undertake dinner duties, midday supervision of children, and voluntary activity outside the classroom.

Next Monday the second-largest teachers' union, the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, will start similar actioo hy withdrawing "good will" from the authorities.

The NUT will also hegio to operate sanctions today in Waltham Forest, Brent, Grimsby, Bristol, Redcar, Selby, Nottingham, Havant, Sheppey, north Londoo and Bishop Auckland. By the end of the week action is expected to have been taken by at least 26 branches of the union.

The National Association of Head Teachers has advised its 19,000 members who work in state schools that if there is not sufficient supervision of children to guarantee their safety schools should be closed at lunchtime.

The NUT said industrial action was not intended to be prolonged, although it was likely to continue at least until Easter unless there was a *new pay offer*.

The unions are angry about the education authorities' proposals for distributing their offer, which amounts to a tenth of the total £2,200m salary bill for teachers in England and Wales.

According to the NUT, the management is offering each teacher a pay rise of 9 per cent. The hulk of the remaining 1 per cent, ahout £22m, would cover the cost of incremental increases and promotions during the year.

Mr Fred Jarvis, geoeral secretary of the NUT, said yesterday: "Even at this early stage sanctions are starting to hite and proving how much the educatioo service depends on the good will and voluntary effort of teachers.

"The sad thing is that the sanctions would never have been necessary had the employers been prepared to oegotiate. They treated teachers as secood-class citizens in proposing to deduct from already inadequate iocreases the cost of structural adjostments and salary drift.

"We hope for a better offer from the employers. If not, we hope for justice from the arbitrators."

Sixth marriage planned

Mrs Vivian Nicholson, aged 41, of Castleford, West Yorkshire, who shared a £152,319 football pool win with her second husband in 1961, is planning to marry for the sixth time. Her fiancé is Mr Bernard Curran, a market trader.

Hunt disrupted

Police warned 23 members of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association that they would be reported for causing a breach of the peace when the meeting of the Christ Church Beagles at Denchworth, near Wantage, Oxfordshire, was disrupted on Saturday.

EEC urges fewer children's rail fares

The EEC is to ask British Rail to lower the age limit for half-price children's fares from the present 14 years to 12 years. An EEC report, making that disclosure, says it would bring British child railway fares into line with the rest of the Community.

But no time for carrying out tha proposal has been set. When the request is formally made it is likely to cause difficulties with the unions, who claim that it would drive passengers away from the railways.

British Rail said: "This would have to be a decision taken at government level. It would be contrary to the traditional practice in this country of charging half fares for children betweeo the ages of three and 14."

But BR said it would welcome an agreement on common age limits throughout the EEC.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, criticized the proposal. He said it would drive families off the railways and on to the roads.

"Anything that hits BR finances would have to come from some other source", he added, "and those sources are only either increased fares for other passengers or extra help from the Government".

Last year the union opposed a move by British Rail, which eventually came into force io the autumn, when half-price season tickets for schoolchildren between the ages of 14 and 17 years were abolished.

British Rail said that different railway administrations io Europe operated differing age limits for children. In France, West Germany and Belgium children paid full fare above the age of 10, but went free until they were four, compared with three in Britain.

In Switzerland the half-price fare operated hetween the ages of six and 16 and in Italy hetween four and 14.

Meanwhile, pressure is mounting on British Rail to alter its three to 14 years policy in the London area. The London Rail Advisory Committee, which includes top BR and London Transport executives and the Department of Transport, wants the two transport hodies to work together to harmonize fares in London.

Broadcasts 'may help MPs curb executive power'

By Our Political Staff

Broadcasting the proceedings of the House of Commons should help in the counter-offensive which MPs were launching against the executive, Mr Douglas Hurd, an opposition frontbench spokesman on European affairs, said at Landrindod Wells on Saturday.

Addressing delegates to the conservative West Midlands area conference, Mr Hurd said that the Commons had all the legal powers to challenge ministers that anyone could want.

"Sadly, we have allowed ourselves to be tied up in old-fashioned habits and procedures", he added. The powers remained, but MPs' influence had been draining away so that now they were a poor check on the executive.

"Broadcasting of the House starts again after Easter, and should be a substantial help. We shall liberate ourselves from gallery reporting, some of which is, to put it politely, ecceotric", Mr Hurd said.

"People will he able to hear for themselves what actually goes on. If public opinion theo forces us to mend some of our ways, so much the hetter."

Church joins campaign

The northern synod of the United Reformed Church has joined the campaign for a public inquiry into the death two years ago of Mr Liddle Towers, the Chester-le-Street boxing coach.

Snowdonia rescue

Mr Paul Mitchell, aged 18, of Blakeney Road, Sheffield, was rescued by helicopter yesterday from a mountaio in Snowdonia after he was trapped for the night when his climbing rope snapped.

Labour Party chief's call to restore spending cuts

By a Staff Reporter

A call to the Chancellor to restore public spending cuts in his forthcoming Budget was made yesterday by Miss Joan Lestor, chairman of the Labour Party. It was the issue on which she resigned as a junior education minister in 1976.

Miss Lestor, MP for Eton and Slough, told the annual meeting of the Greater London Labour Party: "The public sector must have the major share of any concessions and help that Mr Healey is able to offer. We need them to make up some of the ground lost by the measures of the past few years."

Giving more money to local authorities for public services like housing and education would make a contribution towards reducing unemployment, she said.

The meeting passed an emergency resolution calling for the party constitution to be amended to make MPs more accountable by having to submit themselves for reselection at the end of each Parliament.

The resolution was supported hy Mr Ian Mikardo, MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow. He said it was desirable that the national executive committee should be reminded of the strong feeling on the subject among constituency parties.

HOME NEWS

Deer grazing in Richmond park, London yesterday, against a backdrop of tall flats, their numbers have increased in the past year to 250 red deer and 400 fallow.

Unemployment and Westminster wrangling keep ball rolling

How SNP has eased nationalism on to Scots

Scottish nationalism is "hard-eyed and materialistic" compared with the more cultural basis of nationalism elsewhere, Ronald Faux writes in the first of two articles in which he discusses how nationalism in Scotland is evolving into a vigorous force in British politics.

Creaking a little and frustrated by slow progress, the nationalist wagon moves inexorably on through Scotland. Independence is the clearly stated destination, with the Scottish assembly a staging post where worthy work horses can be watered or even put to pasture.

Several on board have no wish to travel beyond the assembly and would happily alight there, expecting perhaps that farther down the independence road the wheels might fall off.

Not so the stoic travellers on the upper deck, sternly confident that a stream of local elections, by-elections, opinion polls, high unemployment, wranglings at Westminster and even football chauvinism will keep the wagon moving and pointed in the right direction.

At one stage the Scottish National Party were said to be the fastest rising political movement in Europe. Opponents could only hope the SNP would emulate the meteor and descend as rapidly as they had arisen. That has not happened.

The nationalists are now a consolidated force in the politics of Scotland and the United Kingdom, with a local organization enviable for its vigour and efficiency and a foot set firmly in the door of local politics.

The new nationalism in Scotland is not the emotional, culture-based phenomenon that it tends to be to the Welsh and the Flemings, the Basques and the Bretons or the Parti Québecois.

Scottish nationalism is relatively hard-eyed and materialistic, founded on the expectation of what the wealth of oil in the Scottish sector of the North Sea would give if it came into the exchequer of a Scottish parliament.

It is concerned far less with saving a culture or a language. Instead of being demanded by the people, nationalism has been gradually eased upon them by the SNP aided by the lamentable state of the Scottish economy.

Scotland has many traditions, cultural differences, its own legal and education systems and a wide degree of autonomy devolved through the Scottish Office, none of which is under threat.

Even so, the response of successive governments to the rise of the SNP has left the initiative with the nationalists, who would now probably win as many Scottish votes as either the Labour or Conservative parties.

The cornucopia of good intentions and disproportionate benefit still pours across the Border from the south and the nationalists can reasonably argue that that has happened because of their pressure.

A vote for the SNP has until now been more a vote for Scotland than for independence. Two hundred thousand unemployed Scots, the stumbling progress of the devolution Bill, Westminster's reluctance to allow a Scottish assembly, even though two out of three Scots have consistently said they would like one; all those factors have helped to harden the nationalist line to the point when the party felt confident enough to press unequivocally for independence.

They were sure that unemployment levels, investment in the Scottish economy, the physical state of Glasgow and Dundee or the lot of the Western Isles crofters would not improve sufficiently to blunt their arguments.

The strategy is apparently working within the party and the SNP vote. "It may be a minority that believes in independence, but it is a growing minority", one nationalist said.

The leaders believe the bitterness generated by the devolution debate can only help the SNP's campaign.

How many outside the political arena really care? Why has there not been a single protesting placard outside Parliament or the Scottish Office and when will the two thirds of the Scottish electorate who want an assembly stir themselves and say so outside the anonymity of an opinion poll?

The answer could be in the series of elections about to take place in Scotland. The nationalists have entered a record number of candidates for the Scottish regional councils in May and before then the crucial parliamentary by-election at Glasgow, Garscadden, is expected.

In the autumn could come the referendum on the Devolution Bill, so by then the Government and the SNP may have a clearer idea where they stand in the favour of Scots.

The Labour Party and some Conservatives in Scotland have been badly embarrassed by the attitudes of their respective London colleagues towards devolution. The SNP calculate that those attitudes can only damage the chances of the pro-Unionist parties in Scotland and confirm the nationalist argument that Westminster is at best grudging over decentralizing government to an assembly in Edinburgh and at worst set cynically against any change.

Tomorrow: The party's prospects

'Jungle law' warning on immigration

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, gave a warning on Saturday that Britain must not revert to the law of the jungle on immigration. "An irresponsible attitude to the problem becomes immensely more dangerous when it is associated with political objectives which resemble Nazism", he said.

He was speaking at the launching of Christians for Social Justice, a new Roman Catholic body aimed at exerting influence on social matters.

He said that immigrant communities created difficulties in any society. "But we must realize that very little can be done to reduce the number of Commonwealth citizens unless we revert from Christian and civilized and moral principles to the law of the jungle."

One deep cause of racial problems, Cardinal Hume said, was that Britain's economy was in difficulties and unlikely to recover unless society accepted changes in standards and scales of values.

"There is a temptation to make a scapegoat of coloured immigrants, or the capitalist system or the whole machinery of parliamentary democracy." He said western society lacked a sense of vision and mission.

The Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, on Saturday urged the Christian Church to strive for reconciliation in what he described as the three great issues of the day, race, class and sex.

"The church must work for trust, confidence, respect and reconciliation between races in our multicultural society", he said. "The church must resolutely oppose any movement that foments racial hatred and mistrust.

"The church, too, must work for reconciliation between the classes and must equally resolutely oppose any movement that foments class hatred.

"England is a class-ridden society and perhaps the best lead the church can give is to show that real friendships can and do exist between people of different classes and races."

Canon John Collins, of St Paul's Cathedral, London, yesterday gave a warning to the Prime Minister and Mrs Margaret Thatcher to stop giving credit to the National Front by making immigration a racial or colour issue.

Alliance pledge

The Alliance Party, which stands on a non-sectarian platform, is to fight all 12 Northern Ireland seats at the next general election.

Average of 52,000 born overseas are living in each of 12 London boroughs

According to the 1971 Census of Population, 27,450 residents in the London borough of Newham were born outside the United Kingdom. Corresponding figures for the six inner and six outer London boroughs with the largest numbers born overseas are as follows:

Westminster, 67,075; Lambeth, 59,790; Kensington and Chelsea, 57,495; Haringey, 56,075; Camden, 53,970; Wandsworth, 51,730; Brent, 79,380; Ealing, 63,845; Barnet, 51,770; Croydon, 34,815; Hounslow, 28,040; Enfield, 23,770.

Social Services, Feb 17

Population statistics: Analysis of the 1971 census shows that 12.6 per cent of the residents of Leicester County Borough, as constituted on April 1, 1974, were born outside the United Kingdom and the parents of 15.2 per cent of them were born outside. Similarly, 12.9 per cent of the residents of Birmingham County Borough on the same date were born outside the United Kingdom as were the parents of 17.2 per cent of them.

Social Services, Feb 17

Fiancés: The numbers of fiances admitted to the United Kingdom have been recorded separately only from September, 1974. Details of the number of Commonwealth citizens, the number of foreign nationals and the total in the years concerned are as follows: 1974 (Sept-Dec only): 43, 37, 80. 1975: 683, 327, 1,010. 1976: 1,668, 522, 2,190. 1977 (Jan-Sept only): 2,014, 409, 2,423.

The following list of illegal entrants allowed to remain, having entered before January 1, 1973, shows the number of Commonwealth citizens, the number of citizens of Pakistan, and the total in the years concerned: 1974 (April 11-Dec 31 only): 232, 175, 407. 1975: 347, 463, 810. 1976: 119, 215, 334. 1977 (Jan-Sept only): 34, 73, 107.

Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appear in Hansard.

The following list shows the numbers of illegal entrants exceptionally granted leave to remain (having entered after December 31, 1972) for an indefinite period. It shows the number of Commonwealth citizens, mainly Indian, the number of citizens of Pakistan, the number of others, and the total in the years concerned: 1973: 0, 0, 0, 0. 1974: 2, 0, 3, 5. 1975: 2, 3, 0, 5. 1976: 19, 1, 2, 22. 1977 (Jan-Sept only): 18, 8, 0, 26.

Granted leave to remain for a limited period: 1973: 0, 0, 0, 0. 1974: 0, 0, 0, 0. 1975: 2, 1, 0, 3. 1976: 3, 1, 2, 6. 1977 (Jan-Sept only): 24, 3, 3, 30.

Home Department, Feb 8

Nationality: Available information on the nationality of fiancés and fiancées admitted to the United Kingdom, and of spouses accepted for settlement by reason of marriage, does not distinguish between those intending to marry and those married to immigrants, nor those accepted for settlement by reason of marriage who were admitted as fiancés. The available information for January to September, 1977, is as follows:

Fiancés of all nationalities admitted, 2,423 (including 2,339 citizens of New Commonwealth countries and of Pakistan); fiancées, 2,563 (2,381).

People accepted for settlement on removal of time limit by reason of marriage totalled 3,013 men and 6,527 women of all nationalities, of whom 1,438 men and 3,853 women were citizens of New Commonwealth countries or of Pakistan.

It is estimated that more than 3,000 fiances and more than 3,000 fiancées entered the country in 1977, of whom more than 90 per cent were citizens of New Commonwealth countries or Pakistan. It is also estimated that nearly 4,000 men and 9,000 women were accepted for settlement on removal of time limit by reason of marriage.

Home Department, Feb 9.

Passport holders: The total numbers of British passport holders resident in each Commonwealth country who have the right of entry into Great Britain and who would in addition be allowed to settle in the United Kingdom are as follows:

The Bahamas, 5,000; Bangladesh, 560; Barbados, 2,000; Botswana, 4,604; Cyprus, 1,796; Fiji, 956; The Gambia, 238; Ghana, 3,000; Grenada, 285; Guyana, 485; India, 5,000; Jamaica, 6,865; Kenya, 12,500; Lesotho, 556; Malawi, 4,000; Malaysia, 4,203; Malta, 3,873; Mauritius, 530; Nigeria, 5,317; Papua New Guinea, 2,627; Seychelles, 550; Sierra Leone, 992; Singapore, 7,000; Sri Lanka, 300; Swaziland, 1,989; Tanzania, 2,000; Tonga, 106; Trinidad and Tobago, 2,394; Uganda, 461; Zambia, 25,000.

These figures do not include United Kingdom passport holders in Africa and India who have no statutory right to enter for settlement but may apply for vouchers to do so.

Universities 'will oppose moves to restrict entry'

The Government has been told that Britain's universities will reject any attempt to breach the established principle that university places should be available for all young people who desire them and who have the necessary qualifications. They will also oppose further financial restrictions.

Those warnings were given in a statement yesterday by Lord Boyle of Handsworth, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and a former Conservative Minister of Education, in response to the Government's new discussion document, *Higher Education into the 1990s*.

Lord Boyle said: "I am confident that the universities would wish to reject any temporary solution which involves a departure from the Robbins principle that courses in higher education should be available to those qualified and willing to attempt them; that has been the policy since 1963.

"It is equally safe to say they will reject any solution which involves further belt tightening in the next few years."

Decisions that had had to be taken in recent years, such as the freezing of university posts and inadequate finance for such items as research and libraries, would, until they were reversed, prove academically damaging, he argued.

On a suggestion of shorter university courses, Lord Boyle said: "I am quite confident a two-year university degree course or a two-year diploma in higher education is no more acceptable to the universities than it was five years ago".

Civil Service non-smokers' request rejected

By a Staff Reporter

The Civil Service Department has rejected a proposal from the National Staff Side of the Whitley Council that where possible non-smokers should not be obliged to share an office with smokers.

But the department has issued a notice to all departments drawing attention to government policy on discouraging smoking. It says there are practical difficulties in segregating smokers and non-smokers, but "this should be considered in any situation where it could be done at no significant additional cost and no loss of efficiency".

Departments are asked to ban smoking in lifts; discourage smoking at conferences, meetings and training courses; with union agreement to ban or limit smoking in recreational areas and staff restaurants

WEST EUROPE

New Italian Government in sight with Communists taking an active part in drafting programme

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 5

A new Italian Government is unmistakably in sight, after a month and a half of uncertainty. It will be the first government for more than 30 years to accept Communist support.

This emerged from a meeting in Rome yesterday of the leaders of the six parties contributing to the draft programme. The meeting was generally expected to last until sheer exhaustion brought agreement but was in fact over after little more than four hours.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister-designate, had time for an hour's rest before calling on President Leone to report on the negotiation. Talks at a lower level went on today.

By the end of the week Signor Andreotti is expected to be in a position to go back to the President and announce the formation of his new Government, the country's fortieth since the fall of Fascism.

He is expected to form a government drawn mainly from his own Christian Democratic Party with possibly some representatives of the smaller lay parties. He was said today to be inviting Senator Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, to take over the critical Ministry of Education.

Growing violence in the schools is not the only problem facing the politicians. Yesterday, Signora Adelaide Aglietta, the secretary of the Radical Party, announced that she would sit as a lay judge at the trial which is to open in Turin on Thursday of people charged with leading the far left terrorist organization—"the Red Brigades".

The Turin court of assize has had difficulty in finding the six lay judges and four reserves necessary for the hearing.

Memories are still clear of the murder last spring of the chairman of the Turin lawyers' association, which achieved its aim of having the same trial postponed. Terror was such that sufficient lay judges could not be found to sit on the bench.

Lay judges are different from members of a jury, in that they form part of the Bench with two professional judges, taking part both in deciding the verdict and the sentence.

Strict security measures are planned for the opening of the postponed trial. Signora Aglietta, however, has specifically told the Minister of the Interior that she does not want an armed guard, although she admitted being afraid for herself and for her daughter.

Signor Bonifacio, the Minister of Justice, was in Turin yesterday to express the Government's insistence that the law should be enforced.

In Naples, Signor Luciano Lama, the leader of the left-wing trade union federation, told a conference of Communist workers, that the working class was slow in grasping the seriousness of the moral and institutional crisis. Schools no longer functioned, and violent minorities threatened to destroy the country.

The reaction of the unions was still too weak and ill-organized. When terrorists struck and the victim was not from the working class, there was a sigh of relief as if this made the act of violence less serious, he said.

"Whether the victim is a bourgeois journalist or a Christian Democratic politician or a policeman or a magistrate, in that moment he is one of us because he has been attacked by our enemies."

Dr Roel of Kruisinga: Strong personal views

Minister resigns over bomb

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, March 5

Dr Roelof Kruisinga, the Dutch Defence Minister, resigned last night after only 75 days in office, following a difference of opinion over the neutron bomb with his Cabinet colleagues, in particular Mr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Foreign Minister.

His resignation was announced after an emergency Cabinet meeting last night soon after Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, returned from a holiday in Morocco. After the meeting Dr Kruisinga returned to his home where he was entertaining Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, who is on an official visit to the Netherlands.

Dr Kruisinga is known to hold strong personal views against the neutron bomb. This became strikingly apparent 10 days ago in the lower House of Parliament when, under the pressure of interruptions from Mr Joop den Uyl, leader of the Socialist Opposition, Dr Kruisinga said the Netherlands was opposed to the neutron bomb. To the astonishment of the assembly he repeated that this was the Government's position.

Earlier in the debate the Foreign Minister had stated that the Government's position was to refrain from taking a stand for or against the neutron bomb, in spite of certain reservations about it, so as to allow the issue to remain a bargaining point for Nato in its negotiations with the Warsaw Pact countries.

In an attempt to keep the political damage to a minimum, Mr van Agt's centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and conservative Liberals, is emphasizing the personal nature of Dr Kruisinga's decision. Mr van Agt will make a statement to Parliament on the Defence Minister's resignation on Tuesday.

Moscow, March 5.—The Soviet Union today accused Nato leaders of trying to push Western governments into a hurried decision over the neutron bomb.

Red Star, official organ of the Defence Ministry, said the Soviet Union would take appropriate measures if the bomb were manufactured in the West. The newspaper called the neutron bomb plans "unreasonable attempts to gain superiority over the Soviet Union" and said they could only be "a new jump ahead in the arms race".—Agence France-Presse.

Notre Dame protest abandoned

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 5

A threatened occupation of Notre Dame cathedral today by traditionalist members of the "Combat for the Faith" movement was called off yesterday by its leader, Father Louis Coache, in the interests of "unity between traditionalists."

The occupation had been denounced by Mgr Ducaud-Bourget, leader of the group that has been occupying the Paris church of St Nicolas du Chardonnet for the past year. Father Coache called off the occupation, he said, because he wanted to avoid the risk of serious incidents as well as to preserve unity. He asked any followers who had come to Paris to take part to go instead to St Nicolas.

Yesterday the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Marty, said none of the services would be altered because of any action by the traditionalists.

The cathedral at Strasbourg was occupied and some of its candlesticks and carpets were stolen last night by youths who were taking part in a "spontaneous carnival".

About 1,500 of them gathered in the cathedral square wearing fancy dress. They danced to accordians, bagpipes and skiffle boards. Some went into the cathedral and collected candles to distribute among the "guests".

Fires were lit with boards from the cathedral building site, and some of the revellers started smashing shop windows and looting the shops. Cathedral furnishings were also removed before the riot police, called in by local shopkeepers, cleared the square, making about 30 arrests.

Germans urged not to forget Nazi crimes

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, March 5

President Scheel of West Germany today called for intensive academic research into National Socialism.

Speaking in Würzburg, at the opening of this year's "Week of Brotherhood", dedicated to cooperation between Christians and Jews, he said the young generation had to be made aware of the crimes of the Nazis that led to the deaths of millions of Jews.

To understand and accept oneself was a prerequisite for being on brotherly terms with fellow men: the state could not decree brotherhood, he said.

In Berlin, Herr Dietrich Stobbe, Chief Burgomaster appealed for tolerance towards minority communities in Germany, such as the Turks. To look after them was no less of a duty than to deepen understanding between Jews and Christians, he said.

Antwerp, March 5.—A thousand right-wing extremists from Europe and the United States gathered here last night to commemorate Nazi rule over much of Europe. Members of the National Front and the British Movement were among those attending.

The ceremony was held under the auspices of the Belgian "Flemish Military Order".

Four people demonstrated outside the meeting hall with a banner reading "Auschwitz, never again".—Agence France-Presse.

Brazilian leader pays official visit to Bonn

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, March 5

President Geisel, of Brazil, arrived in Bonn today for a five-day official visit to West Germany.

The emphasis in official talks will be on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries; on Brazil's intention to establish a closer relationship with the EEC; and on the north-south dialogue.

The agreement on cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, involving a £3,000m deal for deliveries of eight West German atomic reactors, installations for the enrichment of uranium and the recycling of nuclear matter, is not likely to be ignored,

Technology dispute halts 100 German papers

Bonn, March 5.—A combination of a printers' strike and lockouts by employers was expected to prevent the appearance of more than 100 West German newspapers tomorrow, newspaper managements said.

A series of stoppages by printers began late last month as their union, IG Druck, attempted to force publishers to drop plans to introduce computer typesetting.

Employers retaliated by locking out printers.

The union today urged the Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers to end the lockouts and resume talks, but the employers replied that the union must first call off the stoppages.—UPI.

France to plead special case on EEC farm tax

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 5

M Pierre Mehaignerie, the French Minister of Agriculture, meets his opposite numbers within the EEC in Brussels tomorrow to plead that France has a special case for breaking community rules on "green" taxes and subsidies.

On Friday the European Commission turned down France's request for a freeze on increases in these special border dues, which are known as monetary compensatory amounts. The compensations are adjusted each Monday to take account of currency changes during the previous week.

As a result of the steady decline of the franc against the strong currencies—particularly the Deutschmark, the compensation has been raised from 21.5 per cent to about 23 per cent from this week. Two months ago France was paying only 14.5 per cent and the rapid increase of one-third has already begun to hit exports.

The French view is that the franc is a victim of political speculation and that its value on the exchanges does not reflect the true state of the economy. This was why France had asked for a freeze until March 20, the day after the second round of the general election.

M Mehaignerie will plead that the compensatory amount is in fact an anachronism and that it is time for it to be redefined and slowly phased out. Its existence favours countries with strong currencies both in helping their exports and in maintaining their domestic prices at an artificially low level.

Any further increase of the compensatory amount will make it more difficult for the French farmer to sell abroad while foreign farmers will find France a very tempting market. The French Government cannot afford at this stage to lose the farming vote.

25,000 in Dutch protest at nuclear plant

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, March 5

Between 25,000 and 30,000 people, including some 5,000 West Germans, took part yesterday in the largest demonstration ever held in the Netherlands against the use of nuclear energy.

The demonstration, which was completely orderly because of close cooperation between the organizers, the local authorities and the police, was held in the town of Almelo, near the West German border. Large police reserves were standing by near Almelo, but did not have to intervene.

The demonstrators gathered in the town centre to hear speeches, watch cabaret groups and listen to music and then marched past a uranium enrichment plant near Almelo which is owned by Urenco, a joint British-West German-Dutch undertaking for the production of nuclear fuel by the ultra-centrifuge method.

The demonstration was held to protest against the dangers of nuclear energy and against plans to expand the plant at Almelo to supply Brazil with enriched uranium.

On Friday a television current affairs programme alleged that there were plans at Urenco headquarters in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, to transfer the production of enriched uranium destined for Brazil from Almelo to the British Urenco plant at Capenhurst.

The Capenhurst production, which goes to Switzerland and West Germany, would be transferred to Almelo.

The switch would enable Urenco to supply Brazil while by-passing demands from the Dutch parliament for additional guarantees from Brazil. The Dutch Government has promised Parliament that no enriched uranium from Almelo would be shipped to Brazil until such guarantees are obtained, in particular as regards secure international control over the disposal of waste material.

Terror group is opposed to work ethos

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 5

A series of seven synchronized explosions in different parts of Toulouse early today have been claimed as the work of the "Independent Unit Against Work". Four of the targets were government employment agency offices and two others were temporary staff agencies.

The style of the attacks, however, is so similar to many of the other 20 that have occurred in Toulouse over the past year that police believe they must have been carried out by a skilled urban terrorist group that is underemployed.

The previous attacks have been claimed variously to have been carried out by regionalists, anti-nuclear energy groups, conservationists and Baader-Meinhof supporters. Targets have included electricity showrooms and West German property or offices.

Old vehicles hamper snow troops

From John Chartres
Storfjord, Norway, March 5

The highly praised "over-snow mobility" of British troops operating in the Arctic has been seriously hampered during the Nato exercise here because so many of their 10-year-old rubber-tracked snow vehicles have broken down.

During the current "Arctic Express" exercise and a preceding all-British one in the Voss area to the south, 34 engine changes and 28 gearbox changes have had to be carried out in the fleet of 150 Volvo "Bandwagen" snow tractors used by the British element of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force. The sight of broken-down British vehicles on roadsides or under tow has been common.

General Sir Peter Whiteley, the commander in chief of Allied Forces in northern Europe, who visited the exercise area yesterday, described the position to me as "a bad one" which he hoped would be rectified quickly.

After sterling service the Mark 1 Volvos are due for replacement. Some examples of a more powerful version are already on user trials, but the full replacement programme will not be completed until 1982 under present plans.

The breakdowns have not had too serious an effect on the operations of the 1st Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment in "Arctic Express", because this has been a fairly slow-moving exercise, but the vehicles are a vital element of the British capability in the Arctic.

The Volvos have a remarkable cross-country and cross-snow capability. They are used to tow guns into remote positions and take heavy radio equipment on to high ground to maintain communications in mountainous terrain.

They are also used often to move troops quickly along snow-covered roads by ski-joring, the technique of towing lines of soldiers in full battle-kit holding on to ropes.

Nobody here is blaming the manufacturers, or the maintenance standards. The view of officers in the Royal Anglian group is that the Volvos are just worn out by age and hard usage.

Although the articulated vehicles are power driven on both the tractor units and the permanently attached trailer, and are often used to tow guns weighing 4,000lb on sleds, the 1,600cc engine is only the size of that of a medium-sized family car, so that it is constantly working hard.

Under the training agreement with the Norwegian Government, they are normally only in use for two months every year, and then taken back to Tidworth and stored—a form of usage which is known to bring out the worst in any military vehicle.

The costs of replacing the present fleet immediately is put at between £2.5m and £3m—just over half the cost of one of the Jaguar attack aircraft taking part in the exercise.

There's one thing worse than being unemployed at sixteen.

That's still being unemployed at seventeen.

And eighteen.

And nineteen.

All over Britain there are thousands of young people unable to find jobs: as many as one in three in some areas.

It's not that they are work-shy.

In many cases they have tried for dozens of jobs–only to find that, without experience or a skill, they haven't a hope.

How can we stop these young people ending up on the scrap heap before they've even had a chance?

We think we've found a way.

Youth Opportunities Programme.

The Youth Opportunities Programme is a new plan to help employers help young people, even if they can't offer any permanent jobs.

It's based on the best elements of existing schemes that have succeeded in helping as many as 8 out of 10 participants into jobs.

The idea is extremely simple: If you can take in young people for up to six months, introducing them to the benefits and disciplines of work, we will pay them £19.50 a week.

And there are no National Insurance contributions or tax returns to worry about.

They get invaluable experience, training and the chance to earn a reference that proves their worth. You get a chance to give them a future without having to take anyone on permanently–unless you want to.

The alternative.

The only alternative is a growing number of young people who feel discarded by 'the system' and a smaller pool of trained and enthusiastic people for industry to draw upon. And, if nothing's done, the inescapable truth is that by the end of this year the situation will be even worse.

Which is why the Programme is backed by the government, the CBI and the TUC.

How it works.

We have offices all over the country and our staff are eager to give employers every detail of the scheme. At the same time, these offices keep in close touch with all the bodies concerned with unemployed young people in your area.

Which makes them uniquely qualified to help you help young people.

If you're interested in participating in the Programme, our staff will help you plan an introduction to work for young people that will benefit them without disturbing the normal running of your business.

You are then free to choose the young men and women you feel have the most to offer–and whose future will be brighter as a result of training and experience under your guidance.

Then it's up to the Youth Opportunities Programme to make sure that your involvement is as trouble-free and rewarding as possible. Give a young person a chance, and we will do the rest.

What to do.

Get the full story from Roger Panton, Manpower Services Commission, Department T1, Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF Tel. 01-836 1213.

Our future workforce depends on it.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAMME

MSC Manpower Services Commission Special Programmes

OVERSEAS

Mr Atherton flies back early and empty-handed from mission to uncommitted Arab states

From David Watts
Cairo, March 5

Mr Alfred Atherton, the United States envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Cairo tonight more than a day earlier than expected after his projected visit to Saudi Arabia was postponed at short notice.

He arrived from an apparently unfruitful trip to Jordan during which he tried to persuade King Husain to join the Middle East peace talks. He had been expected to go to Riyadh before travelling on to Cairo on Tuesday.

Conflicting reports on the reason for the postponement gave rise to speculation that the Saudis were snubbing the Atherton mission. The visit had been planned well in advance. Mr Atherton, however, said on arrival at Cairo airport: "It is purely a matter of scheduling."

The United States Embassy in Amman said Mr Atherton had called off the visit because he had been told that most Saudi officials would be out of the capital; the official Egyptian Middle East news agency said the journey had been postponed at the request of the Saudi Government; the United States embassy in Cairo said Mr Atherton's arrival had been brought forward so as to give him a chance to see President Sadat before he starts a tour of Upper Egypt. The tour has been put back a day and is to begin on Tuesday.

Mr Atherton is expected to see Mr Sadat tomorrow and give the answer to the verbal message he carried to Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, last week. No details of the message have been disclosed.

Mr Artberton, who as been shuttling between Israel and Egypt pressing the two countries to agree on a set of principles that would govern a peace treaty, went to Jordan to secure King Husain's involvement in that set of principles.

The king, whose position has hardened progressively with the lack of response from the Israelis, told the American envoy he would not become involved until there was a firm Israeli declaration to withdraw from all occupied territories, including east Jerusalem, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, according to Jordanian officials.

There is little chance of any set of principles winning wider Arab acceptance until King Husain can be persuaded to take the plunge. It is thought that, if Jordan agreed to join the peace talks, Syria could be reduced from its present hard-line rejectionist position and that, thereafter, the momentum toward peace would be built up.

In the face of the Atherton mission's disappointing visit to Amman there is little chance of that. It now looks as though there will be no significant movement in the peace round before Mr Begin travels to Washington to see President Carter in the middle of this month.

Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: Mr Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Defence Minister, flew to Washington today amid expressions of concern in newspapers here that the Carter Administration might be trying to use the visit to undermine the authority of Mr Begin.

President Carter has arranged a personal meeting with Mr Weizman. It is not usual for an American president to meet visiting defence ministers and, as the meeting will take place only a week before President Carter is to meet Mr Begin, it is being seen here as an attempt to gain the defence minister's support in persuading Mr Begin to adopt a more conciliatory stance in the Middle East peace process.

The meeting is also regarded as an indication of the Carter Administration's satisfaction with Mr Weizman's action in halting further development work at Jewish settlements in occupied territories.

The primary purpose of the minister's visit to try to win a substancial increase in America's military aid to Israel in the next financial year.

Tel Aviv, March 5.—Mr Weizman has ordered a freeze on construction at two settlement projects in the occupied West Bank, the nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Block) movement said today.

It was announced in Jerusalem today that Mr Yehoda Blum, a professor of international law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is to replace Mr Hayim Herzog as head of Israel's permanent mission to the United Nations.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Accord in Belgrade blocked by Malta

Belgrade, March 5.—Malt[a,] standing alone, persisted tod[ay] in blocking a final agreeme[nt] at the European security co[n]ference because it wants [a] special study group to disc[uss] Mediterranean issues.

Just as general agreeme[nt] seemed to have been reach[ed] Malta said last night that [it] would withhold its approval [of] a draft final declaration unl[ess] there was greater progress [to]wards talks on the situation [in] the Mediterranean area.

Both East and West, as w[ell] as most of the group of a[...] European neutral and n[on-]aligned countries, object to [the] political aspect of such p[ro]posed discussions, on the grou[nds] that future Belgrade-type c[on]ferences could become bog[ged] down in complex issues such [as] the Middle East conflict [and] Cyprus.

Mr Victor Gauchi, the Malt[ese] representative, threatened [to] veto the agreed plan for a [con]ference in Madrid in 1980, [on] the same lines as that in [Bel]grade. He said: "We re[ject] colonialist and big-bro[ther] attitudes."

Under conference rules, [de]cisions must be taken by ag[ree]ment of all the 35 participa[ting] governments; Malta could [...] prevent the gathering from [...]ing.

Mr Arthur Goldberg, [...] United States representa[tive,] said that it would be irres[pon]sible for any one natio[n to] stand in the way of an ag[reed] opinion on a final declara[tion.] The conference is already [run]ning almost three weeks be[hind] schedule.—Reuter.

Bombs upset Saturday shopping in Salisbury

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, March 5

Urban bombing flared up again in Salisbury after a seven-month break when five bombs exploded at shopping areas on Saturday. Four bombs were planted in post boxes and one in a waste bin. All the bombs exploded in a 90-minute period but no one was hurt and there was little damage.

Police and police reservists cleared large areas of the city area as soon as the bombs started to go off, roadblocks weer set up an darmy disposal terms set off at least six controlled explosions—one an unexploded bomb.

No one is yet officially linking the bombs to terrorists but it is significant that they were exploded the day after the internal settlement was signed. Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, has given repeated warnings that terrorism would be stepped up by supporters of the Patriotic Front once a settlement between internal political groups was reached.

Most Rhodesians appear to be treating the agreement with caution and are saying little at this stage; but the Anglican bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev Paul Burrough, said he thought the settlement was the best thing that could have been devised. He feared, however, that outside pressures could still prevent the settlement from working.

Meanwhile the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa is launching a nationwide campaign to explain the settlement terms to Africans throughout the country.

Que Que, Rhodesia: The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the signatories of the agreement, has begun a campaign to sell the settlement to the black masses. He declared that he and his followers were prepared to defend with their lives the accord on majority rule

Addressing an enthusiastic crowd of 2,500 here yesterday, Mr Sithole said: "Now that Mr Smith and I have come to terms with each other it should be excellent for our country. We were two bulls who were fighting each other."

Windhoek, SW Africa: Mr Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said today that his country was prepared to act as an adviser to Rhodesia, if asked, now the settlement agreement had been signed.

Gaborne: Mr Mogwe, the Botswana Foreign Minister, said in a radio interview that if Mr Smith and the black nationalists who signed the agreement agreed to negotiate with the Patriotic Front on the basis of the Anglo-American settlement proposals, nobody would condemn their talks.—Reuter.

Black majority and most whites willing to cooperate and make a go of Smith internal settlement

Rhodesia suspects Owen intentio[ns]

By Louis Heren

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, is disliked and distrusted in Salisbury to such an extent that further steps towards a peaceful solution for Rhodesia could be impeded.

The Foreign Secretary's attachment to the Anglo-American plan partly explains the suspicions as to his intentions. There is general agreement that they have little to do with the success of the internal settlement.

One Cabinet minister said that the plan tended to reflect what the authors thought the Third World would accept. The aspirations of Rhodesians were secondary.

An African nationalist said that the plan was devised to enhance American prestige among radical African states. The United States and Britain also wanted to avoid confrontation with the Soviet Union and the Cubans.

Most of the people I met, white and black, seemed convinced that Dr Owen was not prepared to accept the internal settlement; that he would rather negotiate with the Patriotic Front.

It is a pity because Rhodesians do seem to have accepted the internal settlement. Despite the obvious difficulties, the black majority and most of the whites are determined to make a go of it.

No one questions that Bishop Abel Muzorewa represents a majority of blacks. Chief Jeremiah Chirau is apparently regarded as a stooge in London, but he has a large following in the tribal trust lands.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole has a smaller following because of his tribal background, but he is a shrewd politician.

Apart from the small right-wing element, most of the whites support Mr Ian Smith and the internal settlement. This is of the greatest importance, because the blacks believe that white know-how and expertise are vital if an independent Rhodesia is not to go the way of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

Even Mr Josiah Chinamano, who represents Mr Joshua Nkomo in Salisbury, said that an independent Zimbabwe would need whites. It could not afford a mass exodus of white experts.

This willingness of blacks and whites to cooperate together is the most reassuring aspect of Rhodesia today, and it depends wholly on the internal settlement

Mr Chinamano, despite his recognition of the vital role that only the whites can fulfil in the immediate future, believes that power comes from the gun.

He said that only the political representatives of the guerrillas were entitled to negotiate independence. Only the Patriotic Front had the right to represent the blacks.

He would negotiate with Dr Owen, but there was little to negotiate. He only wanted agreement from the Foreign Secretary for the guerrillas to take over Rhodesia.

Mr Chinamano was of course playing the classic role of guerrillas or so-called liberation movements. It is probable that Mr Smith would not have negotiated wi[thout] guerrilla pressures, but [there] is no reason to assume th[at the] Patriotic Front represent[s the] black majority.

All the calculations, a[dmit]tedly on a tribal basis, su[ggest] that they are a min[ority.] Moreover, the Patriotic [Front] has failed to unify ZPRA [and] ZANLA, the military win[gs of] Mr Nkomo's and Mr Mug[abe's] movements.

Inter-faction fighting [in] training camps in Tanzani[a has] been reported. About 400 [guer]rillas were killed in one [and] 200 in another.

ZPRA and ZANLA are reported to be trying to [estab]lish a presence in as [much] Rhodesian territory as po[ssible] before elections are [held.] There have been clashes [and] civil war between the co[mpet]ing black guerrilla forc[es is] seen as a possibility.

The veracity of these r[eports] cannot be confirmed by [diplo]mats and journalists. [But] known incidents indicate [that] what is unfolding in the [tribal] trust lands is not libe[ration] but a bloody black strugg[le for] power.

Presumably this is not [what] Dr Owen wants, especial[ly if] Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugal[be are] free to return to Rhodesi[a to] contest the forthcoming [elec]tions.

Rhodesians argue unde[niably] that elections wit[h the] Patriotic Front leaders ji[oining] in would be the best on[e] to encourage; but they [are] convinced that Dr Owen i[s pre]pared to yield to the [...] They must be wrong, but [they] still have to be persuaded.

Lord Avebury not allowed to see S Africa detainees

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, March 5

Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, has been refused permission to visit detainees held under the South African Terrorism Act. He is attending the inquest in Durban into the death in detention of an Indian dentist. He is an observer for Amnesty International.

Lord Avebury, a member of the parliamentary civil liberties committee, said he had telephoned the office of Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice, with a list of detainees he wished to visit.

"They told me such visits were not possible," he said.

Lord Avebury has been attending the inquest on Dr Hoosen Haffejee, aged 26, who was found hanged by his trousers in a Durban prison cell on August 3 a few hours after he had been detained

The inquest, which goes into its second week tomorrow, was told by Dr Isadore Gordon, chief state pathologist in Durban, that there were 40 to 50 bruises on the body, most of them between four and 12 hours old. But Dr Gordon, who was medical adviser to the magistrate in the Steve Biko inquest, concluded that death was consistent with hanging.

Mr Theo Loremz, a surgeon, called by lawyers for the Haffejee family, said he found difficulty in accepting evidence of security policemen that a head injury could have been caused when Dr Haffejee struggled with them. From the nature of the injury it was likely to have been caused by a direct blow to the head.

The police suggest Dr Haffejee killed himself after being confronted with proof that he was involved in sabotage plots.

Final editions newspaper end Chicago e[ra]

Chicago, March 5.—The [final] editions of the Chicago [Daily] News rolled off the press[es and] into history yesterday, [ending] the newspaper's 102-year [life,] which served as the mod[el for] green eye-shaded editor[s and] soap brim-hatted, hard dr[inking] reporters.

The newspaper, winner [of 15] Pulitzer prizes, typified [the] sprightly world of C[hicago] journalism. It was also [noted] for its political reportin[g and] its foreign coverage.

The News, born as a [one-]sheeter in 1875, died of [...]ing circulation, down to [...] a day. Its highest circ[ulation] was 614,000 in 1957. Its [...] said the newspaper lost [...] (£5½m) in its last year.—

Eskimo lamp sold for record £13,40[0]

By Huon Mallalieu

A sale of pre-Colombia[n] American Indian art [...] Sotheby Parke Bernet on [...] in New York produced a[n] auction record for an [...] work. That was £13.4[00 or] $26,000, paid by an Americ[an col]lector for an Aleut oval p[...] grey hardstone lamp with a [...] figure emerging from the [...] bowl, facing the wick gro[...] is in the Kodiak traditi[on and] dates from the first millen[nium].

Bidding was also kee[n for] Mexican artifacts and w[...] art, and a European privat[e ...] paid £3,995, or $7,750, for [...] of Nayarit protoclassic [...] dating from between 100 BC [and] AD 250.

The highest price for a N[orth] American Indian artifact [was] £2,191, or $4,250, for a N[...] Plains beaded and fringed [...] shirt decorated with fur and h[uman] hair. The total for the sale [was] £101,853, or $197,595, 16 of [the] 314 lots being bought in.

On Saturday Sotheby P[arke] Bernet sold oriental rugs [and] carpets for a total of £13[...] or $258,475.

Storms wreck homes in California killing four

Los Angeles, March 5.—At least four people were dead, including two crushed by mudslips, and one was missing today as a result of a heavy storm that hit southern California for two days with rain, dind and giant waves.

Ventura Conty was declared a disaster area. Hundreds of homes there as well as in Los Angeles were damaged, many of them destroyed by mudslips and floods. More rain was forecast.

A woman of 25 was killed when a hill of mud crushed a home in the Woodland Hills area. The body of a man of 65 was found in a mud-filled home.

A boy of 14 was drowned and his companion of 13 was rescued after they had been swept down a creek in the San Fernando Valley. A boy of 15 fell into a drain, was pulled into a drainage culvert and drowned.

A man believed in his 70s, was missing after flooding seriously damaged 170 homes. More than 600 people were evacuated yesterday, some by helicopter from rooftops.

About 30 homes in the Malibu Beach area and the wealthy Malibu Colony were damaged by high tides, flooding or undermining from the heavy rains.

The Pacific Coast highway, a section of the Hollywood freeway and other roads on a 20-mile stretch were closed because of mudslides and flooding.—UPS.

Iran breaks off trade links with E Germany

Teheran, March 5.—Iran said today it was ending all trade and economic cooperation with East Germany, which it accused on Thursday of encouraging an attack on the Iranian Embassy in East Berlin.

The decision, announced by Iranian newspapers, followed a Foreign Ministry statement on Thursday that Iran's Ambassador in East Berlin will return to Teheran.

East Germany is the second Soviet ally to have its ties with Iran undermined over Iranian charges of support for dissidents abroad. In March, 1976, Iran broke off relations with Cuba after President Castro met Iranian communists under Soviet auspices in Moscow.—UPI.

From left to right: Mr Hua Kuo-feng, reelected Prime Minister; Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, reelected a Deputy Prime Minister; Marshal Hsu Hsiang-chien, the new Defence Minister; *Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, who takes on some of the functions of head of state.*

Government still seen as the business of old men in China

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, March 5

The National People's Congress just concluded in Peking has disclosed a surprisingly frozen situation in a top leadership that suggests a failure to agree on promising successors.

Mr Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party, has retained his position as Prime Minister; no obvious promotion has been given, however, to Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, a deputy Prime Minister and vice-chairman of the party, whose policies are thought to dominate the present leadership's style of government.

One indication of the failure to agree on promotion of younger men to responsible positions is the appointment of Marshal Hsu Hsiang-chien, a civil war commander, as Defence Minister.

Marshal Hsu, who is in his mid-seventies, succeeds Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, aged 80, who becomes chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee and, in a limited sense, head of state.

Predictions that the role of head of state would be revived in a more formal manner have not been realized. China seems to be heading into a new form of the gerontocracy that characterized the regime of the late Mao Tse-tung.

Details on the congress's decisions on economic planning and reform of the constitution are expected this week. The senior appointments disclosed today, however, do not suggest any great innovations, only pursuance of the anti-radical movement that has been evident since Mao's death in September, 1976.

Peking, March 5.—Thousands of people gathered in the Square of Heavenly Peace in the centre of Peking to await the official announcement that the week-long session of the congress had been completed.

The Great Hall of the People, where the congress held its session, was outlined with electric lights after darkness fell. Fir trees round the square were decorated with multicoloured electric bulbs like Christmas trees. Huge demonstrations are planned for tomorrow.

The new version of the national anthem was being broadcast for the first time. The New China news agency gave a translation of the new words approved by the congress:

March on, brave people of our nation.
Our Communist Party leads us on a new Long March.
Millions as one, march on, towards the Communist goal.
Build our country. Guard our country.
We will work and fight.
March on, march on, march on
Forever and ever, raising Mao Tse-tung's banner,
March on.
Raising Mao Tse-tung's banner, march on.
March on, march on and on.

The agency said the new version was composed collectively. It is set to the original national anthem music by the composer, Nieh Erh.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry today blamed the "gang of four" extremist leaders, headed by Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching, for the 1967 burning of the British diplomatic mission in Peking during the Cultural Revolution.

In a long article carried by the New China news agency commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai, the ministry said the gang of four and Lin Piao the late Defence Minister, tried to "sabotage China's foreign affairs in their conspiracy to usurp party and state power".

"Internationally, they hit out in all directions to antagonize everyone and even engineered the wrecking and burning of a foreign diplomatic mission in Peking", the article said.

The British mission was gutted and British diplomats manhandled on August 22, 1967, apparently in retaliation for the banning by authorities in Hongkong of three Communist newspapers and the detention of a number of people after disturbances connected with the Cultural Revolution in the British colony.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Greek-Turkish talks to explore attitudes

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 5

The prime ministers of Greece and Turkey have agreed to meet in Montreux, on Lake Geneva, on Friday and Saturday, to explore each other's intentions for a settlement of bilateral disputes and the Cyprus question.

This is to be announced in Athens and Ankara tomorrow. Mr Karamanlis and Mr Ecevit will be accompanied by diplomatic and press advisers, but not by their foreign ministers, so as to emphasize the exploratory nature of the meeting.

Mr Ecevit is expected to give Mr Karamanlis a preview of the Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement. These are to be submitted by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, within the next two weeks.

There is to be no negoriatinn between Greece and Turkey on these proposals. Mr Karamanlis will try to establish how flexible Turkey's opening positions are and how genuine its intentions before advising President Kyprianou of Cyprus to consent to a resumption of inter-communal talks.

Greece is taking a reserved attitude for fear that Mr Ecevit could be making a deliberate display of moderation for the benefit of the United States Congress in the hope of obtaining an end of the American arms embargo even before there is progress on Cyprus

The Turks suspect that the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots are preparing to reject the Turkish proposals, whatever these may be, in order to perpetuate the American embargo and weakeo Turkey militarily.

Mr Karamanlis and Mr Ecevit are not expected to go into the details of their differences. Their exchanges in Mootreux are likely to focus on the causes of their basic distrust.

The Greeks seem convinced that Turkey's claims for a virtual condominium in the Aegean, conceal territorial designs especially on the eastern Greek islands.

The Turks resent Greek efforts to isolate Turkey diplomatically and economically.

The Greeks plan to call for a renewal of the Berne pledge of November, 1976, to refrain from provocations, while the Turkish leader is expected to propose new negotiating procedures.

Students arrested

Jakarta, March 5.—More than 80 university and high school students were arrested yesterday when they were attending a musical performance at the Pajajaran university in Bandung, West Java.

Name changes again

Colombo, March 5.—The *Government* of *Sri Lanka,* formerly known as Ceylon, has changed the country's name again to "The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka".

Cosmonauts try out Czech space equipment

Moscow, March 5.—Cosmonauts orbiting the earth in a Soviet space laboratory today used equipment built by Czechoslovak scientists in test on the effects of weightlessness.

One of the four is a Czechoslovak, Captain Vladimir Remek, the first man to break the American and Soviet monopoly of space flight. He was on board a Soviet space vehicle that yesterday broke the space endurance record of 84 days previously held by the United States.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yuri Romanenko and Mr Georgy Grechko, the two men who broke the record, were asleep when they did so.

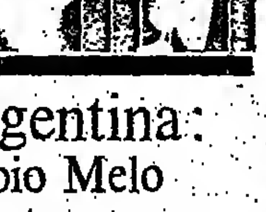
They had been awake late the night before celebrating the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexei Gubarev and Captain Remek, who had docked in Soyuz 28.

American space scientists congratulated the cosmonauts as they passed the mark set by astronauts Dr Edward Gibson, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Carr and Colonel William Pogue on board Skylab 4 in 1974.

President Brezhnev and President Husak of Czechoslovakia sent their congratulations to the Salyut 6 crew

The joint flight was "more proof of fraternal relations between socialist countries and another testimony of the strength of socialist internationalism", their telegram said.—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience



Argentina: Nebio Melo Cuesta

By Peter Strafford

Señor Nebio Melo Cuesta, a Uruguayan journalist, was arrested in a café in Buenos Aires by members of the Argentine armed forces on February 1976. Since then the Argentine authorities have given no information on his whereabouts in spite of receiving six writs of habeas corpus

Señor Melo was one of the founders of the Communist Revolutionary Party of Uruguay in 1972. There are grounds for hoping that he is still alive, since he is reported to have been seen in Campo de Mayo, an army garrison in Buenos Aires province

Señor Melo, who is 34, was a founder of *Epoca,* a daily paper published in Montevideo, in 1967. It was closed the next year. After that he wrote for *Marcha,* a weekly which is also now closed. In 1972 he was a founder of *Causa del Pueblo,* a weekly which was closed by the Uruguayan authorities after the military coup on June 27, 1973.

In February, 1974, Señor Melo moved to Buenos Aires as a refugee There he wrote for *Crisis,* a monthly now closed, and for *Latin America Political Report,* a weekly newsletter published in London.

Moroccan 'reprisal killings'

Algiers, March 5.—Moroccan and Mauritanian troops opened machine-gun fire on Friday on *a crowd at the Mauritanian* port city of Nouadhibou, killing 12 civilians and wounding 48, the Saharan Liberation Front, Polisario, said here today.

It added that the shooting had been in reprisal for a series of grenade attacks by Polisario guerrillas against army patrons in Nouadhibou, which killed two soldiers and wounded three.

In another communique, Polisario said that its forces had attacked a Moroccan unit on Wednesday about ten miles outside Hagunnia in Western Sahara, killing 18 Moroccan soldiers.

In two other ambushes the same day near Smara and Djiria, Polisario forces killed another 18 Moroccan troops.—Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 19

Admirers heap red carnations on Stalin's grave

Moscow, March 5.—Stalin's secret admirers heaped his grave with red carnations and yellow tulips today to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death. The grave is behind the Lenin mausoleum, near the Kremlin wall.

Surviving relatives of his millions of victims remembered the anniversary by displaying photographs of their dead in the privacy of their homes.

There was no official ceremony and no mention of Stalin by the press, radio and television. Calendars, which note the anniversaries of far less historic figures, were blank.—UPI.

Five die as fighting flares up again in Lebanon

Beirut, March 5.—Rightist and leftist forces fought in Beirut today and the Arab peace-keeping force threatened to use artillery to stop the clashes in which a woman was reported killed. Sources said that four people were wounded.

The first round of fighting died down when units of the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force intervened. But within hours a steady stream of sniper fire again swept streets dividing the Christian and Muslim districts of southern Beirut.

The right-wing Phalangist radio reported that the woman was killed by sniper fire while driving through the area with her family.

At nooo, the peace-keeping force threatened to shell every building from which firing was reported.

The Phalangist radio blamed the Palestinian-leftist side for the clashes and said that the Christian forces were under strict orders not to return fire.

In south Lebanon, exchanges of tank, mortar and heavy machine gun fire were reported today between the rightist stronghold of Marjayoun and leftist-Palestinian guerrilla positions in Khiam and Ebel es-Saqi. At least four people were reported killed and six wounded.

Scores of men, women and children fled yesterday from the Shiite village of Maroun el-Ras, near the Israelia border, taking refuge at the Baram kibbutz in Israel. Their village had been overrun on Thursday by leftist and Palestinian forces, according to Israeli reports.

The refugees told Israeli correspondents that they had witnessed atrocities committed by the leftist forces. They said that 24 men, women and children of one family had been murdered in a particularly cruel way.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Karpov slump as Korchnoi shines

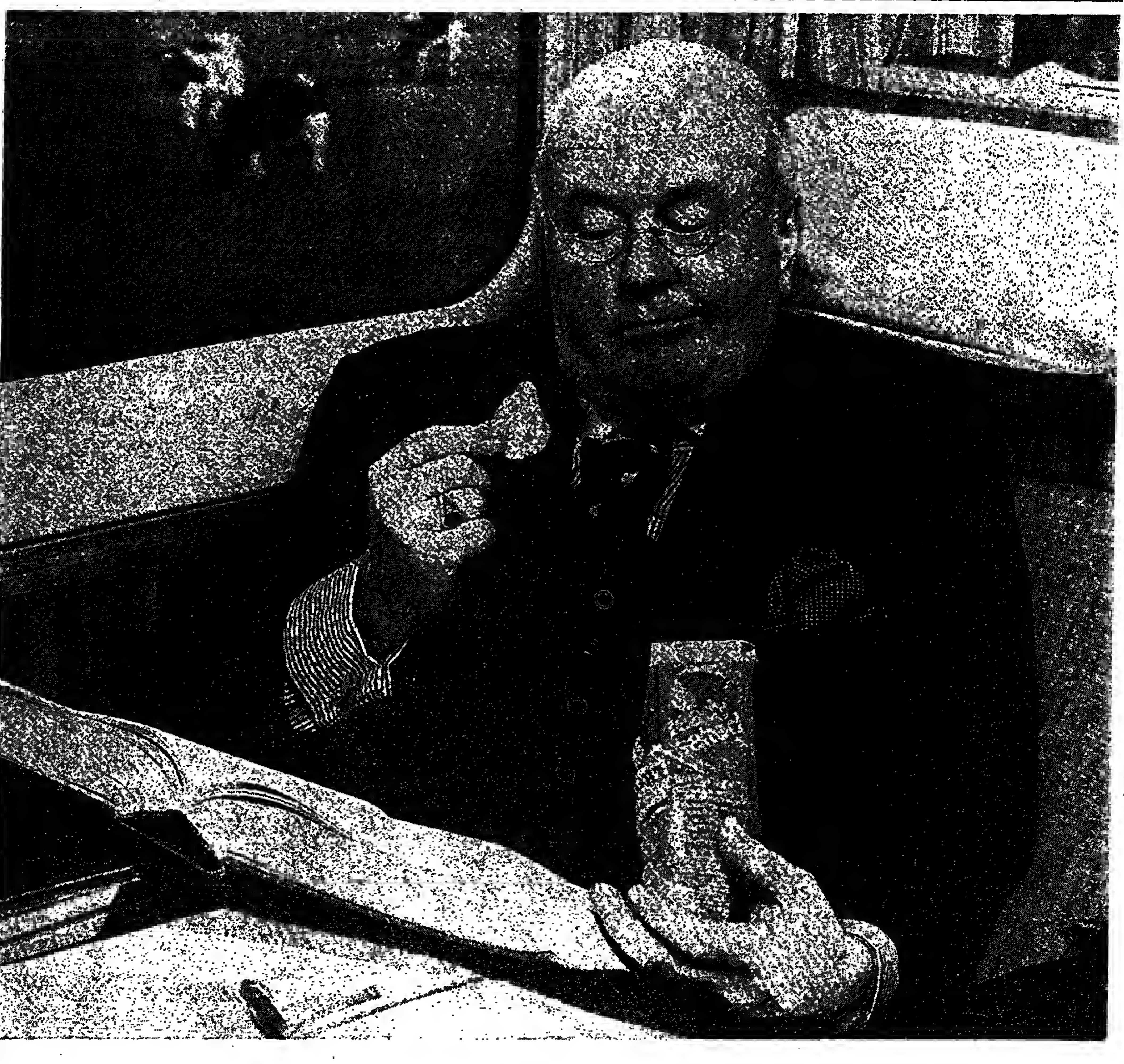
Bugojno, Yugoslavia, March 5.—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, was held to a draw by Svetozar Gligoric in the International tournament here yesterday after losing to Timman in the previous round. Karpov has now slipped from first place to joint sixth in the competition.—Reuter.

Beersheba, Israel, March 5.—Victor Korchnoi who will challenge Anatoly Karpov for the world title in July, won the international tournament here yesterday with the remarkable score of 12 points from 13 games. Michael Stean of England came third—Agence France Presse.

Vietnam hope for Cambodia peace

Colombo, March 5.—Mr Pham Van Dong, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, said today he was optimistic that the border conflict with Cambodia would be settled. He was speaking at a press conference before leaving Sri Lanka after a four-day official visit.

During his visit he discussed the dispute with President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka. According to a joint communiqué, the President told Mr Pham Van Dong that the issue should be settled peacefully without outside interference.—Agence France-Presse.



Cricket

Howarth N Zealand's backbone, Edwards their flesh and bone

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Auckland, March 5

England may have a hard job winning the third and final Test match against New Zealand. At close of play this evening, they had made 30 for no wicket in reply to New Zealand's first innings total of 315 and if that sounds a poor return, in terms of runs, for two days' cricket, there has been no lack of involvement. The fact that the spinners have so far bowled only 11 overs has not helped the tempo, any more than the loss at different times of 75 minutes play to rain.

The backbone to the New Zealand innings was provided by Howarth, who scored 122. In 19 previous Test innings, his highest score was 59. It was touch and go whether he or Edgar played here, and when Howarth came in on the first morning, after Wright had been caught at the wicket, he found it heavy going. But he battled on, allowing himself, by way of an attacking stroke, only the occasional hook or the odd drive when anything was palpably overpitched. He batted, all told, for eight hours 35 minutes, thus fulfilling for New Zealand some of the promise he first showed for Surrey seven years ago.

There were two other innings of note, from Burgess and Edwards. Though only 22, Edwards is already a "character". He is New Zealand's answer to the much-missed Colin Milburn, being built along similar lines and looking for every chance to attack. A crowd of 20,000 gave him a remarkable reception. Once a wharfie (no wonder he is such a good striker), he now spends as much time as he can working for charity. He scored 55, reaching his 50 with a hook for six off Botham and raising hopes that New Zealand have found the sort of jovial, yet talented, cricketer the game needs.

For England, Botham took five wickets, the fourth time he has done so in an innings in only five Tests. Greig, by the way, took five wickets in an innings six times—but that was in 58 Tests. Although the pitch is of the gentlest pace—it is the best batting pitch of the tour—Boycott flogged away with his faster bowlers. There was no knowing that Edmonds recently has been a successful bowler. Out of 106 overs, he was given only 10.

In the three that he bowled this morning, before the new ball was taken, he was not at his best but to banish him for the rest of the innings seemed to be carrying caution or chastisement too far. Though off the field today with back trouble, Miller did not contract it from bowling too much yesterday when the only over he had was the last before stumps. At one time today Boycott let two playing hours pass without a change of bowling, in which time one wicket fell.

Except for two unusual lapses, and one lesser one, England's fielding was as good as it has been since the start of the series against India in December, 1976. No one has had more to do with this than Randall, who sets a standard to which others aspire and displays an enthusiasm which others catch. Although without the long stride of Colin Bland or Clive Lloyd (until his knees went), Randall covers as much ground and has the same predatory effect. If Bland was an eagle over the moor, Randall lures his prey more playfully.

In Bangalore last year, when he threw himself forward for what looked to everyone like a breathtaking catch off a fierce slash by Patel, Randall dismissed it, sincerely, as being nothing out of the ordinary. Yesterday though, even he was pleased with the astonishing leap which turned a hard square drive from Burgess into the stroke that cost him his wicket. Randall is a peripatetic fielder anyway and he was launched towards the catch, going left, as the stroke was being made, and in a full dive when he made it, two-handed and a couple of feet off the ground.

But for that, New Zealand might have been 180 for two when play restarted this morning. Instead, they were 162 for four. At 182 for five, with a new ball just taken and no strong batting to come once Howarth and Edwards were parted, they were in some trouble. But these two added 96, a thoroughly good partnership even if, during it, Howarth was dropped twice and Edwards once.

The first of these chances was to Botham at third slip off Lever when Howarth was 74. The other two were off successive balls from Botham, both from identical shots to the same fielder, Lever, at long leg. First Howarth, when he was 89, hooked Botham straight there, a low hit to which Lever, his back to the pickets, had no need to move. A single taken, Edwards hooked the next ball high to the same place. This time Lever had to make perhaps five yards to his right but, with the first catch on his mind, barely got his fingers to the second.

When the same sort of thing happened to Lindsay Hassett at Old Trafford in 1948, he borrowed a policeman's helmet and held it out for Washbrook to give him another chance. Lever, too, has one of the safest pairs of hands in the game. This all went towards a good day's cricket, made up of a slow morning, an afternoon that was much to the crowd's liking and an evening in which New Zealand lost their last four wickets and England in reply made a lively start. Roope held two good catches at slip and Edmonds picked up his usual one at close short leg.

I doubt whether a cricket match in New Zealand has known such a commotion as there was in the last 40 minutes this evening when Boycott and Randall were batting. Many thirsts had been quenched by then and the idea has crossed the Tasman Sea from Sydney that empty beer cans, when banged together, make a fearful clatter. Orchestrated by Hadlee, sections of the crowd became hysterical. But this and some testing overs from Hadlee and Collinge were safely survived by Randall and his captain on a pitch that is stuffed with runs. I should say we were heading for a draw were it not a six-day match.

Ian Botham, who took five New Zealand wickets in action in Auckland yesterday.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J. G. Wright, c Taylor, b Lever	4
R. W. Anderson, c Gatting, b Botham	17
G. P. Howarth, c Roope, b Willis	122
*M. G. Burgess, c Randall, b Botham	50
B. E. Congdon, c Miller, b Botham	5
J. M. Parker, l-b-w, b Botham	14
G. N. Edwards, l-b-w, b Lever	55
R. J. Hadlee, c Roope, b Botham	1
†B. L. Cairns, b Lever	11
R. O. Collinge, not out	5
S. L. Boock, c Edmonds, b Willis	1
Extras (b 10, l-b 10, n-b 10)	30
Total	315

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—32, 3—113, 4—129, 5—182, 6—278, 7—285, 8—302, 9—314, 10—315.

BOWLING: Willis, 22.6—8—37—2; Lever, 34—5—96—3; Botham, 34—4—109—5; Edmonds, 10—2—23—0; Miller, 1—1—0—0.

ENGLAND: First Innings

*G. Boycott, not out	6
D. W. Randall, not out	21
Extras (n-b 3)	3
Total (for 0 wkt)	30

G. R. Roope, C Radley, I. Botham, G. Miller, M. W. Gatting, †R. W. Taylor, P. Edmonds, J. K. Lever, R. G. D. Willis to bat.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 4—10—19—0; Collinge, 3—1—8—0.

Setbacks in Australia's battle

Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 5.—Australia, chasing 315 to avoid an innings defeat, had lost both their opening batsmen for 98 by lunch on the third day of the first cricket Test against West Indies here today. In reality, Australia were 98 for three, as Toohey, one o ftheir key batsmen, has a broken thumb as well as three stitches in ehis forehead and will not bat.

The Australians wrapped up the West Indies first innings in 15 minutes this morning. Roberts and Croft added another 14 runs before Roberts came down the wicket to Higgs, missed the ball, and was stumped for seven. Croft was once more left not out, this time on four, to bring his Test batting average to an astonishing 59, and West Indies were 405 all out.

Despite the daunting prospect of having to hit 315 runs before they can force West Indies to bat again, Australia began with far more confidence than in their first innings. Wood and Serjeant put on 59 before Wood pushad forward to a ball from Roberts and was leg before for 32.

Serjeant had begun badly, playing and missing much as in the first innings. But he gained in confidence and he was just finding his timing when be got a ball from Garner which kept a little low and he was leg before for 40, playing back.

The score was then 90, as many as the whole Australian team made in the first innings. But the prospects of getting the 315 runs they need still looks beyond their capabilities. At lunch Yallop was not out 23 and Cosier had still to score.

Sydney, March 5.—David Ogilvie, the Queensland player, was today chosen to join the injury-hit Australian cricketers in the West Indies only hours after becoming the third batsman in 20 years to score 1,000 runs in a Sheffield Shield season. The Australian Cricket Board secretary, Alan Barnes, announced the decision here tonight and said Ogilvie would join the touring party as soon as possible.

Toohey's broken thumb means he will be out for a month, but the touring team had problems even before that. Kim Hughes is recovering slowly from an appendix operation and several other players ha evbeen affected by illness and minor knocks.

Ogilvie's bateting triumph came in the Sheffield Shield match against Sout hAustralia at Brisbane. He hit 69 to pass 1,000 runs in the Shield for the season. Greg Chappell, in 1973-74, was the last player to achieve this and, before him, Norman O'Neill in 1957-58.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 90 (Croft [illegible] for 15).

Second Innings

G. Wood, [illegible], b Roberts	32
C. Serjeant, l-b-w, b Garner	40
G. Yallop, not out	23
G. Cosier, not out	[illegible]
Extras [illegible]	4
Total (2 wkts)	[illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—59, 2—[illegible]. [illegible] P. B. Simpson, S. [illegible], B. Yardley, J. R. Thomson, [illegible] Clark, J. Higgs, P. Toohey.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

G. G. Greenidge, [illegible]	[illegible]
D. Haynes, [illegible], b Higgs	[illegible]
I. V. A. Richards, [illegible], b Thomson	[illegible]
A. Kallicharran, b Yardley	[illegible]
*C. H. Lloyd, b Thomson	[illegible]
D. Murray, c sub (Laughlin), b Thomson	5
†D. L. Murray, [illegible] b Higgs	21
D. Parry, b Yardley	6
A. M. E. Roberts, st Rixon, b Higgs	7
J. Garner, c Cosier, b Higgs	6
C. Croft, not out	4
Extras (l-b 9, n-b 6)	15
Total	405

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—87, 2—1[illegible], 3—142, 4—313, 5—3[illegible], 6—3[illegible], 7—385, 8—391, 9—391, 10—405.

BOWLING: Thomson, 21—6—84—3; Clark, 16—[illegible]—11—0; Higgs, 24.5—3—[illegible]—4; Simpson, 1[illegible]—2—[illegible]—0; Yardley, 19—1—6[illegible]—3; Cosier, 13—3—45—0.—Reuter.

DEVONPORT, Tasmania: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales 327; Tasmania, 174 for 2 (J. Hampshire 105 not out).

Football

Waiting for Forest's legs to fall off

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Manchester City played dejectedly at Arsenal and lost. Everton played without commitment at home to Queen's Park Raogers and only drew. And at Stamford Bridge, Liverpool, according to their manager's description, took their own championship lives while the balance of their defenders' minds was disturbed. Only Nottingham Forest playad without their natural colour and still won. These are tha days on which champions are made.

Loodon caused most of the damage to ambitions that had beeo margioally improved by the largely unfounded rumour that Forest were feeling the pace. Brian Clough had coma back from his eccentrically-timed holiday in Spain like some Minister recalled to attend a crisis, and he observed that the teams who visited tha City Ground these days lost sight of their true character. West Ham would certainly have had a better chance had they attacked with tha greater energy at their disposal, but they retreated, and Forest, playiog their second game in three days, duly won with two goals in two minutes towards the and.

That result, combined with the defeats of Manchester City and Liverpool in London, increased Forest's lead to six points and at once deflated Bob Paisley, who in sunless Estoril last week had been humming "It's only just begun". After Liverpool's second heavy defeat of tha aeason at the lively young hands of Chelsea, who knocked them out of tha FA Cup, Mr Paisley was heard to mutter "Of course, I don't conceda tha championship—Forest's legs might drop off."

Chelsea seem to have absorbed a lesson that many of thair elders hava failed to appreciate. Liverpool's defeoce is vulnerable to persistent pressure, but is rarely punished accordingly.

With tha League Cup Final only a fortnight away, Liverpool were concerned about their goalkeeper, Clemence, who injured his shouldar. The club's reserve, Ogrizovic, is ineligible for tha competition this season, and the third choice, McDonnell, has been loaned out to Ipswich Town.

All of this will shortly seem peripheral because, with the blessing and assurad cooparation of the Football League ringing in their ears, the Scottish elders have hegun to select their crew fo: the voyage to South America this summer. Alistair MacLeod, the manager, is already known to be a popular master and there is strong competition to join the final 22.

The 40 names at the weekend make a capable-looking bunch. Nine of them are uncapped and some have clearly been mentioned as an incentive rather than a promise. McNab, of Tottenham Hotspur, is ona of those, hut he celebrated on Saturday with a remarkably well-taken goal at Oldham. There are no other London-based players in the group, but Nottingham Forest contribute three, Gemmill, Burns and Robertson—a sign of the times. No doubt Robertson will ba ona newcomer not kept waiting for tha 1982 World Cup. Anglo-Scots outnumbar home-based players by 23 to 17.

McGrain, of Celtic, ona of Scotland's finest defenders of recent times, is not certain that a worrying ankle injury will heal in time for him to regain match fitness before tha end of the league season. Ha has recently seen a specialist in London and should know his future befora April 14, when Mr McLeod has to register tha 40 names with FIFA. The final 22 will be announced after Scotland play England at Hampden Park on May 20. The 40 names are

GOALKEEPERS: A. Rough (Partick Thistle), J. Stewart (Kilmarnock), D. Stewart (Leeds United), R. Clark (Aberdeen), J. Blyth (Coventry City).

DEFENDERS D. McGrain (Celtic), W. Jardine (Rangers), S. Kennedy (Aberdeen), W. Donachie (Manchester City), F. Gray (Leeds United), M. Buchan (Manchester United), T. Forsyth (Rangers), G. McQueen (Manchester United), J. Blackley (Newcastle United), W. Miller (Aberdeen), K. Burns (Nottingham Forest), R. Aitken (Celtic), R. McDonald (Celtic), D. Narey (Dundae United), P. Hegarty (Dundee United).

MIDFIELD: D. Masson (Derby County), B. Rioch (Derby County), A. Gemmill (Nottingham Forest), G. Souness (Liverpool), J. Wark (Ipswich Town), N. McNab (Tottenham Hotspur), R. Fitzpatrick (St Mirren), L. Macari (Manchester United), A. Hartford (Manchester City).

FORWARDS: J. Jordan (Manchester United), K. Dalglish (Liverpool), A. Gray (Aston Villa), J. Harper (Aberdeen), D. Johnstone (Rangers), F. McGarvey (St Mirren), W. Johnston (West Bromwich Albion), G. Payne (Dundee Unitad), J. Robertson (Nottingham Forest), I. Wallace (Coventry City), A. Graham (Leeds United).

Liverpool suffer a relapse

By Geoffrey Green

Once I had a friend, a man dedicated to the turf, who used to say that the only time a football match should be played was during half time. It was a sardonic opinion at which ooe was inclined to smila benignly at the time.

However, watching Chelsea and Liverpool in some unexpected sunshine at Stamford Bridge that thought returned with a pang. Indeed, the whole of the opening half could well hava been likened to a half-time interval, so boringly bereft of action was it or refreshment of any sort.

Then suddenly, as sometimes happens, the action exploded at the change of ends. In a space of 11 minutes something came out of nothiog: three goals were born to set the company alight and at the end Chelsea, after being in arrears, ran out winners by 3—1 to discomfort the reigning champions of England and Europe who had only just returned from a valuable Continental victory over Benfica in Lisboo.

Whether or not it was the travel and the late hours involved in the trip to Portugal that unhinged Liverpool the fact remains that they lost this match by their own mistakes. Once having taken a lead it is oot their usual habit to be caught or aven overtaken. But when Dalglish—always alert but seldom closely supported—played a smooth one-two with Fairclough to gain a penalty when be was booked up by Droy it was any odds oo a Liverpool win. Only four minutes of the second half had evaporated then as Neal, a dead eye dick from the spot, sent Bonetti the wrong way with his kick.

But sometimes the writing on the wall can be misconstrued. Within another four minutes Chelsea were level with quite the best goal of the warm afternoon. A beautiful long pass by Wilkins seot Langley curving in from the left past Smith to beat Clemence to the top corner with a blazing shot. And hardly had Liverpool recovered from such impudence than they perpetrated their first defensive error. Smith ballooned the ball high into his own goal area with an intended clearance, Lewington nodded the bounce forward and there was the eager Finnieston to lob neatly over Clemence.

Chelsea's third goal came in the dying seconds and was another defensive gift. Wilkins centred from the left and Hughes's attempted back header to his goalkeeper was gobbled up by Finnieston.

It was one of those infrequent off-days for Liverpool and should not be taken as a sign of decline.

Liverpool's one big worry now, though, is an injury to Clemence's shoulder ligament, damaged in a collision with Walker on Saturday.

Chelsea's second-half performance, in which Wilkins, Droy and Lewington shone, showed their youthful potential. They must now be kicking themselves for their sad off night against Orient in the Cup. But what would have happened, one wonders, had not Dalglish's header to a cross by Fairclough rebounded from Bonetti's crossbar only moments after Chelsea had pulled back to 1—1. Six inches lower then and Liverpool might have won.

CHELSEA: P. Bonetti; G. Locke, R. [illegible], I. Britton, M. Droy, S. Wicks, S. Finnieston, R. Wilkins, T. Langley, R. Lewington, C. Walker.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, T. Smith, A. Hansen, E. Hughes, R. Kennedy, K. Dalglish, T. McDermott, S. Heighway, G. Souness, D. Fairclough (sub, J. Case).

Referee: P. Reeves (Leicester).

Hudson finds much-needed favour from the Highbury terraces

By Norman Fox

Having lost there in the Football League Cup in January, Manchester City returned to Highbury on Saturday knowing that another defeat would severely damage their future in the championship. They are a team of deep experience and appealing virtuosity but here played straight into the hands of Nottingham Forest, who now lead them by six points.

Arsenal were depleted. MacDonald their leading scorer, and Rix were injured. Sunderland was again asked to play in a more advanced position and a young wisp of a winger, Heeley, was set before some of the toughest defenders in the league. A victory by 3—0 was not the most likely result. Yet neither was it likely that Manchester City would relinquish so much ground to the single most imaginative player in the Arsenal side, Brady, who was the boffin of the game. Hudson also benefitted from City's languid marking and, not before time, probably had his best match in the Arsenal shirt. Sunderland and Price chipped away at City's defenders and, all in all, Arsenal made the most of unexpected offerings.

City's failings rather than Arsenal's eager ability to compound them were the enduring features and if there is always a ready nod of sympathy for a fine team who happen to have an off day, there is no excuse for obstinacy. The decision to keep Owen on the substitutes bench seemed particulary obtuse when it was clear that several players would have welcomed the chance to exchange places. Bell was a pathetic figure, hardly touching the real game in mid-field. Power was not equal to the sound of his name and Hartford was ominously quick to take the rash action that could be a liability in Scotland's jersey next summer in Argentina.

By deliberately advanciog defenders, occasionally as far as the halfway line, Arsenal certainly exploited the tactically rustic offside trap, but it was City's guileless approach to the problem that made it work. Channon was always on the wrong side of the line of defenders and Kidd seemed so inhibited by the whole thing that he made no real ground at all. Barnes, meanwhile, played as if his influenza had left him weak at the knees. Tueart's departure to the United States was here seen to be a crucial loss.

With three men in attack—although Heeley took a long tima to collect his courage—Arsenal began brightly and but for a short period after half time when City's ears were probably burning, they continued in the same way. Scoring was another matter. Corrigan splendidly parried a dynamic shot from Nelson but he was completely beaten by Sunderland's drive after 36 minutes.

Hudson's brief contribution towards the movement, a pass turned wida to Rice, was important not only to the pattern of the match but to his own performance. He later almost beat Corrigan with a ferocious shot and was involved in the second goal after Arsenal had been fortunate not to concede a penalty when Young felled Channon.

The memorable aspect of Hudson's part in this goal was simply that he received a round of applause when he went over to take the corner. He is a player who, whatever he may say, desperately needs to feel appreciated, and perhaps here only the Arsenal central defender, Young, and the ever-constructive Brady took larger shares of the crowd's pleasure.

Young was astonishingly magnificent. At last he more or less abandoned ball-bursting kicks out of his penalty area and even changed the direction of play on a couple of notable occasions. He also volleyed Hudson's corner past Corrigan when a deflection by Donachie gave him a small target that on another day Macdonald would have been pleased to hit.

The City defence came under even more pressure as Heeley found his confidence and took the ball well up to the line, usually to force corners or hasty clearances at the near post. Corrigan had no reason to feel comfortable and indeed he was trying to act as an extra full back when Sunderland attacked. The ball slipped away and Price hit in a good shot from a tricky angle. Arsenal should have scored again when Stapleton was put through by Brady. Corrigan saved with his foot, but City were not spared their blushes.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, D. Price (sub, S. Walford), D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland, A. Hudson, F. Stapleton, D. Heeley.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Clements, W. Donachie, T. Booth, D. Watson, P. Power, M. Channon, C. Bell, B. Kidd, A. Hartford, P. Barnes.

Referee: B. J. Homewood (Sunbury-on-Thames).

No laughing matter for Everton

By Clive White

It was as well that this tragicomedy at Goodison Park ended in a fairly innocuous 3—3 draw. Had Everton won, and the result subsequently had a vital bearing on the championship, it would not have been the least bit funny. Queen's Park Rangers, on the other hand, toiled long enough to have honestly earned the point towards their relegation fight.

Rangers would have found it hard to suppress a chuckle at the end. Everton, who have been involved in several peculiar scores this season, had lost a two-goal lead, pulled ahead again in the eighty-eighth minute and still finished where they started. Not that there was much laughter during the match, which at times was cynical and bitter, though it was difficult enough even for the most sombre supporter to keep a straight face. We had players misshooting, mispassing, misheading, standing on the ball and falling over; King, by no means the biggest clown, twice bisected his defence with choice through balls.

Interspersed between all this we had six goals and not one from a forward. Doubtless Everton missed the power of Latchford, still suffering a pelvic injury. Ha scored four against Rangers earlier in the season. The theme was taken up from the first minute when Gillard backed away nervously from McKanzie down his wing, feinting one way and then the other like a punch-drunk fighter under imaginary fire, before eventually carrying himself out of play to McKenzie's amazement and amusement.

After that, Everton did not give Rangers any cause to fret until the thirty-sixth minute, when from a free kick inside the penalty area Ross blasted away at the wall and gained the necessary chip from it.

Thomas, facing his former colleagues for the first time at Goodison, fizzed momentarily. He was like a boy who had invited his old chums round just to show off a new skateboard. He never, however, seemed confident enough to take Clement on in a race to the by-line which is where he is most effective. Nevertheless, Dobson was sufficiently sure of himself when picking his point of entry in the Rangers defence before pounding the ball through it for the second goal.

Everton seemed to have won the match without even trying, but within 30 seconds Rangers were disputing matters again. Shanks, who has shown himself recently to be a lively lad in the penalty area, seized on Busby's winning pass like a hound picking up a fresh scent and rounded off the move. Hollins brought matters level with a dream volley straight out of his Chelsea days.

With two minutes left, Everton, who have not been out of the top three since October, were back in forlorn pursuit of Nottingham Forest as, after heavy shelling, a Pejic free kick cleared enemy lines and King rose to crown a looping header over Parkes. Then, in the ninetieth minute of Rangers's fourth game in eight days and the force obviously still with them, Gillard tossed over a cross and Howe plopped his own header over the misplaced Wood for their third goal.

EVERTON: G. Wood; D. Jones (sub, G. Telfer), M. Pejic, M. Lyons, R. Kenyon, T. Ross, A. King, M. Dobson, J. Pearson, D. McKenzie, D. Thomas.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Clement, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, E. Howe, T. Cunningham, D. Shanks, M. Busby (sub, B. Wallace), P. McGee, S. Bowles, D. Givens.

Referee: G. P. Owen (Isle of Anglesey).

Forest homeward plod their weary way

By Stuart Jones

The vultures can now disperse. On Saturday they were ready to swoop. There below they could see a sign of weakness in Nottingham Forest, walking across a desert littered with oases of possibilities. McGovern and Barrett were injured, Anderson was suspended, a point had been dropped at Norwich and, less than 42 hours earlier, they had completed their fifth match, four of them cup ties, in 12 days.

Pressure and fatigue were sure to take their toll. And they did. Forest still beat West Ham United 2—0 but there could, and should, have been a different ending to the tale. On a cold porridge of a pitch, Forest plodded their weary way towards Ferguson, West Ham's goalkeeper, who had no need to make a save until after an hour had passed by.

Withe was willing enough. It seemed he would have run around the city of Nottingham, itself, if need be. But, against West Ham's packed defence, honest labour was not enough. It was Robertson who held the key. He bypassed McDowell with such ease that he grew bored with the task. Even so, he still sent over eight assorted crosses in the first half alone.

There was little spark, little rhythm, and it was significant that the cumbersome Needham, rumbling up from the back for a set-piece, should finally open the door with only 10 minutes left. Curbishley was penalized for a clumsy foul on Bowyer and then, petulantly, kicked the ball away. He should have known better. Mr Hackett, rightfully, deplores such action and booked him, as he had Green earlier for a similar offence.

Bowyer, himself, took the free-kick from out on the right and Needham glanced a header wide of Ferguson for his fourth goal in 14 outings, a better record than Hales. Suddenly, the spring was back in their heels, their limbs no longer ached and, within two minutes, the issue had been settled by a penalty.

Gemmill's chip was chested down by O'Hare and Lampard, aware of Woodcock's presence, averted the danger with his hand. Ferguson moved too early in saving Robertson's first attempt. The second shook the crossbar before going in. The victory may have been far from convincing, yet it all but settled the destiny of the first division title—and a third of the treble.

Now six points clear and with a game in hand, few can dispute that they will claim the crown that they have never worn. It is easy to forget that they only narrowly squeezed their way into the top drawer last year. As Europe beckons next year, so Wembley looms next week. Brian Clough, their manager, would do as well to send them whence he has recently returned—to the sun-soaked shores of some distant haven.

West Ham remain deep in familiar territory. In the past 20 seasons, they have lurked near, but finished above, the waterline on 15 occasions. Brooking must know the story well. Here, hounded by Gemmill, even he struggled to lift his side out of the mud. Devonshire, though, almost succeeded where he failed. A dark wisp, he skipped along the greener pastures down the flanks and, indeed, created West Ham's only chance after 70 minutes.

Intercepting Clark's weak pass, he broke free and found Hales clear with only Shilton to beat. From five yards, Hales, with a wave of his right boot, could only roll it gently past the post. It was a glaring miss by any standards, let alone that of a £150,000 striker. He was made to pay the price. By the end of April, it could prove even more expensive.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; I. Bowyer, F. Clark, J. O'Hare, D. Needham, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, A. Gemmill, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

WEST HAM UNITED: R. Ferguson; J. McDowell, F. Lampard, A. Curbishley, T. Taylor, W. Green (sub, P. Holland), A. Devonshire, B. Robson, D. Cross, T. Brooking, D. Hales.

Referee: K. Hackett (Sheffield).

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: Latchford (Everton), 25; Wallace (Coventry C), 19; T. Brown (West Bromwich A), Francis (Birmingham C), Rafferty, Withe (Nottingham Forest), 18; Dalglish (Liverpool), Ferguson (Coventry C), Macdonald (Arsenal), Woodcock (Nottingham Forest), 17.

SECOND DIVISION: Hatton (Blackpool), Kitchen (Orient), 22; Duncan (Tottenham H), 19; Flanagan (Charlton A), Taylor (Oldham A), 17; Whatmore (Bolton W), 16; Rowell (Sunderland), Ward (Brighton), 15.

THIRD DIVISION: McNeil (Wrexham), 27; Bruce (Preston NE), Buckley (Walsall), 24; Biley (Cambridge U), 22; Kemp (Portsmouth), 21; Foley (Oxford U), Shinton (Wrexham), 18; Tynan (Sheffield Wed), Gough (Colchester U), Moss (Swindon T), 16.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

THIRD DIVISION: Wrexham v Tranmere.

FOURTH DIVISION: Brentford v Rochdale; Stockport v Northampton.

SCOTTISH CUP: Fourth round replay: Kilmarnock v Celtic.

Rugby League

When England stumbled to a Toulouse victory

France 11, England 13

Toulouse, March 5.—England stumbled to victory over France today in a ragged match in the three-cornered Jean Galea Rugby League tournament. The English, who next meet Wales in Swansea in the tournament decider, won by two goals and a try to a try and four penalty goals.

The French kept their heads above water with two penalties from Bernard Guilhem in the third and sixth minutes in excellent conditions. England struck back in the 33rd minute when Millward created an overlap and passed to Hughes, who easily scored. Fairbairn converted.

Hughes struck again in the 49th minute when he took a pass from Lowe and dashed over to score in the corner. Holmes, who came on to replace an injured Millward in the 40th minute, took a pass from Nicholls in the 53rd minute and scored.

FRANCE: [illegible] Trannier (Villefranche); J.-P. Sire (XIII Catalan), J. Guigue (Avignon), B. Guilhem (Carcassonne), C. Bade (Carcassonne); D. Alard (Carcassonne), J. M. Imbert (Avignon); J. Roosebrouck (Villeneuve), J. Gine (Roanne), J. Daniel Cologni (XIII Catalan), [illegible] Daniel (XIII Catalan), A. Gonzales (Villeneuve), M. Cassin (Toulouse).

ENGLAND: G. Fairbairn (Wigan); S. Wright (Widnes), L. Hughes (Widnes), J. Holmes (Leeds), J. Atkinson (Leeds); R. Millward (Hull Kingston Rovers), S. Nash (Salford); J. Casey (Hull Kingston Rovers), D. Lowe (Hull Kingston Rovers), M. Adams (Widnes), G. Nicholls (St Helens), K. Elwell (Widnes), M. Harrison (Leeds).

Squash rackets

Zaman the more prolific in battle of shot-makers

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Qamar Zaman won the £2,000 first prize by beating Hidayat Jahan (£1,400) 10—9, 9—4, 3—9, 9—4 in the final of the Shepherd Spacemaker squash championship at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, yesterday afternoon. With tickets priced from £3 to £8, Britain's finest squash arena was packed to capacity for the climax of the first tournament restricted to members of the International Squash Players' Association.

This event was a successful innovation in every way—strange though it was to see Geoffrey Hunt and Mohibullah Khan (who contested the 1976 world championship final) playing off for third place. Mohibullah won 6—9, 9—3, 9—2, 9—10, 9—3, after having five match points in the fourth game. Hunt has time to sharpen up before he defends the British open championship a month hence. But there is not much to choose between the five leading players.

Predictably the final was the more attractive match because Zaman and Jahan (both brought up at Quetta) are more flamboyant shot-makers. They contrast pleasantly, too, with Zaman artfully subtle and Jahan forthright and virile—rather too forthright, yesterday, in his ungracious reaction to refereeing decisions he thought unjust. In this respect most men could take a lesson from the leading women.

Zaman could match Jahan's agility if not his power. Zaman also had the wider range of shots, the better touch, and the greater capacity for improvisation and deception. He made more mistakes which was hardly surprising, in view of the [illegible]. But he also hit far more winners. This pattern [illegible] was [illegible] challenged in the first game, in which Zaman led 8—4, but [illegible] four game balls and a little [illegible]. Jahan, himself [illegible] on [illegible] ball at [illegible]—8, obligingly [illegible] a forehand into the tin.

With Zaman 5—[illegible] up [illegible] second game there was a [illegible] able moment of comedy. Jahan [illegible] and, with [illegible], walked over to rub Zaman's [illegible]. Zaman, a dead-pan [illegible], thoughtfully stroked Jahan's hand to the shoulder. For [illegible] time after this relaxing incident, the concentration of both men was erratic. In the third game Zaman seemed content to let Jahan play beautifully and profit from it. But in the fourth game both put business before pleasure. Zaman hit 19 winners, eight of them short, and Jahan ultimately destroyed his own chances with another tinned forehand.

Weekend results and tables

First division

Arsenal	3	Manchester City	0
Aston Villa	0	Leicester	0
Chelsea	3	Liverpool	1
Coventry	4	Birmingham	0
Derby	1	Newcastle	1
Everton	3	QPR	3
Ipswich	2	West Bromwich	2
Leeds	0	Bristol City	2
Manchester Utd	0	Middlesbrough	0
Nottm Forest	2	West Ham	0
Wolverhampton	3	Norwich	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nottingham F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Everton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arsenal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeds United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coventry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Bromwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol City	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesbrough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derby County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ipswich Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolverhampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Second division

Bolton	1	Brighton	1
Bristol Rovers	2	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Blackburn	[illegible]
C Palace	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Hull	3	Millwall	2
Luton	[illegible]	Cardiff	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tottenham	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheffield Utd	3	Mansfield	0
Sunderland	[illegible]	Southampton	0

Postponed: Blackpool v Fulham.

[illegible]

Third division

Carlisle	1	Cambridge Utd	1
Chesterfield	3	Sheffield Wed	2
Hereford	1	Colchester	0
Peterborough	2	Bury	1
Plymouth	2	Chester	3
Portsmouth	1	Walsall	2
Port Vale	1	Shrewsbury	2
Preston	3	Bradford	1
Rotherham	2	Gillingham	0
Swindon	1	Lincoln	0
Wrexham	2	Exeter	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Preston	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	6	47	28	41
Wrexham	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	48	31	41
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	57	41	41
Gillingham	[illegible]	13	14	6	53	41	40
Tranmere	[illegible]	11	10	8	43	27	37
Walsall	31	11	13	7	40	33	35
Swindon Town	[illegible]	12	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bury	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterborough	[illegible]	12	10	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shrewsbury	[illegible]	11	11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carlisle	[illegible]	8	17	7	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesterfield	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colchester	[illegible]	10	12	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheffield W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rotherham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hereford U	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fourth division

Barnsley	0	Doncaster	0
Bournemouth	1	Hartlepool	0
Brentford	3	Torquay	0
Crewe	0	Wimbledon	0
Darlington	0	York City	2
Huddersfield	2	Halifax	2
Newport	3	Aldershot	1
Reading	0	Northampton	0
Rochdale	2	Stockport	1
Southend	4	Southport	2

[illegible]

Scottish Premier division

Clydebank	2	St Mirren	3
Dundee United	0	Celtic	1
Rangers	0	Aberdeen	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rangers	26	18	4	4	58	31	40
Aberdeen	26	15	[illegible]	6	44	21	36
Dundee United	24	10	6	8	27	18	26
Partick Thistle	23	10	4	9	31	35	24
Motherwell	25	9	5	11	33	31	23
St Mirren	25	8	6	11	37	40	22
Celtic	23	9	3	11	33	35	21
Hibernian	22	8	4	10	20	23	20
Ayr United	24	7	5	[illegible]	24	42	19
Clydebank	24	3	5	16	14	44	11

Scottish first division

Airdrie	3	Dundee	3
Alloa	0	Arbroath	0
East Fife	1	Stirling Albion	1
Hearts	1	Dumbarton	1
Montrose	5	Queen of South	2
Morton	2	Kilmarnock	0
St Johnstone	1	Hamilton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dundee	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	6	67	36	41
Morton	27	18	5	4	60	31	41
Hearts	28	16	[illegible]	5	59	[illegible]	39
Dumbarton	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kilmarnock	[illegible]	10	10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stirling Albion	28	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton Acad	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Johnstone	27	11	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arbroath	[illegible]	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen of Sth	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Airdrieonians	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montrose	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alloa Athletic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	30	60	17
East Fife	[illegible]	3	7	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13

Scottish second division

Berwick	2	Stranraer	2
Clyde	4	Dunfermline	2
Cowdenbeath	1	Albion Rovers	1
E Stirling	1	Brechin	0
Forfar	1	Stenhousemuir	1
Meadowbank	0	Raith Rovers	0
Queen's Park	1	Falkirk	[illegible]

[illegible]

Scottish Cup fourth round

Hibernian 0 Partick Thistle 0

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Evenwood 0, Blyth 1; Whitby 2, North Shields 2; South Bank 1, West Auckland 1; Ashington 3, Tow Law Town 1; Bishop Auckland 0, Willington 0; Shildon 0, Hordon 1; Consett 4, Ferryhill 1; Whitley Bay 3, Billingham 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 4, Worksop 0; Barrow 0, Stafford Rangers 1; Boston Utd 3, Bangor City 0; Buxton 2, Gateshead 1; Frickley 2, Morecambe 2; Goole 1, Runcorn 1; Lancaster 5, Mossley 5; Northwich Victoria 1, Netherfield 1; Scarborough 1, Workington 2; South Liverpool 2, Gainsborough 3; Wigan Ath 1, Macclesfield 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington 2, Bedford 0; Atherstone 0, Grantham 2; Bath 2, Dartford 2; Cheltenham 1, Barnet 2; Dover 0, Nuneaton 1; Gravesend 1, Hillingdon 0; Hastings 1, Redditch 0; Kettering 3, Yeovil 3; Weymouth 3, Minehead 2; Worcester 1, Wealdstone 2. First division: North: Banbury 0, Dunstable 0; Barry 1, Kidderminster 1; Bridgend 0, Corby 4; Cambridge City 3, Tamworth 2; Enderby 1, Bromsgrove 2; Gloucester 3, Witney Town 1; King's Lynn 3, Stourbridge 2; Merthyr Tydfil 3, Oswestry 0; Wellingborough 0, Burton 1. South: Addlestone 1, Hounslow 1; Ashford 1, Tonbridge 1; Aylesbury 2, Poole 1; Basingstoke 1, Trowbridge 2; Chelmsford 3, Waterlooville 1; Crawley 3, Margate 2; Taunton 0, Dorchester 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 1, Staines Town 0; Boreham Wood 1, Sutton United 0; Hitchin Town 1, Tooting & Mitcham 3; Slough Town 1, Dagenham 2; Tilbury 1, Southall & EB 0; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Kingstonian 0. First division: [illegible]

European results

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Linzer Ask 0, Admira Wacker 1; Grazer AK 1, Wiener Sportclub/Post 1; Vienna 0, Sturm Graz 2; SSW Innsbruck 1, Voest Linz 1; Austria Wien 3, Rapid 0.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: La Louviere 1, Beveren 0; Lokeren 2, Charleroi 0; Courtrai 1, CS Bruges 1; Antwerp 1, Anderlecht 2; Boom 0, FC Liegeois 0; Standard Liege 7, Winterslag 0; RWD Molenbeek 2, Lierse 1; FC Bruges 2, Beerschot 1; Beringen 3, Waregem 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: AZ '67 Alkmaar 2, [illegible]

[illegible]

مكبرة من الأصل

SPORT

Rugby Union

England's rampant forwards leave Scotland spiritless

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

For England, at Murrayfield on Saturday, a sweet taste of victory again, conclusive and well earned, with the splendid Bill Beaumont leading an ever more rampant forward charge. For Scotland the wooden spoon, whitewash, a sixth defeat in a row and not much to uplift the spirits at the end of their first barren season in a decade.

It was not a game to have pulses racing unceasingly in the stands, but England stormed home at the finish, against a side who knew by then that they were beaten, by two goals and a penalty goal (15 points) to nil. And it was entirely fitting that Beaumont's pack, so stiffened in strength and know how by the return of Cotton and Dixon, should forge the tries which England have sought unavailingly since Dublin, six internationals ago.

For 25 minutes, however, faint English hearts may have wondered whether an old, familiar story was to be reenacted. Determined pressure, down the wind their opponents chose to face, brought no reward against an unyielding defence. Solid scrummaging and forward drive in the loose kept the kettle simmering. England had a frustrating time at the lineout, however, where MacDonald reaped a harvest on his opponents' throws, and Horton (who narrowly sliced a drop shot) was too prone to cut back inside, where he was swallowed up, and then to lose the ball or distribute it wildly.

Scotland had shed defensive stains, and a turning point seemed marked, when Renwick, not for the only time, steered back into trouble in the Scottish centre and England—with Scott playing an important part—won the loose ball.

Slemen raced round Gammell and then, when cut off by the cover, flung a hopeful pass inside that was picked up by Wheeler. Nelmes, Dixon (with a telling flick pass) and Beaumont (with an imposingly accurate long one) all handled before Squires in a lethal piece of finishing wrong-footed two defenders and stabbed through to the posts past the last would-be tackler, MacDonald. Young converted. England had something in the bank for the second half, and the balance looked healthier yet when Dodge, after a ruck offence, struck home a remarkable kick from several metres inside his own territory.

It did not bode well for Scottish hopes when Irvine squandered the first of two real chances in the second period. With Gammell in space outside him, he came back inside to be stopped by the giant Horton, and then Gammell was smothered by Slemen close to the English line. Not long afterwards, a switch play by Breakey set Cranston going on the outside break that centre was always looking for, and Irvine, coming up for the inside pass, accepted another great tackle, by Slemen, when MacDonald was clear on his right.

England, meanwhile, had missed another try themselves when Horton set Squires racing round Hegarty for a rousing thrust out of their own 22. There was a further interchange before Caplan burst through on the inside of Squires and Horton, alas, put down a chest high pass with the Scottish goal line open.

England may have missed another when a thrilling catch, counter-attack and cross-kick by Caplan produced loose ball that Slemen must have fancied on the ... but Dodge put through a measured diagonal instead. No matter. By the last quarter, Scott was winning short England lineouts virtually unopposed, and it was from such possession that Cotton had Beaumont brandishing his flag in the middle. Corless made ground on the right, a scissoring Dodge took his clever little inside pass and, when Dodge was enfolded by Renwick, Nelmes picked up at short range to launch his 17 stones past several defenders—and Young had another simple goal kick.

Scotland could not complain about want of possession from the lineout, a department they won overall by 39 to 22. England clearly missed Nigel Horton here, but the new cap, Colclough, contributed a fine part in other areas, most notably perhaps on the left hand side of the scrummage, where Nelmes at loose head had a much more comfortable ride than had been the case against Wales. England achieved a clear plus in the tight, Wheeler taking the heads 5—2, end in fire, skills and combined drive in the open, there was only one pack in the hunt. Beaumont, as has been suggested, led by potent example, but every man jack did his duty and Scott, in this respect, is improving with every game.

Caplan, who all but scored in the first minute, made such a thoroughly dashing and almost impeccable first appearance that Hignell may be lucky to regain his place. Two wings, rock solid in defence, served reminder in attack of how often their talents have been wasted. Dodge, one noted error apart, applied some typically subtle touches, and John Horton, though he made some errors, contributed some absolutely vital defence and again finished in credit.

In recent times the cynics in Scotland have proposed a toast to absent friends coupled with the names of their loose forwards, but, on this occasion, the tireless flankers, Biggar and Hegarty, surely cannot be left to carry the can. Things are not what they were in the front five, either, though the new man, Gray (all 6ft 8in of him) made things awkward for Wheeler's throwing when he stood at No 2 in the line-out.

Breakey mostly kicked well in defence in the first half, rather less so in all ways in the second, when he supplied some neat touches in attack. But, though often cramped for room by a short service, he was sometimes made to look a little too inflexibly bent on coming back inside. Scotland, it seemed, yet again needed to give the ball width, and yet again they too often failed to achieve their object. They also failed, when all seemed lost, to try a single tapped penalty.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP); W. B. B. Gammell (Edinburgh Wanderers), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), A. G. Cranston (Hawick), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); R. Breakey (Gosforth), D. W. Morgan (Stewart's Melville FP); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill), C. T. Deans (Hawick), N. E. K. Pender (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), C. B. Hegarty (Hawick), D. S. M. MacDonald (West of Scotland), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish).

ENGLAND: D. W. N. Caplan (Headingley); P. J. Squires (Harrogate), B. J. Corless (Moseley), P. A. Dodge (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), M. Young (Gosforth); B. G. Nelmes (Cardiff), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), F. E. Cotton (Sale), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde), M. Colclough (Angoulême), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth), J. P. Scott (Rosslyn Park), M. J. Rafter (Bristol).

Referee: J. R. West (Ireland).

International Table

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
France	3	3	0	44	31	6
Wales	3	3	0	51	36	6
England	3	1	2	27	24	2
Ireland	3	1	2	37	39	2
Scotland	4	0	4	39	68	0

Remaining fixtures on March 18: Wales v France (at Cardiff); England v Ireland (at Twickenham).

Northampton's running takes them somewhere

By Gordon Allan

A close and interesting match seemed to be in the making shortly after 3.0 at Franklin's Gardens on Saturday. Wakefield, on their first visit to Northampton for 52 years, had evidently decided to run at Northampton whenever and wherever they could, and Northampton responded in kind.

Appearances were deceptive. Northampton's running took them somewhere, Wakefield's nowhere. At half time Northampton led ...—0, and they went on to win by three penalty goals and three tries (... pts) to a try (4). This puts them in the last eight of the John Player Cup, in which they play Leicester at Welford Road next Saturday.

Two years ago Wakefield beat Northampton 12—6 in the Cup at Wakefield. There was general agreement, outside Yorkshire at least, that it was "a shock upset". ...sworth, who has since found wider fame with Moseley, played stand-off half for Wakefield in those days, but he would have been hard put to save them on Saturday, because Northampton did everything a little quicker and a little better.

The Wakefield forwards and half backs were in too much difficulty for the three-quarters to have the chances they deserved. When Wakefield won the ball in the scrum Northampton wheeled them, more often as not, and Kirk and Triggs constantly found themselves with feet instead of yards in which to work. The confidence of the whole team suffered. There were few such restrictions on Page and Surgey, the Northampton half backs, with the result that we saw some stylish running by the Oxford Blue, Bryan, and Bignell.

Nor was Wakefield's kicking so effective as Northampton's. Page is a hard man to upstage in that respect. Northampton used the wind more shrewdly in the first half than Wakefield did in the second. The second half, in fact, was little more than a holding operation by Northampton. They knew they could not be overtaken in a month of Saturdays. Hannon did not score Wakefield's try until injury time.

Cannon, McGuckian, and Bignell scored Northampton's tries. Two of them followed Wakefield drop out kicks. In one instance, Page stole away on the narrow side of a ruck to send Cannon over. In the other Wakefield put the ball directly into touch, and from the subsequent scrummage in front of the posts Surgey breached the defence for McGuckian to score. Raybould kicked three penalties.

NORTHAMPTON: P. Raybould; P. Bignell, S. Watkins, T. Bryan, P. McGuckian (sub: C. Mackenzie); T. Surgey, J. Page; B. Watson, P. Johnson, R. Smith, V. Cannon, I. Lutter, P. Sweet, R. Taylor (sub: G. Poole), S. Russell.

WAKEFIELD: M. Shuttleworth; P. Hannon, M. Knight, S. Walker, N. Bennett; S. Triggs, J. Kirk; P. Bolless, P. Hryschko, J. Hopkins, A. Sumner, G. van Bellen, P. Cook, J. Dowson, K. Higgins.

Referee: J. Williamson (London).

For the record

Rugby Union

International matches

...land	16	Wales	20
...tland	0	England	15

John Player Cup—Second round

London Welsh	9	Liverpool	13
Northampton	21	Wakefield	4

Services tournament

Royal Navy	17	Army	18

Club matches

...ingham	6	Nottingham	17
...dford	13	Otley	3
...entry	43	Wasps	10
...er Vale	7	Blackburn	12
...ness	10	Carlisle	0
...orth	24	Sale	8
...fax	16	New Brighton	7
...ogate	21	Cheltenham	6
...lingley	40	Sheffield	13
...dersfield	19	Blaydon	6
... & RR	6	Chester	13
...holm	8	Fylde	16
...ester	20	Harlequins	22
...cottish	9	Richmond	31
...nboro Cols	14	Broughton Pk	12
...n	15	Lichfield	8
... Police	15	Birkenhead Pk	14
...ey	13	Burton	4
...ley	12	Blackheath	18
...ll	26	Wilmslow	0
...outh Alb	19	Exeter	10
...ton Grass	3	Derby	9
...lyn Park	29	Cambridge Univ	0
...dbay	28	Kendal	8
...l	22	Percy Park	7
...eon	19	Huddersfield	9
...hport	8	Macclesfield	17
...nlans	19	Devonport	4
...rloo	18	North of Ireland	3
...burgh Ac	3	Heriots FP	18
...burgh W	19	Jordanhill	7
...arnock	25	Glasgow High	43
...art's M FP	13	Hawick	8
...gar	10	Maesteg	18
...ham	7	Rochdale	2

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Campion 11, ...bourne 12; Gravesend 4, Chislehurst & Sidcup 4; High Wycombe RGS ... Rickmansworth 0; Hymers College ... Manchester GS 0; Kirkham 13, ...s, Macclesfield 18; Mount St ...'s, Sheffield 15; Queen Elizabeth Wakefield 23; Rochester Math 0.

Crown Woods S. Adrian Bain Memorial schools seven-a-side: Final: Durham 19, Duke's, Alnwick 4.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 3, Teddington 3; Blackheath 1, Dulwich 1; Bromley 3, St Albans 0; Guildford 0, Maidenhead 0; Hawks 0, Cheam 0; Hounslow 2, Cambridge University 1; Richmond 0, Old Kingstonians 1; Slough 3, Hampstead 2; Spencer 0, Reading 0; Surbiton 3, Tulse Hill 2; Wimbledon 0, Southgate 4.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bluecharts 0, Bishop's Stortford 0; Cambridge City 1, Norfolk Wanderers 1; Colchester 1, Westcliff 0; Ilford 1, Ipswich 2. First division North: Royston 1, Bedford 1. South: Welwyn Garden City 0, Upminster 2.

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 4, Enfield 1; Bury St Edmunds 2, Norwich Grasshoppers 2; Huntingdon 1, Hoylston 2; Old Merchant Taylors' 6, Henley 0; 2: Potters Bar 3, Shelford 0; Romford 2, Berkhamsted 0; West Herts 2, Broxbourne 3.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Cheam 5, Crawley 2; Chiswick 3, Hendon 0; Havant 3, Aldermaston 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bedford 3, The *Leys* 0; Bishop's Stortford 3, Gresham's 3; Bromsgrove 1, Cheltenham 0; Bryanston 1, Kingswood 3; Downside 1, King's College, Taunton 1; Duke of York's RMS 3, Chatham *House* 3; Felsted 2, *Woodbridge* 1; Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree 9, Southend HS 0; Hurstpierpoint 5, Cranbrook 2; Ipswich 1, Parmiter's 0; King's Bruton 1, Monkton Combe 0; King's, Canterbury 6, Sir Roger Manwood's 0; *Kingston GS* 6, Cranleigh 0; St Edmund's, Canterbury 4, Dover 2; Stowe 0, Magdalen College School 1; Taunton 4, Sherborne 1; Tonbridge 6, Sutton Valence 1; Trent College 6, Ratcliffe 1; *Wellington* 3, Charterhouse 0.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead 24, London University 2; Purley 6, Buckhurst Hill 14.

President's man: Michael Gibson, of Ireland, congratulated by Mr Hillery on gaining his sixty fourth cap, a world record.

Welsh selectors see writing on the wall

By Richard Streeton

Wales needed every last drop of their resources to douse Ireland's fire and determination in Dublin on Saturday and become the first team to win rugby's triple crown in three successive seasons. It was a magnificent contest to watch, the fluctuations and endeavour put *in atoning for its* hard end tight tactical pattern. Now there is not a stadium large enough in the world to accommodate the Welshmen, who will want to see France in Cardiff on March 18, a game that will decide which of the teams achieves the grand slam.

Wales should have won more comfortably but the rejuvenated Irish team's espirit never sagged. The margin by the end seemed even closer than suggested by four penalty goals and two tries (20 points) to three penalty goals, a dropped goal and a try (16). It brought a reminder that the best days for several members of this great Welsh side could probably lie behind them. The match with France will be an opportunity to pay *tribute to as complete* and well equipped a side as any country has possessed over the years. Those shrewd Welsh selectors, however, *will have seen* the signs themselves and the rebuilding could start on the summer tour down under.

For Ireland there *was again* confirmation that the distant horizons are bright. The full potential of their young backs is a season or two ahead and there is still Robbie to come, waiting in the wings to succeed Moloney, probably as captain as well as at scrum half. Ireland will come to Twickenham in a fortnight's time confident and with their beads high. Free from certain pressures, it could prove the most entertaining match of this winter's championship. Certainly it should be free of the rancour which was seldom far away at Lansdowne Road this weekend.

There were moments, particularly in the rucks, when it seemed extraordinary that nobody was hurt and after half an hour the referee lectured both captains. The guilt could often be apportioned equally though two of the Welsh transgressions were among the most blatant. M Domercq, generally, I felt, had a goo dmatch.

Wales consistently pushed Ireland back in the set scrummages and Moloney often did well on the Irish heel to overcome the problem. The Welsh conceded far more of the lineouts than might have been expected and the crucial rucks, overall, were shared. Cobner's covering in the loose was splendidly done. Orr and Slattery were always prominent for Ireland but the outstanding forward in either side was Keane. Never before has he rampaged from start to finish so effectively: to see him more than once dragging three or four red shirts along singlehanded in lone charges will be an abiding memory.

Bennett and Edwards both had relatively muted games, though Edwards's kicking and calm generalship were a telling contribution to the Welsh effort. Fenwick, who claimed Wales's first 13 points that they scored, and 16 in all, was the best Welsh back. J. J. Williams took his main chance well, claiming the try that broke the 13—13 deadlock six minutes from full time. Gerald Davies once in each half had gaps in front of him but each time J. P. R. Williams's pass to him was poor.

J. P. R. *in fact had* one of those matches he will remember but for unhappy reasons. He was at fault when Ireland scored their try and *just before half time* made a late tackle on Gibson as the Irishman hacked the ball ahead and chased along the touchline. It left Gibson *shaken and with* blurred vision. For the rest of the match the crowd booed Williams whenever he was involved.

Gibson on his record sixty-fourth appearance tidied up three defensive situations for Ireland early on but later was clearly affected by *the knock he received*. Gibson, the most tolerant of men, exonerated J.P.R. from fault later, saying that the Welshman could not check his charge as they collided. Gibson's was a more charitable view than that of most people.

Despite a lovely start by Ireland, it was Fenwick who landed penalties from 55 yards and 45 yards, the second one off a post, in the first 12 minutes. It epitomized Irish frustrations with Ward at this stage three times running straight into the Welsh midfield cover and two other handling moves breaking down. After 20 minutes the neutral's heart was beginning to sink: Ward had succeeded with one of his two penalty chances; Fenwick had kicked his third out of three; and the referee's whistle, regrettably of necessity, was being distinctly intrusive.

The match as a spectacle improved after Wales's first try, scored by Fenwick, who took advantage of poor Irish covering after being fed by Price from a ruck. Ward kicked another penalty but by half time Wales were 13—6 ahead. Ward had missed three of his five place-kicking chances.

Gritty forward play and Ward's touch-kicking helped Ireland inch forward in the second half and after 16 minutes they were level. First Ward dropped a goal from a tap penalty in front of the posts and then a kick hoisted high by him brought Ireland's try. J. P. R. Williams, inside his own line, sliced an intended clearance kick while harassed and Moloney scored.

Welsh resilience now showed itself at its best and a decisive try finally came from a move from the right. Both Edwards and Fenwick utilized overhead passes to beat opponents and J. J. Williams scored on the left. Before the end Fenwick and Ward kicked further penalties. In injury time Bennett himself at last took a penalty kick but missed. Thus his chance to pass the British Isles individual record of 158 points was preserved until Cardiff. It will only add to the emotion and drama of what could be the farewell performance of a remarkable Welsh team.

IRELAND: A. H. Ensor (Wanderers); G. M. Gibson (NIFC), A. R. McKibbin (London Irish), P. McNaughton (Greystones), A. G. McClennan (Wanderers); A. J. Ward (Garryowen), J. J. Moloney (St Mary's, captain); P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), P. G. Whelan (Garryowen), E. Byrne (Blackrock), H. W. Steele (Ballymena), M. I. Keane (Lansdowne), S. A. McKinney (Dungannon), W. P. Duggan (Blackrock), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock).

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), J. J. Williams (Llanelli); P. Bennett (Llanelli, captain), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff); A. G. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (*Pontypool*), G. Price (*Pontypool*), A. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), T. J. Cobner (Pontypool), D. L. Quinnell (Llanelli), J. Squire (Newport).

Referee: G. Domercq (France).

Welsh nonplussed by the bustle of 15 flankers

By Reg Henry

Liverpool, like a pack of hungry hounds, harried the locals to distraction at the Old Deer Park on Saturday. They persistently marked, chased and tackled the more individually skilful and refined London Welsh, who were put off and so put out of rugby's John Player Cup by a try, a dropped goal, and two penalties (13 pts) to a goal and a penalty (9).

It was a remarkable team effort by *Liverpool. In attack,* they played an old-fashioned no-nonsense game of forward rushes and kicking from half back while their three-quarters stood idly by like men in a dole queue. In defence, everybody was fully employed and the relentlessness of their tackling was exceeded only by its efficiency. The match was too lively for these uncompromising tactics ever to seem dull.

London Welsh tried hard to play their natural game, especially while they had Bennett, who retired shortly after the interval with a rib injury. But they were nonplussed. They won a lot of ball at the set-pieces only to see their adventurous attacks founder on rock-like defence. Liverpool, hustling and bustling swiftly to the breakdowns, seemed *sometimes* to have 15 flankers. Welsh frustrations were echoed in their supporters' unfair, shouted criticisms of the referee.

Figuratively, it was the old story of the fighter against the boxer and on this occasion the hardest blows came early. In the first minute Killen, an outstanding performer, kicked a penalty for Liverpool. After five minutes they led 7—0. The Welsh, on a beautiful day, began with the sun in their eyes and the novelty of this proved expensive. A high kick was easier to squint at than catch and Nelson, with one eye for the chance, scooped up the bounce for Liverpool; he passed to Askew and Rahilly received the last pass for the try. A few minutes later, Bennett kicked a penalty for the Welsh but the winning lead had been established.

The half finished as excitingly as it began. Attack and counter-attack culminated in a long kick by Killen which took play near the Welsh line. Subsequently, near this position, Askew kicked a thunderous dropped goal to give Liverpool a 10—3 lead at the break.

The Welsh wilted in the second period, which they spent largely in their own half. Bennett was missed and frustration gave away to desperation. Killen seemed to seal the match for Liverpool with a penalty 10 minutes from the end. Yet the Welsh managed a late try, scored by Bowring and converted by Taylor, which, together with the scoreline in Dublin, was some consolation.

Liverpool travel back to London on Saturday to meet Harlequins in the third round and they will certainly test them. With Slemen back from international duty, they may well have the ingredients to make the Cup a Lancashire hot pot.

LONDON WELSH: K. Hopkins; C. Rees, K. Hughes, C. Maldment, R. Ellis-Jones; W. Bennett (sub: A. Clements), A. Lewis; W. Davey, B. Light, M. Jones, D. Thomas, E. Lewis, K. Bowring, J. Manfield, J. Taylor (captain).

LIVERPOOL: J. Brennan; J. Nelson, P. Rahilly, M. Pye, M. Killen; A. Askew, T. Morris (captain); P. Robins, P. Darswell, J. Crellin, J. McKeown, A. Atkinson, J. Naughton, G. Thomas, S. Lister.

Referee: I. Thomas (Lancashire).

Racing

Neighbours intensify Cup rivalry

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Granted good weather the ingredients look right for an excellent National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham next week. And with the final trials and tribulations behind us at long last it is now clear that the Gold Cup, in particular, *should* be an enthralling race. If it turns out that way, it will be no more than we deserve after that disastrous affair 12 months ago when most people left the course feeling totally robbed and above all else deeply saddened by Lanzarote's death.

For me, and I dare say for many others, the interesting aspect of this year's Gold Cup *is the intense rivalry* of those old friends and neighbours, Fulke Walwyn and Fred Winter. They are the trainers of Fort Devon and Midnight Court, who are respectively the favourite and the second favourite for the big race. Fate has treated each differently at Cheltenham. Walwyn has trained a horse to win the Gold Cup on four occasions, the first time being as long ago as 1952. But Winter has never succeeded in saddling the winner of what is regarded as the blue riband of English steeplechasing.

Winter won it twice when he was race riding—the second time for Walwyn, incidentally, on that great little battler, Mandarin, but so far success in the race has eluded him as a trainer. In 1975, Winter saddled both the second and the third but in terms of distance the nearest that he has got to winning that coveted gold trophy was in 1973 when Pendil was beaten a short head by The Dikler, who was trained over the wall next door by Walwyn.

A year ago fate treated both men unkindly. Winter saw his big hope, Lanzarote killed, and Walwyn watched Fort Devon fall. Only minutes before, they had both been radiating confidence. And so to this year. Winter has found yet another top class steeplechaser as a replacement for Lanzarote in Midnight Court, and Walwyn is replying upon Ford Devon yet again.

Aged *only* seven, *Midnight* Court will be the youngest runner in the field. If he is *successful, he will be the third* member of that age group to win the Gold Cup in as many years following in the footsteps of Davy Lad and Royal Frolic. At the age of 12, Fort Devon will be the oldest in the race along with Brown Lad. To those who think that he may be a bit long in the tooth I must point out that What a Myth was the same age as Fort Devon when he won the Gold Cup in 1969.

Midnight Court did not appear to captivate quite so many admirers as Fort Devon did at Kempton Park when he sparred in public for the last time before Cheltenham at Newbury on Saturday. Yet his trainer remained unperturbed. "I was just as pleased *with this performance as Fulke was* with Fort Devon's a week ago", Winter remarked after watching Midnight Court win the Morgan Grenfell Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Steeplechase. Winter was at pains to point out that it was Midnight Court's first race for 11 weeks; that his training schedule had been interrupted by bad weather; that he was racing over a distance that was now short of his best, and that his opposition was arguably stronger than that which Fort Devon had had to contend with.

Ladbroke's man on the spot was sufficiently impressed with Midnight Court's performance to trim *his odds half a point* to 3—1, but Hills remained unmoved and they are still happy to offer anyone 7—2 against the Winter horse winning the *Gold Cup. Fort Devon* remains their favourite at 5—2.

Still on the Gold Cup, Bachelor's Hall had what his trainer described as a perfectly satisfactory warm-up for the big race when he finished eighth in the Clarke and Smith Handicap Hurdle. This race was won by Stopped who is now likely to try to win the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park on Saturday.

Winter and Francome were not the only pair to win two races at Newbury on Saturday. Peter Easterby and Ian Watkinson won the first two races on this charity day for the blind with Major Thompson and Alverton. Both are owned by the Shallwell Stud Company. Major Thompson signalled a warning to those who have already backed Rodman to win the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham to be on their guard, by winning the Amoco Highclere Hurdle the way he did.

As far as the Grand National is concerned, the long-time favourite, Red Rum, did all that might have been expected of him on his final warm-up for Aintree apart from almost ignoring the twelfth fence of the Greenall Whitley Steeplechase. Such is his almost cat-like agility, not to mention ability to jump almost anything in sight and survive the most arduous of marathons, that he remains the clear favourite to win the National yet again.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor: Soft. Leicester: Soft (Heavy patches by the last fence). Tomorrow: Warwick: Soft. Plumpton: Heavy. Kelso: Good.

Favourite wins easily

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Cagnes-sur-Mer, March 5

The even-money favourite, Santalino, massacred his opposition in today's Grand Prix du Conseil General des Alpes-Maritimes and came home eight lengths ahead of his nearest rival, Yule Log. Then came *Garagna* and Billion, who made a lot of late progress.

Yves Saint-Martin always had Santalino in the leading group and the order for much of the race was Devance, Santalino, Bolo, Yule Log, Coquito's Prince and Garagna. Taking up the running just before the straight, Santalino just went farther and farther away from the field.

The young trainer, Alain Bronnereau, whose father, Pierre, is one of France's leading journalists, will now aim Santalino at the Grand Prix de Printemps at Saint-Cloud at the end of April.

Robert Baker, representing John Dunlop, said that Billion had difficulty in extracting his hind legs from the sodden turf for much of the race. However, once his jockey, Henri Rossi, found a more stable surface in the straight, Billion immediately accelerated and was unlucky not to be placed second.

The Prix du Cros-de-Cagnes, went to the Charles Milbank-trained Major Petingo (Yves Saint-Martin) from Star Regent and the gallant English-trained top weight, Long John, with Ben Hanbury's Old Cosimos (Lester Piggott), another unsuited by the going, in fourth place.

Windsor programme

2.0 THAMES HURDLE (Novices: Div I: £527: 2m 30yd)

2		Bozangirls, C. James, 6-11-7	G. McNally
3	u0000-0	Challow, P. M. Taylor, 5-11-7	A. Carroll
4	00	*Charley's Bairn*, J. Bloom, 5-11-7	A. Webber
6	00-020	Conderian, R. Armytage, 6-11-7	H. Evans
7	0000	Festival Hall, D. Sasse, 5-11-7	M. Floyd
8		Cold Stress, P. Arthur, 6-11-7	M. O'Halloran
10	01	*Home Brew, R. Head, 6-11-7	—
11	44	Kilnary Star, N. Gaselee, 5-11-7	J. Smith 7
14		Mick Del, T. Forster, 6-11-7	C. Thorner
15	320332	Orange Gin, D. Ringer, 6-11-7	A. Turnell
17		Seed Pearl, J. Gifford, 5-11-7	R. Champion
18	p000-0	The Holsa, R. Head, 6-11-7	J. Francome
20		Bickleigh Bridge, J. Baker, 4-10-8	S. May
22	2	Christmas Time, D. Morley, 4-10-8	B. R. Davies
24	03	Congar Prince, M. Smyly, 4-10-8	W. Smith
26	p0	Kirov, B. Gubby, 4-10-8	J. Guest
27		Lamara, J. O'Donoghue, 4-10-8	B. McGarrigle 7
28	00	Saffrons Gamble, L. Kennard, 4-10-8	C. McCourt
29	00	Sonic Sound, A. Moore, 4-10-8	Mr G. Moore
30	4400	*Sweet Shop*, J. Haine, 4-10-8	R. Mangan

9-4 Christmas Time, 7-2 Orange Gin, Congar Prince, 6-1 Seed Pearl, 8-1 Kilnary Star, 12-1 Mick Del, 20-1 others.

2.30 FINAL OPPORTUNITY SELLING HURDLE: (£475: 2m 30yd)

201	0-00003	Abrus, D. Gandolfo, 5-11-8	E. Waite
203	003	Just String, G. Dingwall, 5-11-8	J. Smith
205	4000	Levkimmis, H. Westbrook, 5-11-8	R. O'Donovan
206	000000	Major Pinta, R. Keenor, 5-11-8	R. Owen
208	044300	Sirette, A. Davison, 5-11-8	G. Gracey
209	0-0f323	Tacaronte, W. Wildman, 5-11-8	S. Reilly 7
212	0	Baydon Belle, P. M. Taylor, 4-10-9	—
213	00300p	Beau Star, D. Jermy, 4-10-9	J. Mooney
214	f00	Black Fleece, H. O'Neill, 4-10-9	A. Geering 5
215	p	*Bold Hill*, P. Calver, 4-10-9	F. Offord 5
216	p0	Breath Easy, C. O'Neill, 4-10-9	P. Burgoyne 5
218	0320	Duke's Girl, R. Atkins, 4-10-9	G. Day 5
219	0	Jenes Pal, D. Hanley, 4-10-9	P. O'Brien
223	0	Mans-Lib, D. Jermy, 4-10-9	C. Faulkner 5
225	00	Town Flirt, W. Sleeman, 4-10-9	T. Hallett

2-1 Tacaronte, 7-2 Duke's Girl, 9-2 Just String, 11-2 Abrus, 8-1 Sirette, 10-1 Levkimmis, 20-1 others.

3.0 MARCH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,043: 3½m)

302	10-0032	Top Priority, J. Gifford, 9-11-5	R. Champion
305	220-411	Lucky Victory, J. Baker, 9-11-0	S. May
307	0p0p4-1	Flap (C), K. Bailey, 9-10-7	S. Morshead
308	04f0-	Midasloo, A. Moore, 9-10-7	R. Atkins
310	0-00221	Nampara, I. Dudgeon, 7-10-4	R. Floyd
311	30-pp40	Herminius (D), Mrs N. Whitfield, 10-10-2	C. Smith
315	203130	*Blue Fire*, H. O'Neill, 10-10-0	C. McCourt
316	u00-p30	Dreamalong, R. J. Smith, 12-10-0	A. Turnell
317	r04-p00	Boom Docker, M. Masson, 11-10-0	J. King
319	f0-0lpf	The Sea Lion, R. Dening, 15-10-0	R. O'Donovan 5
320	0f-f	Brilliant Boy, T. Forster, 8-10-0	G. Thorner
322	ppp-0pp	Good Relations, Mrs D. Oughton, 9-10-0	—
325	004-pf3	Nonsuch Hill (C-D), J. Bloom, 13-10-0	A. Webber

5-2 Top Priority, 7-2 Lucky Victory, 9-2 Flap, 6-1 Nampara, 8-1 Blue Fire, 12-1 Brilliant Boy, 14-1 Nonsuch Hill, 20-1 others.

3.30 COLLEGE STEEPLECHASE (Novices Handicap: £624: 2m 40yd)

403	03-114u	Gathering Storm, J. Gifford, 7-11-8	R. Champion
406	003120	Ambremont, P. M. Taylor, 5-10-9	A. Carroll
407	f03	Winter Flight, F. Walwyn, 7-10-7	W. Smith
408	0p00-f1	*Murray Flash*, D. Morley, 6-10-6	B. R. Davies
410	4-32014	Lochus, T. Forster, 7-10-4	G. Thorner
411	331230	Roi de Frontiere (C), Mrs D. Oughton, 6-10-5	N. Holman 5
413	00-03f	The Spud Centre, S. Mellor, 6-10-2	S. Jobar
414	043012-	Daidl, J. Baker, 7-10-1	R. Evans
415	p-4003p	Dalloway, J. Bloom, 6-10-0	A. Webber
416	00-0033	Jack Donore, D. Nicholson, 6-10-0	J. Suthern
417	0-00423	Finlus, D. Wintle, 6-10-0	R. Hyett
418	000020	Prosen, J. O'Donoghue, 9-10-0	M. Stanley
419	u42f	Mender, R. Armytage, 7-10-0	H. Evans
421	010400	Aimani, P. Mitchell, 10-10-0	R. Hughes

11-4 *Gathering Storm*, 4-1 *Winter Flight*, 5-1 *Lochus*, 11-2 *Murray Flash*, 8-1 Ambremont, Roi de Frontiere, 12-1 Jack Donore, Finlus, 20-1 others.

4.0 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £668: 2m 6f)

501	0f2010	Rushmere, R. Atkins, 5-12-0	R. Atkins
503	040-000	Palaestrina, R. Vibert, 6-11-8	G. Thorner
505	0-30040	Charlotson, J. Gifford, 6-11-6	R. Champion
508	321000	Merry Kerry, J. Joseph, 9-11-0	J. Guest
512	14-3200	Cidi Pass, S. Mellor, 6-10-10	S. Jobar
513	20f340	Tidal Wave, D. H. Jones, 6-10-8	S. Smith-Eccles
514	020000	Karnmist, L. Benstead, 6-10-7	B. R. Davies
516	030132	Dark Sky, R. Keenor, 11-10-6	J. Williams
517	004000	Llodon Dolly, D. Wintle, 6-10-5	R. Hyett
518	000001	Gay Season, H. O'Neill, 5-10-4	Brooke Sanders 5
519		Do Dee, Miss A. Sinclair, 6-10-4	R. Rowell
520	004100	Case Study, J. Joseph, 5-10-4	J. Guest
521	002102	Lacrimally, S. Mellows, 6-10-3	W. Smith
523	u-3f442	Chevuloan, R. Armytage, 5-10-2	H. Evans
524	44-1240	Persian Twilight, G. Miller, 10-10-2	D. Cartwright
525	000-440	Major Crisis, M. Tate, 6-10-2	C. Smith
526	410301	Sweet Millie (D), G. Dingwall, 5-10-2	—
527	0-04210	Flying Gamble, L. Kennard, 5-10-2	G. McCourt
528	0-34430	*Barclay's Own*, J. Bingham, 7-10-0	J. Pearce
529	200000-	Pav Aureole, Mrs L. Dingwall, 8-10-0	J. Suthern
530	300-p0p	Baycheveile, D. Gandolfo, 6-10-0	P. Barton
533	p	Ascot Mondale, V. Cross, 7-10-0	F. McKenna
537	000000	Fair Fool, Mrs R. Lomax, 6-10-0	—
538	0u0u00	Raise You Again, W. Charles, 10-10-0	M. Charles 5
539	0-p204f	Church Bells, E. Beeson, 6-10-0	R. Goldstein 7
540	0-0003	Sir Waldo, A. Moore, 8-10-0	H. Davies 7

4-1 Rushmere, 11-2 Lacrimally, Chevuloan, Persian Twilight, 12-1 Gay Season, 14-1 Flying Gamble, Major Crisis, Sir Waldo, 20-1 others.

4.30 THAMES HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £533: 2m 30yd)

601	00-00p0	Angel'n Nip, J. Webber, 6-11-7	A. Webber
602		Asterie, Mrs N. Birch, 6-11-7	M. Floyd
605		Chance Belle, R. Jarvis, 5-11-7	J. Barlow 7
608	fp0	*Lapuinm, Mrs N. Birch, 5-11-7	—
612	200	*River Mahwa*, M. Haynes, 5-11-7	D. Jefferies 7
614	000	Simon Slingsby, H. Price, 5-11-7	M. Stanley
615		Tajacques, E. Dawson, 5-11-7	—
616	p	Watergate, J. Joseph, 5-11-7	J. Guest
617		Welsh Enchantment, L. Bridge, 10-11-7	Mr M. Rowley 7
619		Accumulator, Mrs J. Donegan, 4-10-8	—
622	p	Duke of Eboli, R. Atkins, 4-10-8	G. Day 7
623	00	Duke William, Pat Mitchell, 4-10-8	P. Mitchell 5
624	00	Ernel, C. Benstead, 4-10-8	R. Atkins
625	0	Gaelic God, Miss A. Sinclair, 4-10-8	R. Rowell
626	2	Golden Vow, G. P.-Gordon, 4-10-8	C. Peck 7
627	040	Jonswallow, D. Weeden, 4-10-8	J. Watkinson
628		Prince Ocon, Mrs D. Oughton, 4-10-8	N. Holman 5
629	p00	Russell's Choice, J. Spearing, 4-10-8	A. Webb 5
653		Upton Grey, F. Walwyn, 4-10-8	W. Smith

7-4 Golden Vow, 4-1 Simon Slingsby, 9-2 Upton Grey, 7-1 Duke of Eboli, 8-1 Chance Belle, 12-1 River Mahwa, 14-1 Ernel, 20-1 others.

* *Doubtful runner.*

Leicester programme

1.45 GARTHORPE HUNTER STEEPLECHASE (Div I: £562: 3m)

1		Artycott, S. Stokes, 12-12-7	—
2	0-0	Canhe, M. Salaman, 9-12-7	Mr M. Ley 7
5	2p20p0-	Cross Colonist, P. Dufosse, 10-12-7	Mr J. Dufosse 7
6	2-	Entertainment, R. Perkins, 8-12-7	Mr J. Docker
7		Escamist, J. Walker, 12-12-7	Mr J. Barton 7
8	2-	Fortiveano, A. Owen, 10-12-7	Mr J. Delanooke 7
9	0p-	Gallivanter III, J. Kirkpatrick, 10-12-7	Mr J. Kirkpatrick 7
10		Highworth, H. Manners, 6-12-7	Mr K. Broomfield 7
11	40-	*Inglebert*, J. S. Turner, 8-12-7	Mr R. Aston 7
12	0000-p0	Kite, W. Jenks, 6-12-7	Mr R. Greenaway 5
13		Lakeside, G. Simms, 7-12-7	Mr — Wilson
16	0-	Madge Spartan, M. Thorne, 7-12-7	Miss J. Thorne 7
17		Northcote Hill, L. Wormer, 9-12-7	Mr B. Stevens 7
18	0-	Orange Blossom, J. Bulkeley, 8-12-7	Mr J. Bulkeley 7
19	00bf-0	Pascuelo, J. Webber, 9-12-7	Mr P. Webber 7
20		Right Tactics, I. Bostock, 7-12-7	Mr I. Bostock 7
21		Royal Jim, J. Edwards, 8-12-7	—
24	f	Yester Year, D. Nicholson, 7-12-7	Mr I. McKie 7

7-4 Entertainment, 11-4 Canhe, 9-2 Escamist, 6-1 Fortiveano, 8-1 Lakeside, 10-1 *Yester Year*, 12-1 *Right Tactics*, 20-1 others.

2.15 THRUSTERS HUNTER STEEPLECHASE (£552: 2m)

1	0-pu	Duforge (C-D), J. S. Turner, 11-12-6	Mr P. Quinn 7
2	3214-	Greystoke Pillar (C-D), G. Cunard, 10-12-6	Mr T. Dun 7
4	112010-	Kickham (D), H. Schulman, 9-12-6	Mr O. Vaughan Jones
5	040fp-3	Near and Far (G,D), Mrs P. Glenn, 9-12-6	Mr J. Ghogg 7
6	003212-	Shock Result (D), Mrs V. Dartnall, 12-12-6	Mr V. Dartnall 7
7	2-14b3f	El Padre, J. M. Turner, 6-12-2	Mr D. Turner 3
8	22f-	Fresh Deal, P. Whales, 11-12-0	Mr P. Whales 7
9	f	Mister Fantasy (D), J. Gifford, 9-12-2	Mr G. Sloan
10		Stetson, R. Asser, 8-12-2	Mr P. Webber 7
11	02p00-0	The Horseman (D), W. Jenks, 10-12-2	Mr R. Greenaway 5
12	0-0	Formality, A. E. Jones, 11-11-10	Mr A. Jones 7
13	110013-	Friendly Steve, P. Stearn, 6-11-10	Mr S. Stearn 7
14	02-	Harassed Lad, L. Kirkby, 9-11-10	Mr L. Kirkby 7
15	200000-	*Heavy Haulage, A. E. Jones, 8-11-10	—
16	10000-f	He's A Chance, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-10	Mr P. Greenall
17	0301-	Keep, Mrs E. Lees, 8-11-10	Mr R. King 7
19		Mowstone, A. Lyons, 11-11-10	Mr A. Lyons 7
20	p0u-	Rod Vase, W. Bulwer-Long, 9-11-10	—
21	0340f-	Underground, H. Roberts, 7-11-10	Mr R. Roberts 5
23	000p-	Dentacan, H. Lavis, 5-11-3	Mr J. Llewellyn 7

7-2 Greystoke Pillar, 4-1 Near and Far, 6-1 Kickham, It's a Chance, 8-1 Shock Result, 10-1 Duforge, El Padre, 12-1 Mister Fantasy, Fresh Deal, 20-1 others.

2.45 *SQUIRE OSBALDESTON HUNTER STEEPLECHASE* (£1,457: 3m)

1	031p-	Game Laddie, Mrs D. Hinckley, 8-13-8	Mr J. Barton 7
2	20221-0	Rolls Rambler (D), F. Winter, 7-12-8	Mr N. Henderson
5	4p001-0	*Hard Cash*, J. Caddick, 9-12-6	Mr J. Cambidge 7
7	11f-b01	Spartan Missile (D), M. Thorne, 6-12-5	Mr M. Thorne
9	211-	Agitleo (D), Mrs M. Walwyn, 9-12-1	Mrs M. Walwyn 7
11	p00-	Boolavogue, Ld Fitzwilliam, 8-12-1	Mr P. Greenall
18	3402p-0	Indian Red, P. Mann, 13-12-1	Mr M. Mann 7
19	00-	Knightsbridge, J. Mahon, 11-12-1	Mr J. Weston 5
20	42u0u4-	Linden Lad, Mrs D. Soloman, 10-12-1	Mr J. Williams 5
21	01-3	Mr Batnac, A. Wates, 8-12-1	Mr A. Wates 7
22		Pandareus, J. Kirkpatrick, 6-12-1	Mr J. Kirkpatrick 7
23		Raymond's Babu, G. Tremarco, 10-12-1	Mr V. Dartnall 7
24	p0f02-4	Sailmaker (C-D), Mrs M. Reed, 13-12-1	Mrs M. Crouch 7

13-8 *Rolls Rambler*, 3-1 Spartan Missile, 9-2 Agitleo, 7-1 Mr Batnac, 8-1 Game Laddie, 10-1 Hard Cash, 12-1 Sailmaker, 20-1 others.

3.15 MEYNELL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £946: 2½m)

3	11f312	Mister Know All (G), J. Gifford, 9-11-6	Mr C. Sloan
5	1pu03-u	French Canadian, R. Turnell, 10-11-5	Mr A. Walter 5
6	20-0320	Sharageen (D), A. Dickinson, 9-10-11	Mrs F. Chown 7
8	0pp00-	Playbill (C-D), Ld Fitzwilliam, 13-10-7	Mr J. Butchard 5
10	244011	Ballyhoara Hill, P. Allingham, 12-10-7	Mr S. Andrews 7
12	402140	Prime Justice, J. Millington, 8-10-7	Mr P. Millington 7
14	041420	Wild Rushes, M. Oliver, 8-10-7	Mr J. Weston 5

6-4 Mister Know All, 9-4 French Canadian, 4-1 Sharageen, 8-1 Ballyhoara Hill, 12-1 Prime Justice, 20-1 others.

3.45 MELTON HUNT CLUB HUNTER STEEPLECHASE (£794: 2½m)

1	01100f-	Beau Hawke (D), H. Lavis, 8-12-3	Mr J. Llewellyn 7
2	p412-	Happy Warrior (D), F. Winter, 11-12-3	Mr N. Henderson
3	p2030-3	Ptarmigan III (D), F. Gilman, 12-12-3	Mr C. Saunders
5	401300-	Soho Sol, J. Bloom, 13-12-3	Mr M. Bloom
7	402314-	Tartan Slave (D), J. Brazil, 11-12-3	Mr R. Brown 5
8	10-0	The Coalman, R. Lloyd, 8-12-3	Mr D. Canillon 7
11		Crofter, J. Gifford, 8-11-10	Mr C. Sloan
13	0-	Family Man, G. Graham, 8-11-10	Mr R. N. Graham 7
16	f	Harry Hillis, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-10	Mr P. Greenall
19	44-	Mullacrew, L. Kirkby, 9-11-10	Mr L. Kirkby 7
20		News Belle, Miss J. Petre, 8-11-10	Mr N. Brooks 7
24	024-	State Visitor, M. Oliver, 15-11-10	Mr J. Weston 5
30	0-	What, M. Barlow, 8-11-10	Mr J. Castles

5-2 Happy Warrior, 7-2 Tartan Slave, 9-2 Crofter, 6-1 Ptarmigan III, 8-1 The Goalman, 10-1 Soho Sol, 12-1 Beau Hawke, 20-1 others.

4.15 GARTHORPE HUNTER STEEPLECHASE (Div II: £541: 3m)

1	3-	Bilbo, R. Wadham, 8-12-7	Mr R. King 7
2		Cheraber, M. Ings, 7-12-7	Mr M. Ings 7
3	p-	Darwin, H. Lavis, 7-12-7	Mr J. Llewellyn 7
5		Diesel Jack, P. Broome, 6-12-7	Mr P. Webber 7
10		Marino Moss, W. Wharton, 7-12-7	Mr R. Greenway 5
11	003f-32	Mastership, L. Wormer, 8-12-7	Mr B. Stevens 7
12		Robin's Tango, L. Righton, 7-12-7	Mr L. Righton 7
13		Sparaway, F. Gilman, 6-12-7	Mr C. Saunders
14	43-	Spartan Lace, G. Tarry, 8-12-7	Mr G. Tarry 7
15		Tin Tac, I. Staight, 10-12-7	Mr G. Staight 7
17		West Penhill, R. Harvey, 8-12-7	Mr R. Harvey 7

11-4 Mastership, 100-30 Spartan Lace, 4-1 Bilbo, 6-1 Marino Moss, 8-1 Sparaway, 12-1 Tin Tac, Robin's Tango, 16-1 others.

* *Doubtful runner*

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Entertainment. 2.15 Greystoke Pillar. 2.45 Spartan Missile. 3.15 Mister Know All. 3.45 Happy Warrior. 4.15 Mastership.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 *Christmas Time*. 2.30 *Duke's Girl*. 3.0 *Top Priority*. 3.30 *Gathering Storm*. 4.0 Rushmere. 4.30 Golden Vow.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Christmas Time. 2.30 Levkimmis. 3.30 Murray Flash. 4.30 Golden Vow.

Haydock Park

1.45: 1, La Valse (16-1); 2, Apple Princess (14-1); 3, Baldor (11-4 fav). 20 ran.

2.15: 1, Rambling Artist (3-1); 2, Lucius (5-1); 3, Allied Carpets (10-1). 8 ran. Rambling Jack 13-8 fav.

2.45: 1, Mixed Melody (12-1); 2, Beparoejojo (6-1); 3, Albion Prince (11-1). 13 ran. Within the Law 3-1 fav.

3.15: 1, Ballal Lord (7-4 fav); 2, Sanskrit (9-2); 3, Bobbie Gordon (15-2). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Qualuz (5-2 fav); 2, Lloyd Ardua (10-1); 3, Leyburn Lady (10-1). 16 ran. Frankly Yes did not run.

4.15: 1, Can It (8-1); 2, Mark Henry (6-4 fav); 3, King or Country (8-1). 9 ran.

4.45: 1, Just Revenge (7-1); 2, Master Melody (10-1); 3, Tommys Hope (6-1). 19 ran.

Newbury results

1.30: 1, *Major Thompson* (6-1); 2, Royal Boxer (2-1); 3, The Czar (25-1). 18 ran. Ragabash 15-8 fav.

2.0: 1, Alverton (100-30); 2, Sweet Joe (11-10 fav); 3, Jan Stewer (8-1). 8 ran. Serpent's Three did not run.

2.50: 1, Lighter (evens fav); 2, Ballyfin Lake (13-8); 3, Top Straight (8-1). 8 ran. Master Ribot, Nimrody did not run.

3.0: 1, Midnight Court (4-5); 2, Young Arthur (11-1); 3, Bitter Way (16-1). 8 ran.

3.30: 1, *Stopped* (4-1 fav); 2, *Peter* hof (11-2); 3, Bill Hobbs (33-1). 14 ran.

4.0: 1, Timmie's Battle (8-11); 2, Precious Gem (20-1); 3, Adulation (16-1). 15 ran.

Hereford

1.45: 1, El *Cardo* (9-4 fav); 2, Soon for Sale (12-1); 3, Knbean (6-1). 10 ran.

2.20: 1, Boxing Match (16-1); 2, Flagstaff (5-1); 3, Rib Law (7-2 fav). 18 ran.

2.50: 1, What a Prince (5-1); 2, Nescio (4-1 fav); 3, Master Thief (6-1). 12 ran.

3.25: 1, Another Dolly (5-1); 2, Fisherman's Gol (25-1); 3, Forty Lines (16-1). 16 ran. True Wish 4-7 fav.

3.55: 1, Nimrody (5-6); 2, Autumn Rain (6-1); 3, *Moorabinda* (50-1). 6 ran.

4.25: 1, High Prospect (4-9); 2, Tic-Tack Lady (50-1); 3, Green Path (25-1). 12 ran. Davey Rhedyn did *not run.*

Market Rasen

1.30: 1, Roi *Rig* (7-1); 2, *Charbonnier* (2-1); 3, Irish Quicksteps (7-1). 11 ran. Heidelberg 7-4 inv.

2.0: 1, More Luck (11-4); 2, Buckville (7-2); 3, Inventory (20-1). 11 ran. Conteau 15-8 fav.

2.35: 1, Cavity Hunter (4-7); 2, Wrekin Pursuit (7-1); 3, Island Star (14-1). 21 ran.

3.5: 1, Jer (9-2); 2, Willy What (9-2); 3, Red Earl (11-2). 11 ran. *Scortoo Boy 5-2 fav.*

3.40: 1, Freight Forwarder (5-2); 2, Royal Legend (7-4); 3, Bargain (13-8 fav). 7 ran.

4.10: 1, Hornet (7-2); 2, Monte Ceco (11-10 fav); 3, Easy Commission (12-1). 12 ran. Luckey Mate did not run.

4.40: 1, Verona Bay (13-8 fav); 2, Brave Chap (12-1); 3, Chief Witness (5-1). 12 ran. Four Fathoms did not run.

Boxing

Ali pleads his case for world rematch

New York, March 4.—Muhammad Ali, a former world heavyweight champion, said today that he deserved a chance to regain the title from Leon Spinks despite an edict by the World Boxing Council that Spinks should meet Ken Norton in his first defence.

Ali, beaten by *Spinks* on a split points decision at Las Vegas on February 15, went on television to plead his case for a rematch. "Most of the world agrees that I should have the first chance to regain my title", he told a press *conference* at CBS *television network* studios.

"I know I can beat him, and that would make me the first man ever to win the title for a third time."

Hopes of Finnegan are drowned in a pool of blood

Boston, March 5.—Kevin Finnegan was stopped by Marvin Hagler, the *North American* middleweight champion, *in* the eighth round of a 10-round bout here last night. *The contest was halted* by the referee at the end of the round as blood poured profusely from *cuts over both of Finnegan's eyes.*

The bridge of Finnegan's nose was cut midway through the *second* round *and* Hagler continued to hit the target with a barrage of right leads. Finnegan retaliated with a series of strong rights to *Hagler's head in* the fourth and fifth rounds.

Hagler, who has a record of 35 wins and two losses, opened another cut over Finnegan's left eye early in the sixth round. Finnegan countered with a ferocious body attack and stood toe to toe with Hagler through the final minute as the crowd rose and gave both boxers a standing ovation.

The final two rounds followed a similar pattern with both men scoring with rights to the head. Hagler opened two more cuts above the eyes of Finnegan, who returned to his corner at the end of the eighth round bleeding heavily.

In spite of the efforts of his handlers the cuts could not be stopped and the referee, John Donnelly, awarded a *technical* knockout to Hagler. The loss made Finnegan's record 39 wins and seven losses, but he retains his record of never being knocked out.

Aird's courage fails to beat 20lb handicap

Leon, Spain, March 5.—Billy Aird's courage and stamina were not quiet enough for him to wrest the European heavyweight boxing championship from Alfredo Evangelista, of Spain, here on Friday night. Evangelista won a unanimous points decision, his 20lb weight advantage proving *decisive over 15 bruising rounds.*

For Aird, 32 later this month, losing a title bout was a luxury he could hardly afford, but his brave performance against a more powerful opponent showed he still has plenty of fight in him. "I've proved at last what I've always been—a top-class heavyweight", Aird said after the contest.

Aird earned £13,500 for the title bout, his first in nine years of boxing.

SPORT

Cross-country

Ford maintains record of the past, Ovett looks forward to the future

By Cliff Temple

If it was Bernard Ford's day at the English national cross-country championship at Leeds on Saturday, then Steven Ovett, who was fourth, remains the enigma in the England team named afterwards for the international championships in Glasgow on March 25. He may not decide for several days whether to accept the invitation to run, for the first time, in the event.

Many feel that he could handle the shorter distance of seven miles even better than the nine miles around Roundhay Park where his talent was almost stifled by the sheer numbers, but the prospect does not immediately attract him. "I want to have a good think about today's race and talk it over with my parents", Ovett said afterwards.

"I'm not worried about the steeplechase harriers in the race at Glasgow because I think I can clear them with reasonable ease without injuring myself. But the main factor I have to consider is whether I would have to delay my transition to track training too long if I continue to concentrate on distance work.

"I'm already running in the Five Mills cross-country race in Milan on April 1 and a road relay for my club the week after, but I must consider the summer, which is obviously more important to me than winter racing."

Ford's consistency in the race, which attracted a record field of about 1,600 this year, has been remarkable. He was second in 1974 and 1975, the winner in 1976, second last year (to Brendan Foster), and now champion again. "This win means more to me than 1976", he said, "because everyone except one man was in the field."

The absentee was Foster himself, preparing assiduously for the summer and refusing to be sidetracked even by what has been called the greatest cross-country race in the world. Ford, who had been keeping a low profile since Christmas, showed that the strength he has accumulated by pushing his training up to 125 miles a week recently could sustain him around the full nine miles.

Ian Stewart, the runner-up, raced aggressively, almost dominantly, from the front but could not hold it for the full distance. Ford gained confidence on the final three-mile circuit to pass and hold off Stewart by three seconds.

Glasgow may suit Stewart better. Unlike his sister, Mary, who won the women's national title there the previous week, he is apparently retained his Scottish identity this year. His main motive in running for the first time was to help his club, Tipton Harriers, relieve Gateshead Harriers of the team title after three years, which they did convincingly.

RESULTS: Seniors (nine miles): 1, B. Ford (Aldershot District and Farnham), 41min 34sec; 2, I. Stewart (Tipton), 41:37; 3, T. Simmons (Luton), 41:52; 4, S. Ovett (Brighton and Hove), 42:24; 5, S. Kenyon (Bolton United), 42:26; 6, O. Black (Small Heath), 42:39. Team: 1, Tipton, 180pts; 2, Gateshead, 278; 3, Airedale and Spen Valley, 281. Youths (four miles): 1, S. Catchpole (King Edward School, Witley), 19:16; 2, O. Lewis (Rossendale), 19:24; 3, G. Turnbull (Gateshead), 19:26. Team: 1, Birchfield, 112; 2, Tipton, 140; 3, Rossendale, 156. Juniors (six miles): 1, N. Lees (Derby), 29:28; 2, M. Morton (Blackburn), 29:55; 3, D. Clark (Hercules, Wimbledon), 29:58. Team: 1, Birmingham, 66; 2, Tipton, 94; 3, Leicester, 232.

Motor racing

A nose confirms vintage Peterson

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, March 5

The "Super Swede", Ronnie Peterson, has a reputation of being the fastest driver in grand prix racing on his day. It was his day here yesterday when he won the South African race, third in the world championship series, by a nose after taking the lead halfway through the last of the 78 laps.

Less than three laps from home, Peterson, driving a John Player Special Lotus, was three to four seconds behind Patrick Depailler in an Elf-Tyrell, who seemed certain of the first grand prix win of his career at his sixty-sixth attempt.

But if fortune smiles on the brave it is also, sometimes, kindly disposed towards the the generous, and with the Tyrrell suffering from fuel starvation problems, Peterson was able to squeeze inside three bends from home and take the chequered flag.

For generous Peterson had been. For more than 20 laps he had shadowed his teammate, Andretti, who led the race for the first 16 laps, to ward off the challenge of Watson, of Ulster, closing fast in the Brabham Alfa. Although Andretti's ailing car finally gave up, the American remains at the top of the drivers' championship.

The race at Kyalami, outside Johannesburg, ended with 12 finishers out of 26 starters with the lead changing five times. Andretti had made a splendid start from alongside the world champion, Lauda, who was in pole position, followed by the South African, Scheckter (*Wolf*), who leapt out from the third row of the grid.

In the early laps Lauda was lying third followed by Hunt, of Britain, but the world champion never really seemed to be in touch. Hunt was out of the race entirely by the fourth lap with a blown engine in the McLaren M26. Lauda's Brabham-Alfa also went out eventually with a blown engine.

Scheckter took over from Andretti when the JPS Lotus began to falter but could only hold it for five laps before the 23-year-old Italian, Ricardo Patrese, in the Arrow, swept past. The Arrow, built in Britain in only 60 days and in only its third race, seemed set for a fairy tale victory.

But a convincing lead came to a disappointing end 13 laps from the finish when the Arrow's engine joined the pile of wrecked machinery in the pits. Scheckter also had spun himself out of the race. The Ferrari challenge had disappeared with Reutemann piling his car into the fences and leaping out *safely as it caught fire* after a brush with Patrick Tambay's McLaren, which retired with damaged suspension.

RESULTS: 1, R. Peterson (JPS Lotus), 1hr 42min 15.76sec (117.3 mph); 2, P. Depailler (Elf-Tyrrell 008), 1:42:16.23; 3, J. Watson (Brabham-Alfa BT45C), 1:42:30.20; 4, A. Jones (Saudia Williams Ford), 1:42:54.75; 5, J. Lafitte (Ligier Matra), 1:43:24.92; 6, D. Pironi (Elf-Tyrrell 008); 7, M. Andretti (Lotus-Ford); 8, J. P. Jarrier (ATS-Ford); 9, R. Stommelen (Arrow-Ford); 10, H. Rebaque (Lotus-Ford), 1 lap behind; 11, B. Lunger (McLaren-Ford); 12, V. Brambilla (Surtees-Ford), 2 laps behind.

DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP (after three races): 1, M. Andretti, 12 pts; 2, R. Peterson, 11 pts; 3, N. Lauda, P. Depailler, 10 pts; 5, C. Reutemann, 9 pts; 6, E. Fittipaldi, 6 pts; 7, J. Watson, 4 pts; 8, J. Hunt, A. Jones 3 pts; 10, C. Regazzoni, J. Lafitte, D. Pironi, 2 pts; 13, P. Tambay, 1 pt.

Tennis

Connors now meets Gullikson

Memphis, Tennessee, March 5.—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors and his fellow-American Tim Gullikson meet today in the finals of the United States indoor tennis championships.

Connors, attacking aggressively at the net and playing his usual standout game from the baseline, had little trouble yesterday in sending Jose Higueras, of Spain, to a 7—5, 6—3 defeat in their semifinal match. But Gullikson, in the tournament's most exciting match, needed two and a half hours to defeat his compatriot Sandy Mayer, 4—6, 6—4, 7—6.

Gullikson broke Mayer in the ninth game of the third set and seemed set for victory before Mayer survived two match points in the 10th game to break back and send the match into a tie-breaker. The two Americans split the first 14 points before Gullikson won the final two points to set up his first meeting with Connors. Quarter Final results :—

Connors beat M. Cox (GB), 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; S. Mayer (US) beat E. Dibbs (US), 6—1, 7—5; Gullikson beat R. Lutz (US), 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; Higueras beat J. Lloyd (GB), 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Navratilova contests final with Mrs King

Kansas City, Missouri, March 5.—Billie Jean King and Martina Navratilova will meet in the final round of the $100,000 Virginia Slims of Kansas City tennis tournament. Mrs King, aged 34, gained the finals at the municipal *auditorium here by defeating* Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, 6—3, 6—1, yesterday. Miss Turnbull was able to hold her service only twice in the 59-minute match, with Mrs King coming to the net frequently and effectively.

Miss Navratilova captured her 34th consecutive match victory by defeating Virginia Wade, of Britain, 7—6, 6—3. The tie-break in the first set came right down to a ball that caught the top of the net, hung there for a moment, then fell on Miss Wade's side to give the point, first set and momentum to Miss Navratilova.

Golf

McLendon shares lead with Graham

Orlando, Florida, March 5.—Mac McLendon splashed over a soggy Rio Pinar Country Club course here yesterday for a 65, seven-under par, to share the lead with David Graham, of Australia, *half-way through the Florida Citrus Open*. Graham had a 68. The second round was played under cold, grey skies after torrential rains had washed out play on Friday. The final two rounds will be played today by the 53 players who finished on 142 or lower.

Tom Kite, one of three first round leaders, had a 70 and lies on 135. The other leaders, Arnold Palmer and Bob Murphy, each went over par. Palmer took a 73 for a total of 138 and Murphy a 74 for 139. Both the British players, Brian Barnes and Peter Oosterhuis, with a 74 and a 71 respectively, failed to make the cut.

LEADING SCORES: 134: D. Graham (Australia), 66, 68; M. McLendon, 69, 65. 135: T. Kite, 65, 70. 136: T. Simpson, 68, 68. 137: B. Crenshaw, 68, 69; J. Snead, 70, 67; W. Armstrong, 70, 67; J. Pate, 68, 69. 138: M. Hayes, 71, 67; E. Pearce, 72, 66; H. Irwin, 67, 71; A. Palmer, 65, 73. Other foreign scores: 142: V. Regalado (Mexico), 72, 70. Eliminated: 144: B. Barnes (GB), 70, 74; P. Oosterhuis (GB), 73, 71.—Reuter.

Hockey

Late challenge fails to unsettle Lancashire

By Sydney Friskin
Lancashire 3 Somerset 2

Lancashire won the county hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, for the second time yesterday. They beat Somerset at Northern club, near Liverpool in a thrilling finish after establishing a 3—0 lead. Their previous success was in 1969 when they beat Lincolnshire 2—0.

After losing in the final to Staffordshire in 1971, Surrey in 1973 and Hertfordshire in 1976 Lancashire restored their place in the role of honour with a distinguished performance. Somerset failed to grasp something they have never won.

Superb midfield play, inspired from behind by Blackmore, helped Lancashire to gain early ascendancy. Their stopping and picking up looked more lively and with Roberts asserting his authority in front they built up a 2—0 lead by half time.

Five minutes after the interval Lancashire increased their lead and seemed likely to run away with the game until a spirited Somerset rally knocked some of the spice out of the Lancashire hotpot. Ward, the visiting captain, drove his men rigorously through the middle and with Armstrong and Wall responding well in front the game underwent a dramatic change.

If only Somerset had seized a half chance in the early minutes Lancashire might not have taken such command. After 10 minutes Lancashire went ahead with Bennett putting the finishing touch to some fine combination work by Eyre and Whalley.

Somerset's hopes were dashed a couple of minutes later when Shepherdson rush out of goal to dispossess Armstrong. In the 25th minute Lancashire consolidated their position with Roberts converting a penalty stroke, after he had been obstructed by a defender on the point of taking a shot. Bennett set up a fine chance for Roberts to score the third goal early in the second half but Somerset recovered ground with goals by Wall from a long corner and Armstrong with a diving shot from open play, Webb having played a big part in this revival.

For a brief spell Somerset looked as though they might score again, but when the danger had passed Lancashire took control again. But for the vigilance of Davis in the Somerset goal, Whalley and Roberts might have scored for Lancashire in the dying minutes.

LANCASHIRE: S. W. Shepherdson (Northern); D. R. Glover (Northern), P. J. Fogden (Northern), O. G. Blackmore (Liverpool Sefton), A. O. Cheetham (Northern), J. E. C. Foulkes (Hightown), O. W. Badley (Liverpool Sefton), S. Eyre (Liverpool Sefton), M. O. Bennett (Preston), C. J. C. Whalley (Hightown), J. C. Roberts (Preston).

SOMERSET: C. Davis (Bristol); J. Wilkins (Long Ashton), P. Rogers (Firebrands) (sub. R. Sherwood, Bournemouth), S. Wotton (Brean), J. Wright (Morlands), P. Dolton (Maidenhead), C. Ward (Firebrands), C. Mantell (Morlands), R. Webb (Brean), J. Armstrong (Firebrands), C. Wall (Bristol).

Umpires: D. C. Bruce (Southern Counties) and G. R. Blakeman (Eastern Counties).

Strange goal gives Wales victory over England

By Joyce Whitehead
Wales 1 England 0

Wales beat England at Stradey Park, Llanelli on Saturday in the first international match of the season with one of the strangest goals ever recorded.

In the second half, with Wales playing into the brilliant sunshine, they attacked down the left side. All the English defenders including the goalkeeper were drawn out, except one. She was about three yards in front of the far goal post when Rainbow received a pass from Morgan, and in the scrimmage, managed to force in a shot. The lone English defender with seemingly all the time in the world, took her stick back and hit the ball firmly into her own net. It was her first full international.

The enthusiasm of both teams was really greater than their skill. There was some stick bashing and collisions (I like to think they were the result of over-zealous play), and consequently the whistle seemed to blow every other second. It had to, or the game might have deteriorated still further.

England had sufficient corners from which to score a bucketful of goals but they converted none. The English right wing, Souyave, though played positively and the right back, Burrows, was sound. Pool and Slocombe also acquitted themselves well in their first international. But Wales were marking like leeches and nothing was easy. Morrow was a tower of strength for Wales in midfield and the two Morgans (not related) exploited what openings there were. But build ups were few on either side.

WALES: J. Nelmes (West); O. Merlin (South), S. Jackson (North), B. Morrow (South), A. Ellis (South, captain), P. Jones (South), M. Morgan (South), M. Rainbow (South), J. Fosling (South), S. Morgan (South), J. Wheeler (South).

ENGLAND: P. Gibbon (Berkshire); J. Burrows (Gloucestershire), J. Pool (Hampshire), L. Hurley (Leicestershire, *captain*), R. Sykes (Kent), R. Dodd (Berkshire), M. Souyave (Lancashire), V. Robinson (Hertfordshire), J. Jurischka (Kent), S. Slocombe (Somerset), J. Swinnerton (Staffordshire).

Umpires: M. Birchmore and M. Eyre.

In the other international, Ireland surprised Scotland with a goal in the 23rd minute, and held on to win at Alloa. Lesley Van Hoey Smith scored the goal with a first time shot from 12 yards, and though the Scots attacked continuously for the rest of the first half and most of the second, they lacked someone who could shoot. They wasted a string of penalty corners and when they were awarded a penalty, Susan McVicar's shot was saved by Mary Geaney.

Latest European snow reports

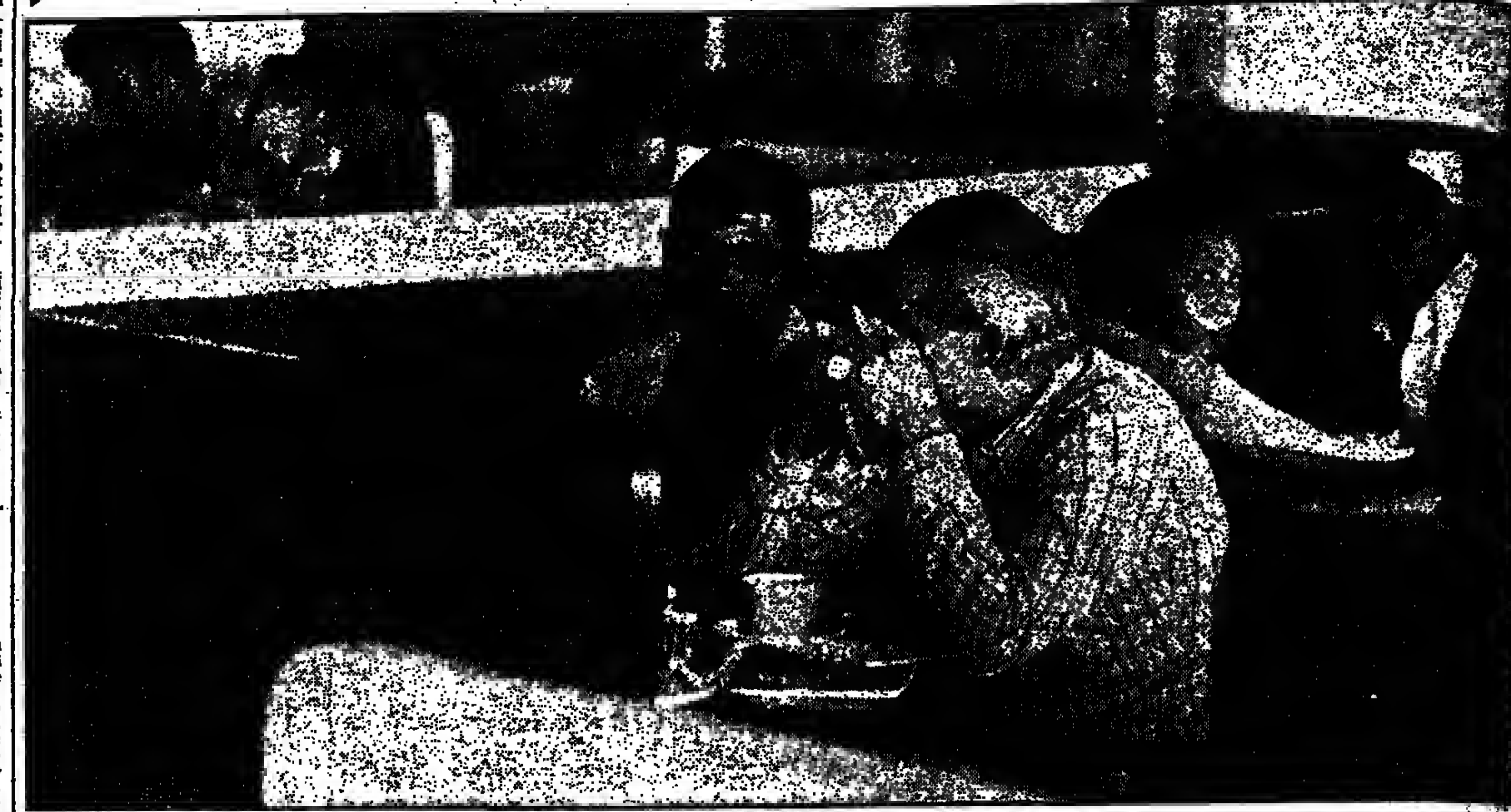
	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	110	310	Good	Powder	Fair	Fog	0
Powder on hard base							
Avoriaz	200	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-2
Runs improved by new snow							
Grindelwald	25	110	Good	Varied	Poor	Snow	1
Wet snow on most runs							
Isola 2000	200	270	Good	Fair	Good	Snow	-2
New snow on good base							
Mürren	70	170	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	4
Powder on upper slopes							
Niederau	20	45	Poor	Varied	Poor	Cloud	3
Runs incomplete, more snow needed							
Wengen	50	100	Good	Varied	Fair	Fair	4
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Zermatt	130	250	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	3
Excellent snow							
St Anton	40	380	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Snow	1
New snow on middle and upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

Foreign Report

Louis Heren in South Africa

Images of affluence and a dark specture of destruction



Apartheid is still government policy in South Africa
but in a number of public places, including some hotels and restaurants, members of the country's black and white societies can mix more freely

Only a few long-distance flights are out of the ordinary nowadays, and one of them is South African Airways flight 231, from London to Cape Town. The Boeing 747SP flies some 5,000 miles non-stop over the sea to avoid the enemy territory of black Africa, and it was like flying into a beleaguered city when we landed at the foot of Table Mountain.

It was also like flying back into the colonial past. The immigration officer, dressed as if he was a member of HM Customs and Excise, said it must be very cold back home. Elderly men wore shorts and knee socks. The traffic drove on the left side of the road, and Japan had not yet driven British cars off it. Double-decker Leyland buses drove in close convoy as if they were the old No 11s diffidently travelling together to Chelsea's World's End.

The weather was glorious, and the natives friendly. The usual tensions were rememberable because of their absence. We ate lobster taken from the bay that morning in a restaurant with one of *the best views in the world*. Later we drove out beyond Paarl to visit an old friend who owned a vineyard in the first valley beyond the Cape flats to be settled by the early Dutch pioneers.

The small town was wrapped in Sabbatical calm, and Afrikaner youngsters in their best suits trooped soberly by to church. We drove up the valley to the vineyard, and stopped outside an an old Cape farmhouse surrounded by flowering shrubs and trees, its white walls and thatched roof as solidly beautiful as Dutch skills could make them.

Our host was out visiting neighbours, and the house, with open windows and half-doors, was empty. Anybody could have walked in, a thief or a terrorist, and I, the visitor from safe and orderly show surprise.
England, was the only one present to

Our host and I had covered wars and the power politics of Washington together, and he had come home to grow wine and peaches. We sipped his splendid wine watching the sun casting long shadows up the valley, and I became aware of a peace beyond the under*standing of New Yorkers* and *Londoners*. Sharpsville and Soweto seemed to be on another planet, and in a way they were.

Apartheid has been so successful that, despite all I had read about its brutal application, I felt that I was in a tranquil and richly endowed country. The illusion became more real later when I drove through quiet towns with names such as Clifton and Llandudno, and passed beaches where families lounged contentedly near their braai fires or barbecues.

During my first working day in the city I saw only one policeman, and whites, Coloureds and Indians mixed easily on the sidewalks. Petty apartheid had been largely abolished, even in the public urinal near the parliament building. The natural friendliness of all races was warming, and I found myself favourably comparing Cape Town with Delhi when the *raj* ruled India.

Nevertheless, the whites were buying more arms and official statistics showed that many were emigrating. There was a net loss of people last year for the first time since 1966. Sharpeville, District 6, the picturesque Coloured quarter was being demolished, and its population was being transferred to a suburb being built on the flats to give physical expression to the idea of apartheid. This social engineering, surely the most determined in the history of man, was made evident in other ways.

On February 14, *The Cape Times* reported, "A total of 115 people were reclassified last year in terms of the Population Registration Act . . . nine whites were reclassified coloured, and 44 coloured people became white at their own request. Another coloured *person was reclassified on appeal, and* 16 blacks were reclassified coloured on appeal."

Another newspaper reported that Steve Biko was the 41st person known to have died in detention, and that despite the public outcry, at home and abroad, three others had since mysteriously died while being held.

The office of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) is in Pretoria, just round the corner from a busy shopping street. The building looks like a block of flats, and the head of BOSS, General Van den Brugh, looks like an Afrikaner cousin of the late Richard Crossman. He was no less articulate and expansive.

He said that the functions of *BOSS* were similar to those of the British security service and secret intelligence agency. It gathered information, reported to the Prime Minister, and had few executive powers. He denied the repeated reports of police brutality. An Indian had flung himself out of a sixth floor window when he commanded the security police, and thereafter interrogations were held on the ground floor.

Another prisoner had hanged himself in his cell, and thereafter he had ordered that political prisoners should always be held in cells with two other prisoners. He indicated that the subsequent deaths of political prisoners would have been avoided if the security police had followed his standing orders. He knew nothing about the Steve Biko case, but said it was unnecessary to bring him to Pretoria when there was a perfectly good hospital in Port Elizabeth.

He was relaxed, almost benign, and recalled his years as a detective with affection. He had always read the judge's rules before interrogating a prisoner, and explained the rules for confessions. A doctor had always inspected the prisoner before and after interrogation.

The first Cabinet minister to receive me believed that the more recent wave of arrests and bannings had fully restored the peace. Foreign pressures and interference were wholly responsible for the recent unrest. Black consciousness was an American import, and attempts to impose an alien solution were an invitation to the blacks to use force. They reflected the Marxist assumption that the whites were expendable.

He was terribly sorry for Steve Biko. The police would not have behaved as they did had the doctors told them that he was ill. It was most unfortunate. The police had to be watched all over the world, of course, but the South African police were the friends of the people as well as an essential pillar of the state.

His approach was no different from that of the British authorities. He, too, believed in the sanctity of individual rights, but in exceptional times a balance had to be struck between the freedom of the individual and the preservation of order. And as Lord Denning had so rightly said, only the executive could strike that balance.

The minister also referred to torture in Belfast and the 1974 Prevention of *Terrorism Act. Not that he blamed* Britain, or the United States for such regrettable departures from Anglo-Saxon law. The state had to be protected, but they refused to believe that South Africa had its own solution. It was not racist, but a just solution. The government was trying to uplift everybody, white, coloured, black and Indian.

The Afrikaners, he said, had a fierce love for their country. They had been de-tribalized from Europe. They were a white African tribe. "We are not expendable".

I found that the minister's self-confidence, and his conviction that apartheid and separate development was fair and wise, was widespread. Afrikaner certainly was reflected in their demeanour. Most of them were physically big men, solid, four square, and with largely homourless faces.

Their forefathers had pioneered the country, suffered terrible hardships, fought the Zulus and the British, and had survived and prospered. Their history was not unlike that of the early pioneers of Australia, New Zealand and the United States, especially the southern states. They had sailed to the then ends of the known world, and whatever their early aspirations most of them had become fiercely independent men.

They had learned to resent all authority, except their own. They had moved on to escape encroaching civilization and organized authority as the Americans had moved through the Cumberland Gap. They had become religious fundamentalists and populists, as had those early American southerners, and they threw up their own Daniel Boones, Davy Crocketts and Sam Houstons. President Jimmy Carter would be a better judge of them than Mr Andrew Young.

They had also developed a feudal system peculiarly their own. Each head of family became a feudal lord accountable only to himself and God. Their poor white, coloured and African labour were the vassels, and even their greatest criticis admit that they were fair if stern masters.

This agrarian society eventually collapsed after repeated natural disasters, the coming of the British, war and the discovery of gold. One successful Afrikaner businessman, the chairman of a large corporation, said that gold was not a blessing but a curse. It had attracted opportunistic Jews.

It is only fair to remember that Britain did little to meet the problems it created when the Union of South Africa was established. That was in the imperial period when everywhere, including the United States, whites, or pinko-grays, assumed an indisputable racial superiority. Probably less was done for black South Africans than *for India*.

Apartheid and separate development—which Afrikaners chose to see as de-colonization—is the National Party's solution for the problems created by the Union. They might have succeeded in colonial times, and Afrikaners believe that they would have been commended for their humanity. After all, as one senior minister said to me, unlike the Americans they were never guilty of genocide. "And we have not confined the remnants in reservations."

There is perhaps a cruel truth in this, but times have changed. Apartheid is demeaning, its social engineering inhuman, and the ruthless shooting, internment and banning of those who resist it barbaric. Moreover, the black tribes to the north are now independent nations with votes in a United Nations dominated by the Afro-Asian and eastern blocks. Apart from human revulsion, the western countries are caught up in the east-west struggle. South Africa is isolated and threatened with trade sanctions. To the north, its *cordon sanitaire* collapsed with the fall of the Portuguese empire and the failure of Mr Vorster's détente policy. The Cubans, the Soviet Union's incongruous but so far effective secret weapon, are roaming the continent. The eventual and bloody collapse of South Africa is a possibility that cannot be denied. Hence the references here to Massada and the old Boer War talk of fighting on until blood flows up to their horses' bridles.

Yet many believe that the end is *somewhat distant*. One Queen's Counsel in Johannesburg, who had defended political detainees here and in Rhodesia, assumed that urban terrorism would increase but did not foresee a bloody collapse before he was called to a higher bar.

The black Suffragan Bishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Patrick Matalengure saw no prospect of change, although his children attended white church schools, or of collapse. The police were too powerful. Black leaders were banned, interned or killed as soon as they emerged.

South Africa, it seemed agreed among English-speaking whites, had another 15 to 20 years to come to terms with its black, coloured and Indian communities. Nearly all of them agreed that universal suffrage was out of the question. Even Mrs Helen Suzman, the fiercest human rights advocate here, did not believe that every man and woman should be given the vote immediately.

Her party, the Progressive Federal Party, believes that reconciliation is still possible, and that an open society, full human rights and equality of opportunity can be achieved. To avoid black domination and oppression it calls for a Bill of Rights and other constitutional devices, but not universal suffrage.

The PFP has only 17 members in Parliament. It might not look like the white hope of South Africa, but seven members are Afriganers. One of them is Mr Van Zyl Slabbert, who looks like a farmer but read theology until he could no longer accept the teaching of the Dutch Reform Church.

He had left the laager when a black friends of his was attacked by his mates after they had come out of church one Sunday evening. He can still remember one of them grinding the heel of his shoe into the young black face.

The business community are also against universal suffrage, but some of its leaders want social and economic non-discrimination for all races. Those I spoke to were already paying the rate for the job. Economic necessity demanded the promotion of blacks, and given normal trading with the West they anticipated a rate of progress which would defuse the political time bomb.

The Welkom gold mine, which is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, is known as a brute of a mine. About 215,000 metric tons are hoisted every month to produce 1,160 kilograms of gold. Nearly 10,000 blacks are employed, and team leaders earn 7.66 rands a shift.

They work hard for their money. We descended Number 1 shaft to a level 1,420 metres underground, and walked along a brightly-lighted, whitewashed tunnel as wide and as high as the London Underground. Efficient ventilation maintained a pleasant temperature, and I thought that gold mining was easy until we reached a cross cut.

I was soon on my hands and knees alongside a black driller who was crouching on a narrow slope with an angle of about 45 degrees. The roof was about a metre high, running water drenched my knees, and the noise was deafening. The gold reef was very and looked like grey charcoal.

Above ground, the Number 3 hostel looked like a superior barracks with lawns and trees. Most the blacks lived in large rooms with beds and plenty of space for recreation. The kitchen and dining rooms spotless, and the food was good plentiful. Some of the men owned cars, and those who came from a homeland went home regularly.

Welkom was a good example enlightened capitalism, but the system of migrant labour is inhuman and resented by the better educated blacks. In a squatters' camp outside Cape Town I asked one young black what he had for the future, and he said the expulsion of all the whites.

Surely, I said, South Africa was their land. The Afrikaners had been there for more than 350 years, had nowhere to go. He had heard all before, but patiently heard me. They might have had their rights, he said, but not after Soweto. They have to go.

At Onrus River the view from stoep was narrowed by a large and a grape vine planted by the Dutch settler who had read his Isaiah. The Afrikaner woman who greeted had grown up in the Kalahari Desert. Her father had led the ox teams into the desert until he was certain never seeing the smoke of another man's fire.

She was the prototype Afrikaner, she had a deep compassion for Africans. She believed that wealth should shared equally, but thought that would do no good. A Zulu friend told her that when the time was the good as well as bad whites would be killed. There would be no exceptions. Their white skins would be their death warrant.

The fear of eventual black vengeance is exploited in defence of apartheid is the murderous ferocity of President Amin and the dictatorships and economic failures of black Africa. It is a powerful weapon, as powerful as western pressures for reform and change. Those pressures have had some successes, but there is a danger the counter-availing fear of black vengeance will drive most Afrikaners into their last laager.

It is obviously impossible to assess black anger. One middle-aged black said that he had wanted to join the army but was too old. He wanted to learn to shoot so that he could kill the youngsters who burned his house and furniture in Soweto. They should learn that the blacks needed the whites.

He probably spoke for many blacks, perhaps a majority, but Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was convinced that the young generation were in a revolutionary mood. He is one of the few black consciousness leaders still at liberty, he denied that the movement was American import. Africans were different from American blacks. They had their ethnic identity and language but their personal identity had been distorted, caricatured, by the social political and economic circumstances.

He had once believed that economic progress would uplift the blacks, no longer. Young students believed that political participation was the first priority. They wanted vote. They were not aspiring for rights than the whites, but what good for the whites was good for blacks.

They did not want to drive the whites into the sea, but there was no dialogue. The whites were determined to have their own way.

The Bishop said that he was faced with an awful dilemma. The Church must be committed to racial fellowship but after Soweto how could encourage the students to love white men. White faces had become symbol of death.

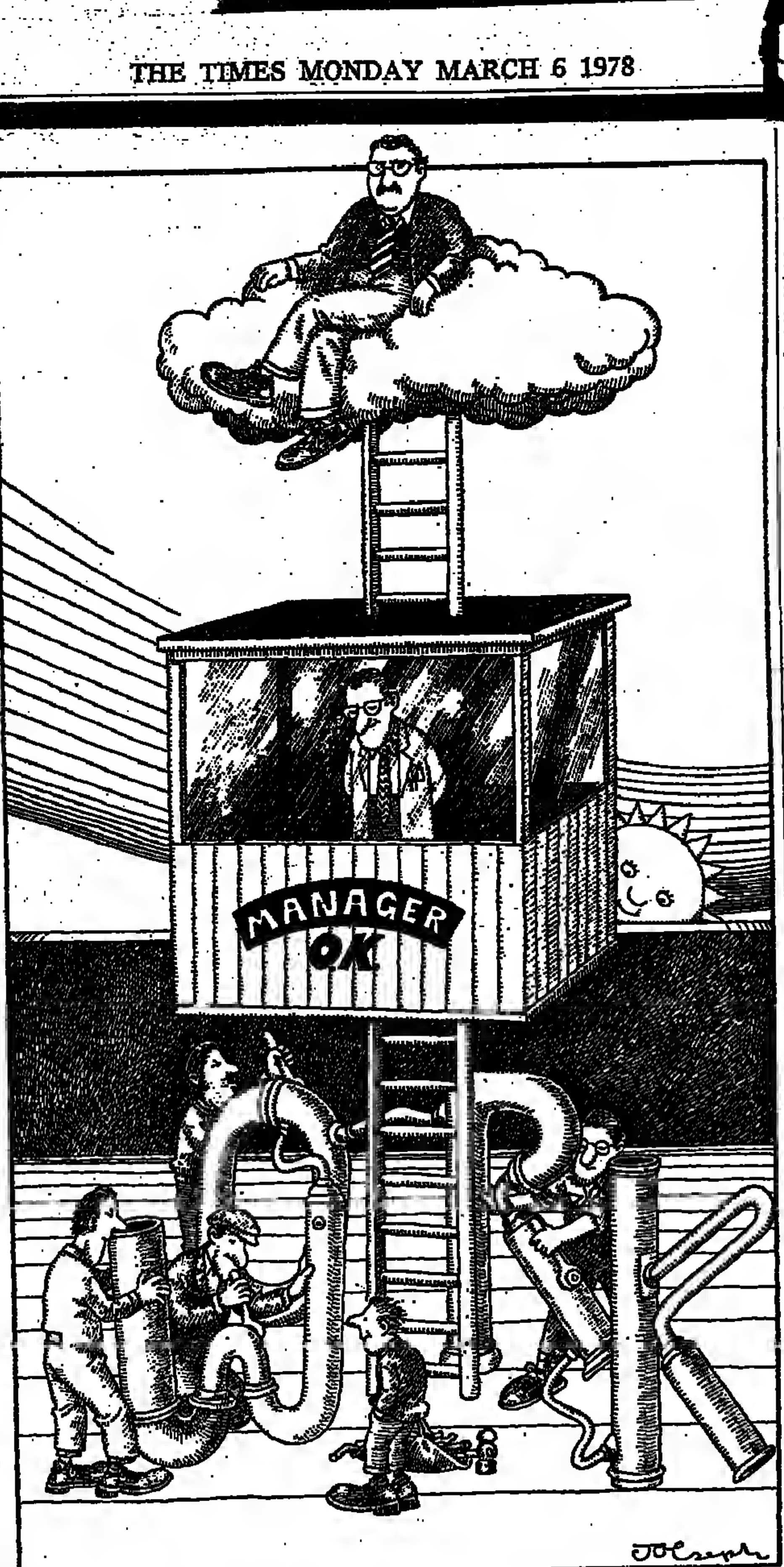
"I am frightened when I face future. No doubt we shall overcome, between me and the future is a void. The bridges have been removed I am no longer sure of my message. Violence and death looked inevitable the Bishop continued, because Government made it inevitable. United Nations sanctions were the only option open short of violence.

I am not so sure. Afrikaner businessmen are convinced that sanctions would be impractical. They also believe sanctions would trigger a new era economic growth. Violence would certainly increase.

The Afrikaners are a tough race, the settler who trekked into Kalahari produced a deeply compassionate daughter. Other sons daughters, many of them secular, are obviously pondering apartheid their future, but they do not have much time.

THE RIGHT TO MANAGE

What right — and whose? This Special Report poses the questions, rather than begs them, and marshals some of the evidence on which the answers must depend



Their status diminished

by Rodney Cowton

he title of this report will ke a variety of responses om different readers. om some hard-pressed nagers, perhaps as they ter another session of with the trade it will elicit a shrug and a sigh departed freedoms of

An embattled class war might perhaps respond the question "Whose to manage, and to end?", before depart into dreams of an idea cooperative society in the tasks of manage wither away into a vestigial remnant. But he pauses in his reveries ng enough to allow a little alism to obtrude, our class rrior will recognize that almost any conceivable ciety which has ambitions yond providing the most eagre subsistence for its embers, there will always a need to coordinate the e of resources. There will in other words, a need manage.

As a consequence of the ed of society and of its mponent organizations to be managed, many people—business executives, directors, civil servants and other administrators—find themselves placed in positions in which they have a duty to manage.

But if society and its organizations need to be managed, and if certain individuals have placed on them the duty to manage, does that also imply that they have the right to manage? If so, to what ends should they exercise their right to manage? These questions are at the heart of many of the most contentious issues which have confronted British society during the past 10 years, and which persist today.

A conventional view among managers would be that any person, be be labourer, craftsman or manager, who is charged with a duty is entitled to have at his disposal sufficient means—given reasonable competence on his part—to fulfil the set objectives. But many managers would argue that today they are denied those means, that their freedom of action has been unduly limited by legislation, by government policy and by the trade unions.

Many would also argue that in a society in which status and monetary rewards are regarded as being among the important motivators, they are given inadequate incentives to fulfil their duties.

Those of them who are involved in managing labour relations will be aware that many of their most intractable problems arise from rivalries and jealousies between one group of workers and another over financial differentials and other marks of status. Yet they will observe that their own perquisites as managers—their standard of living, their status in society, the differential between their earnings and those of other workers—have all been severely diminished in recent years.

To take only the most easily measurable of these items, the standard of living, that of many managerial positions has been reduced by 20 or 30 per cent during this decade, a far greater reduction than has occurred in most other walks of life.

These factors have led to frequent and vociferous assertions of a crisis among managers which is said to be manifested in an unwillingness to take greater responsibility, an avoidance of risk, and a search for jobs in more benign climates. The subjective evidence is too overwhelming to permit a denial of the existence of these factors.

A recent survey carried out by Political and Economic Planning among the membership of the British Institute of Management yielded the clear impression that these factors are less all-pervasive than has sometimes been supposed. Most of the respondents in this survey clearly felt that the sun was still not entirely obscured by cloud.

The question of incentives and status—of the impact of incomes policies and taxation—for all that it looms large in many managerial minds, is not the most important issue bearing on the function of management.

This is so for two reasons. First, the managerial groupings may be fairly slow to anger, but once aroused they are undoubtedly among the most articulate. The Government has long since got the message that, whatever the pure milk of socialism might suggest, the time has come for redressing the balance, at least to some extent, in favour of managers.

But the question of status of financial rewards is also only of secondary interest (except, no doubt, to the individual manager) because it will be determined in the long run by two more fundamental issues. Those are the questions of the ultimate objectives of managers and the organizations in which they operate, and the means by which those objectives may be pursued.

It is precisely because among powerful and articulate groups in society there are important differences of objectives, or at any rate of emphasis, and of methods that the position of the manager has been assailed.

These questions, encompassing both ends and means, are brought most potently together in one issue, that of industrial democracy.

The ferocity of the debate on the Bullock committee's proposals is accounted for not simply by reference to mechanistic questions of whether or not there should be worker directors, and if so how many of them on any given board, but because the answers to these questions might imply a change, or at least a serious further occlusion of the purposes of companies.

Already the clear-sighted effort to maximize profit has been blurred by large amounts of legislation, by nice judgments about social responsibilities and the balancing of short and long-term advantage. But embedded at the heart of the question of industrial democracy lies the possibility of a further shift in the balance between the interests of labour and capital, between profit and employment.

It may well be that the severe commercial climate of the 1970s, which seems only too likely to persist well into the next decade, will force a resolution of these issues, producing a broad agreement on the objectives of commercial and other organizations and on the best means of seeking to fulfil them.

Enterprise bound by red tape

by Roy Close

Britain today is at a critical point in its history. After three decades of disappointment and frustration the improving financial strength of the economy deriving mainly from North Sea oil could provide an opportunity to break away from the short-term thinking and some of the constraints of tha recent past.

An adverse balance of payments and weaknesses in the sterling exchange rate, which have so often intervened to cut short our expansion, should be less trouble. The recent trade figures are, we hope, only an interruption in e new trend, but they are also a reminder that we have continuing serious trading difficulties.

In these circumstances Government, industry and the trade unions should be able to concentrate more on plans and strategies. We badly need more consistent policies and a more stable environment in which important marketing and investment decisions can be taken.

There is no doubt that one of the most powerful pieces of leverage for turning the improving financial position into sustained industrial expansion must be exerted not by Government, not by unions, but by Britain'a managers — a fact which has eluded our policy-makers for far too long.

This and future years will see further substantial benefits flowing from North Sea oil—that triumpb of managerial and technological excellence. It will mean that we have a chance to break away from the stop-go mentality that has pervaded the thinking and attitudes of government, management, and unions since the war. We can now plan with more confidence and a longer time-scale.

Of course, we must remember that North Sea oil is a relatively short-term phenomenon, but it gives us the opportunity of drawing from it lasting benefit for the nation. It is a necessary condition for regenerating Britisb industry, but it is not sufficient in itself. The key to success must be to improve our industrial performance and to safeguard our competitiveness.

Let us be quite clear that if we are to achieve industrial growth, restore even a part of our earlier share of world trade, and thereby reduce the present high level of unemployment, it will be through seeking out new market opportunities, designing new products, using fewer imported materials, undertaking new investment, and above all seeking that improved performance which is central to the creation of wealth. That is the task of management and managers.

They can do it—given the freedom to manage. But in every direction that freedom is hindered by red tape and see-saw legislation. Management has become the unpaid handmaid of the legislature —of Government, which believes the measure of success is the volume of legislation.

The inexorable increase in these and other demands on management time, stifles management enterprise and activity, and distracts managers from managing. The increase in the flow of legislation, statutory instruments, administrative requirements, and form filling will be among the subjects debated at the British Institute of Management's national convention. Managers will be saying: "Give voluntarism and freedom a chance; ease off the volume of legislation and give us a stable situation in which managers can concentrate on managing".

So when we talk about the freedom and incentive to manage we are concerned that the managers, who have to make things work, should be consulted in the evolution of policies that affect that freedom and incentive.

Managers also want to play a positive part in developing even higher standards of performance and professionalism in management. From contact with our members in every part of the British Isles, it is clear that managers in Britain are anxious and concerned to establish a new plan for Britain as a pre-eminent industrial nation in a highly competitive world.

They recognize that we are on the edge of an era that combines opportunity with danger. They know that we must be alert, aware and flexible to avoid the dangers and to seize the opportunities. The sad truth is that they are not encouraged to do either. The level of direct taxation is against them, and the attitude of incentive and differential payments is against them—as it is against all those who take the trouble to learn a skill, gain a qualification, take a risk, carry responsibility. We do not, in our society today, encourage the acquisition of skill and knowledge; nor the shouldering of responsibility. We must redress that, for it will be a disastrous day for us if we ever reject those qualities.

But largely protected as we shall be for some years by a favourable balance of payments, we have a great chance to make our industry more competitive in world markets and win back lost shares of trade. This is the opportunity.

Another of the important issues to be debated at the BIM convention is a demand that the future approach to pay bargaining should recognize the need for adequate differentials, provide rewards for skills and responsibility and lower current "penal" levels of income tax.

Of course, we support the fight against inflation; but support from Britain's managers is wearing thin. They want to see more recognition, more understanding, more cooperation in the task of change and growth in which they play such a critical part. And they want a bit more carrot and a little less stick.

But the role of the manager goes deeper than the agent in the creation of wealth, the factor in the process of encouragiog recognized objectives of economic and technological change. He is also both a pacemaker and a stabilizer in social change. He must be alert to social aspirations, a judge of the way in which social objectives can best be reflected and accepted at the place of work: think of the influence he can exert on race relations, sex discrimination or employee participation.

Professionals — professional managers, in particular—need to be the leaders of change in society, not iis inhibitors. They must maintain standards of behaviour and conduct in, and be aware of the social implications of, the process of change. At the same time they must always move with, if not slightly ahead of, the times.

Managers accept their economic and social responsibilities. Let Government and the rest of society now recognize them and the importance of their contribution to wealth and to satisfaction.

We have to encourage our present generation of hard worked, demoralized managers. And we have to attract into management the best young people of our talented population, and ensure that they receive encouragement and training. Our future depends on it.

The writer is director general, Britisb Institute of Management. The institute's national convention will take place at the Wembley Conference Centre tomorrow

Old art, young profession

Quis custodiet ? Mr Kingman Brewster, the US Ambassador looks at the professional standards upheld by British managers and at their private and public accountability

Merely because management has a British institute does not, ipso facto, entitle it to be called a profession. However, I am reminded that tha President of Harvard calls candidates for the master of business administration to their degrees with the citation to "the oldest of the arts and the youngest of the professions".

What makes a calling a profession? As a lawyer I am not sure I wish the inquiry to be pursued too rigorously.

Perhaps one attribute, maybe even essence of a profession, is its foundation upon a body of coherent learning. Maybe management became e profession when schools of management came into being. At least their establishment signified that there was a body of skill and knowlege which justified formal study. Management schools are not devoted to learning for its own sake, but to systematic thought about the application of knowledge to the design and direction of institutions.

Now as every lawyer is aware, even if formal learning does not necessarily separate the cognoscenti from those who are scornfully referred to as "laymen", it is possible for any self-respecting profession to erect linguistic walls of exclusion. Incomprehensible jargon is the hallmark of a profession.

By that standard, management, at least in its academic setting, fully qualifies. Who else but the initiated would be able to decode phrases like "the cognitive interface of inter-personal micro-dynamics".

However, to be a profession you need something more than a coherent body of learning made exclusive by the development of a mysterious vocabulary. All callings traditionally thought worthy to be designated professions have been able to claim an independent ethic: independent, that is, of the wishes of the paymaster. In addition to their special expertness, the doctor, the lawyer, architect, engineer, and minister have felt beholden to standards which were not limited to the dictates of the patient, client, customer, parishioner, or constituent.

So, by this standard is the manager a professional? Does be have an independent ethic? Traditionally, no. He is a hired hand. A very sophisticated hand, a very powerful band, but hired nevertheless. In modern reality, however, the manager has an independence whicb would be the envy of many lawyers working in large law firms, many doctors working in large bospitals or medical services, or many architects working in large partnerships.

For the manager, especially the manager of large organizations, is on his own simply because those to whom be is beholden cannot possibly know enough to direct him; or even if they did, they could not register their views effectively day by day.

To whom, then, is the manager of a large public or private corporation accountable?

The traditional answer is obvious. In a democracy the manager of a public eoterprise is accountable to the voters. His success or failure is measured by the election returns. Conventionally the manager of the private enterprise is accountable to the stockholders. His test is profit and loss, the "bottom line".

My thesis is that neither of these standards describes the be-all and end-all of a manager's accountability. Indeed, it would be disastrons if they did. It seems obvious that there must be something beyond political popularity to guide the public manager. There must be something below the "bottom line" for the private manager.

Imagine a public enterprise which felt that the sole objective of wage, price or investment policy was to please as many voters as possible at the next election.

Wages would be subsidized up. Prices would be subsidized down. The workers and the customers would have no difficulty knowing who to reward at tha polls, whereas the cost of the deficit would be lost in the shuffle of government borrowing or spread thinly over the rest of us by taxation—lost among the myriads of other government expenses.

It is in the area of investment where short-run political popularity and long-run public interest may diverge most sharply. If immediate political reaction were to dominate the decision, who would ever shut down any shop or plant, no matter how obsolete? If political head count were all that mattered, impact on employment would always override claims of long-run efficiency when considering relocation or modernization.

The clearly traceable, visible benefits to workers and customers will register more clearly in the polling booth than the indirect burden on others. Employment and welfare today will always register more clearly at the ballot box than will the long-run efficiencies promised by shut-down of the obsolete or redundant and by investment in the most modern labour-saving devices.

In addition to these distortions of decision about wages, prices and investment which would come about if political popularity were the ooly test, dependence upon political rewards and penalties would normally tempt the riskless path. Notorious, politically visible failura would be the manager's worst fear.

Happily the so-called public sector, at least wben designed to produce goods or services, is usually organized on a private corporate model, so that the political beholder can tell the difference between responsible and irresponsible management. The public corporation, too, is beholden to its "bottom line". But that last line of surplus or deficit is not always all that clear and unambiguous.

Accounting is an art which can be used to camouflage as well as clarify. So the problem of pressures on management to protect politically vested interests is a real one, even though it may not be as crass as it is sometimes portrayed, especially in the caricatures of those conservatives whom liberals would call reactionary.

What then of the standards of accountability for the private manager? If short-run political popularity is an inadequate measure of a public manager's success, is the shareholders' interest in profit and loss an adequate standard for the private manager?

If maximizing profits were the only test, wages would be exploitative, unions would be busted wherever possible. Prices would be as high as the traffic would bear, and the traffic would be deprived of competitive choice by arranging for price-fixing agreements whenever possible. Fraud, duress and nsury would be rampant. Investment decisions would disregard their impact on the social and natural environment.

Happily there is a large public element in the accountability of the private manager. Not only is there the constraint of law. There is the even more pervasive constraint of public opinion. A good reputation is increasingly essential to successful business—not just reputation with bankers, suppliers and customers—but with the neighbourhoods and publics whose outrage at irresponsibility can grind an enterprise to a standstill.

In a very real sense it could now be said that "a private office is a public trust"—the more so now, when we all live in a televised goldfish bowl.

Nevertheless there are enough occasions of revealed overreaching, inside trading and illicit deals to remind us that there are some managers who can see nothing beneath the bottom line. However, such astigmatism is neither as pervasive nor as venal as in the caricatures drawn by those liberals whom some conservatives would call radical.

My point is simple and obvious. The public manager will be tested by standards of private performance and

Continued on next page

Hearing things

by Rodney Cowton

One of the most significant consequences of the pressures and frustrations which managers have felt in recent years has been the focusing of attention on the need to ensure that their voice was more clearly heard when opinions were being formed and decisions taken on political, economic, industrial and social issues.

The Second National Convention of the British Institute of Management being held tomorrow at Wembley Conference Centre stands as a symbol of that need.

Traditionally managers had taken a fairly relaxed attitude towards such matters. The professional interests of many managers in specialist functions were taken care of by such bodies as the Institution of Works Managers, the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and a host of others.

But for most of these bodies the primary role was the setting and maintenance of professional standards, usually through systems of examinations and qualifications. *It was not really their* task to represent the interests of managers on a broad front.

In so far as the need for such representation was perceived, there was an implicit assumption that there was such a close coincidence of interest between managers and their companies and boards of directors that the case for the managers was effectively embodied in the endeavours of the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors to influence policy and mould opinion.

However, the years 1974 and 1975, in which managers became most desperately aware that their position in society was much less secure than they had supposed, coincided with the period when the influence of the CBI was at its lowest ebb. At that time pressures began to develop within the regional structure and head office administration of the British Institute of Management for the establishment of an instrument which could much more effectively and more specifically project the voice of management into the corridors of power.

The BIM itself, which then had about 50,000 individual managers (today 57,000) in membership and in addition about 12,000 corporate members, was in most respects the natural body to undertake this role. And yet it represented a dramatic extension of the institute's traditional activities, and it was a role that was approached with considerable circumspection.

The institute, which had been founded in 1947 as a national body, had been chiefly concerned with raising the standards of management through educational and informational activities, through preparing surveys and reports on good practice, and through insisting that the various categories of its membership should all be associated with specific standards of managerial achievement.

These activities remain at the heart of the BIM's functions. Indeed, when ultimately it was decided to take on the role of the "voice of British management", a substantial legal reorganization had to be carried out in order to maintain the charitable status of the traditional activities enjoyed.

The first BIM national convention, held two years ago, confirmed the demand for managers to have their own public voice, and in October 1976, when all the necessary arrangements had been made, the erstwhile pedagogue came clanking forth in armour to battle for the cause of the managers.

The BIM's role as spokesman for managers has now achieved wide recognition, though undoubtedly this has been helped by the fact that at about the same time the Government became aware that it could not with impunity continue to ignore the interests of managers. The recognition of this fact has been symbolized by the Prime Minister's attendance at a BIM dinner, where the bland sympathy which he dispensed earned him a notably frigid response. Again, last month the Chancellor of the Exchequer popped in for supper to get some guidance from the BIM on what he should be doing in next month's Budget.

Similarly, the Leader of the Opposition has spoken at a BIM dinner, and there have been more workaday contacts with other Conservatives as well as with Liberals. On topics such as worker participation the institute has developed a distinctive position and been involved in extended consultations at both ministerial and official level.

*One of the most interest*ing and potentially important developments of the past few months has been increasing evidence of a willingness of other managerial and professional bodies to associate themselves with the activities of the BIM. Thus, when the leaders of the BIM put to Mr Healey suggestions for changes in the tax system, it had the endorsement of about eight or nine other organizations, so that it could claim to be speaking for about 250,000 managers.

Again, six other organizations signed with the BIM a statement supporting what it calls its Spur Initiative, which is aimed at improving Britain's industrial performance, while three other organizations associated themselves with the campaign without signing the statement.

There are some people long steeped in the politics and jealousies of managerial and professional organizations who regard such evidence of cooperation as of the highest possible importance, portending a much clearer emergence of managerial and professional opinion as an important factor in public debate.

Quite apart from such considerations there is no doubt that the BIM sees the Spur Initiative as potentially an important contribution to the revival of Britain's industrial fortunes, and it is putting considerable energy and resources behind it.

The Spur Initiative is aimed at improving performance through focusing on three key areas of managerial activity: formulation of Strategy, achievement of Performance, and the Utilization of Resources (Spur).

The BIM has prepared a programme which will run for at least 18 months which, through conferences, seminars, research and so on, will, it is hoped, stimulate the use of best managerial practice and thereby improve industrial performance. Quite apart from its intrinsic merits, the Spur Initiative is also important as an adjunct to the institute's representative role.

It is of the nature of things that the representation of an interest chiefly boils down to the seeking of concessions. But in the pursuit of these activities, it will be valuable for the BIM to be able to argue not only that the policies and actions which it advocates are in the best interests of the nation, but also to be able to point to the Spur initiative as a positive endeavour to contribute directly and concretely to an improvement in national wellbeing.

One of the interesting aspects of the development of the voice of managers will be the influence it has on the rise of trade unionism among the ranks of executives. This has been one of the growth areas of trade union activity in recent years.

A survey carried out this year suggested that 32 per cent of BIM's membership were also in trade unions. But it is often said that managers are first and foremost individualists who are not attracted by the idea of collective action in the traditional trade union sense.

Course talk

by Nancy Foy

In the past 15 years formal management education in Britain has grown from next to nothing into a thriving sub-industry, absorbing well over £30m a year from government and private industry. From beginnings that were firmly in the Harvard mould, sponsored by American money, it has grown into a uniquely British phenomenon, with a mixture of public *and private funding that mir*rors the British economy.

Management education in Britain has two important business schools at London and Manchester, offering MBA degrees as well as some doctoral work and a variety of courses for experienced managers; there are also a number of newer university based business schools competing in a lively manner at every level, up to undergraduate courses.

Then there is a thriving independent sector that is self-supporting; a collection of regional management centres and polytechnics that often offer innovative and practical educational activities; and an assortment of company staff colleges, consultancies, and seminar or workshop organizations that defy cataloguing. Many claim today that British management education is the best in Europe.

But if we have the best management education, why do we not demonstrably have the best management in Europe?

Seeing the difficulties experienced by the Americans in getting and holding academic staff of sufficient excellence, it was natural that the British pioneers tied their efforts as closely as they could to the most reputable universities, to gain as much prestige as possible as quickly as possible. Much of the effort and money that went into the first big British initiatives came from industry, and the industrialists agreed from the start that academic excellence must never be sacrificed, in the long-term interests of the firms as well as of the management schools.

The first indications that academic excellence carried with it the danger of academic remoteness, and resulting disaffection in the business community, came in the early 1970s with publication of the Owen report, surveying business views of management education.

The promotion paths for teachers in the university system are based on classroom activities, research and publishing, rather than business pertinence. Polytechnics, too, are locked into systems that value degree or *qualification courses* more highly than the short courses or in-company work that may be more helpful to organizations.

The bias is a reflection of the academic philosophy that business is not quite nice. There are many people trying, against severe bureaucratic and traditional odds, to right the imbalance in favour of the kinds of services that may be valued more highly by organizations of the future. It is this ambivalence — and energy — that gives British management education a touch of excitement, even today. It may, indeed, be possible to increase the prestige of activities that are helpful to business, without necessarily harming the hard won reputation for academic impeccability.

There is research today that will be directly pertinent for firms tomorrow. The management centre at Bradford, for example, is at present doing a research project on the problems of zero growth industries that bears directly on aspects of the steel, shipbuilding or motor industries that fill our newspapers. A group at the Oxford Centre for Management Studies is working on many aspects of information disclosure that affect the accountancy profession as well as firms and their employees. The Kingston Regional Management Centre is looking at the needs of new managers. Results of these and dozens of other useful studies should eventually be available to managers, provided ways can be found to disseminate them.

The leading firms such as Shell, ICI and IBM base their internal management development programmes on careful and individualized job changes at a fairly rapid pace, sometimes with mentors or "career managers" built into the system. One firm even has an assessment scheme in which the manager being assessed and the "grand-power", or boss's boss with whom he discusses his aspirations, spend some time looking at the opportunities the organization is likely to offer in the future, and how to get ready for them.

British management education is already demonstrating a number of innovations that merit more attention as the 1980s approach, and some of them take account of these realities in management development. There is a marked increase, for instance, in project-based learning, either on its own or in conjunction with lectures and other classroom activities.

Despite such innovations, nearly all management education is based on lectures, on the premise that to achieve an academic qualification for one's efforts, the results must be examinable. In this sense, management education (not just in Britain) is a wallpaper factory, demanding certain certificates for entry, and bestowing other, more highly valued, certificates on exit.

The author is FME Research Fellow at the Oxford Centre for Management Studies.

Old art, young profession

continued from previous page

the private manager will be tested by standards of public responsibility to a far greater extent than the traditional models suggest.

I would not claim that the ballot box is irrelevant to the public manager; nor that the bottom line is without discipline on the private manager. But neither the calculus of political popularity nor the calculus of profit and loss adequately describe the pressures to which either manager feels responsive.

Long after the votes have been counted—be they the votes of the public or the votes of shareholders—there is another score which all managers keep.

Each of us asks: "What does our own peerage think of us?" How will we be judged by those who know what we are trying to do, understand what we are up against, because they themselves have been in our position?

That self consciousness, that respect for the judgment of those who are practitioners of our craft provide a standard of "inner accountability" which is much more than simple political or financial accounting. To the extent that such a standard is emerging, articulated by a growing and increasingly sophisticated literature, management is indeed becoming a profession.

Not the least of the challenges to the profession is to articulate the financial performance standards for public management and the public responsibility standards for private management.

The temptation of the public manager to cater to politically vested interests is compounded in international transactions. Even if the cost is much higher, the political pressure to buy at home is enormous. And governments in turn will feel even more protectionist about their own enterprises than they do about private firms. Hiding inefficiencies behind preferences or protective barriers is an almost irresistible temptation when the enterprise is public.

I believe that the challenge to international transactions and enterprises is even greater in the private sector. As soon as you step outside your own country, especially if you are selling to or investing in a contrasting culture, the temptation is great to do in Rome as the Romans do. That temptation becomes overriding if you find that your fellow non-Romans are taking the business from you by conforming to Roman standards.

As a fellow citizen of Lockheed I cannot call the kettle black. But neither should the blackness of the kettle justify the blackness of the pot. As long as the "bottom line" remains supreme and competition is unbridled by a common code of conduct, each will be tempted to outdo the other with illicit payments. Sooner or later all will fall before the inevitable backlash of exclusion and expropriation.

Those of us who believe strongly that private enterprise is the best hope for economic development have a special stake in seeing to it that capital exporting countries fashion some common standard of conduct with respect to illicit payments and unfair competition. If we are not willing to be accountable to an ethic to which all can subscribe, then we run a very real risk of driving all moderates eventually into the hands of radical nationalists. Latter-day puritans will drive us out along with the local rascals.

Standards of accountability and procedures for their enforcement will not be decreed overnight. In the habit of the common law which we both share, they will evolve in response to perceived problems. Whether they evolve gradually and constructively or burst upon us, imposed by outrage and protest, depends in large part upon the attitudes and initiatives of the managers of public and private corporations.

The British and the Americans have no monopoly of either vision or virtue. Both of us, however, have preserved our relative moderateness by having the timely ingenuity to reform in order to preserve. Our lack of ideological hang-ups makes it quite easy for the Anglo-American mind to see the importance of private standards of accountability in the public sector and public standards of accountability in the private sector. Together perhaps we can bring to the world of international transactions some of the sense of a managerial ethic which transcends both the ballot box and the bottom line.

This article is based on an address delivered by Mr Brewster to the British Institute of Management on December 13.

مكتبة الأصل

Consultancies as strong as ever

By Ross Davies

When later this month Mr Cyril Brown delivers his review of 1977 and prospects for 1978 as chairman of the Management Consultants' Association it is likely that he will report continued increase in export earnings over the past 12 months and prospects of a revival in the British market in the months to come.

Management consultants, it seems, are well on the way to recovery after the hard knocks of the past few years, and Mr Brown told me recently that he felt most British management consultancies were now stronger than before the oil crisis affected business so badly.

"To my mind", he said, "a consultant has only one real purpose: to increase the profitability and the efficiency of a business. Or, for a charity, for example, to make sure the money is spent for the objectives of the charity."

However, much of the market for consultants is now in the newly-rich developing countries, so the role of consultants today is not so much the regeneration of British industry as the generation of industry new to the client country.

Mr Brown said British consultants stood up well against competition from consultants from other countries for third country contracts, but there were grumbles about competition from the consultancy branches of nationalized industries, the Post Office and British Rail being two that are often mentioned.

Mr Maurice Ashill, the executive director of the Management Consultants' Association, says there are about 1,400 consultants employed by the association's member firms, and that they probably account for about two thirds of the fees earned. There is also an Institute of Management Consultants of whose individual members about six in 20 are employed by or are members of MCA firms.

Mr Ashill's definition of management consultancy is that of "the service provided by an independent and qualified person or persons in identifying and investigating problems concerned with policy, organization, procedures and methods; recommending appropriate action and helping to implement these recommendations".

He emphasizes the independence of the service, its advisory nature and the provision of professional knowledge and skills relating to practical management.

Mr Brown is managing partner of Annan Impey Morrish, which began 20 years ago as a consortium of three accountancy firms wanting to branch out into management consultancy. Today the consortium has 71 member firms not only in Britain but also in Ireland, Holland and Switzerland and farther afield in Australia and New Zealand.

One strand of inquiry could be labelled broadly as "systems", starting with what form of invoice to use, thence to the machines that could produce or process them and then on to computers.

Another dealt with costing which in turn led to management accounting and then by degrees to ever more advanced information systems. Today, there are at least five strands of management consultancy, among them production, information, systems and machines, marketing and personnel, and more and more consultancies are handling work that is more varied and of a higher level.

Management consultants are now bringing in several million pounds a month of invisible exports, and foreign business accounts for at least half the business of some firms.

The British home market fell flat during the recession of 1972 and 1973. Companies looking for economies tend to pick upon consultancy fairly quickly. There is also a significant and growing volume of business for consultants in government departments, but this too was badly affected by restraints upon central and local government spending.

What the more alert firms did was to go abroad, partly to Europe but more and more to the oil-fired economies of Middle East and African countries, to replace the domestic business that had been lost, largely through oil price increases.

That this policy paid in many cases soon became apparent. In 1974 the Whitehead Consulting Group became the first management consultancy to win a Queen's Award for Export Achievement, having shown a sevenfold increase in export earnings.

A second award has since been made, this time to Peat Marwick Mitchell, whose export earnings have risen from about 5 per cent of the total to more than half between 1969 and 1976. It is more than likely that an MCA member will make it a hat trick when this year's awards are announced in April.

About one in five assignments undertaken by management consultants are abroad, although foreign projects are usually much bigger than those at home, since they may involve the creation of an entire new port or even an industry where there was nothing before.

A typical assignment in Europe has been the establishment of a forecasting base for the West European Airports Association to enable the latter to prepare forecasts of air traffic at 12 principal airports up to 1990.

Another typical study was that carried out for the East African Harbours Corporation to investigate facilities, traffic and investment requirements of Mombasa, Tanga and half a dozen other ports. In the Middle East, British consultants have reported on the economic and financial aspects of a feasibility study of the proposed expansion of the Suez Canal, and have prepared computer models for the economy of Saudi Arabia.

Sometimes management consultants work on capital projects as sub-contractors, and sometimes they may act as main contractors responsible for putting together and leading the team.

Mr Michael Hicks-Beach, of P-E Consulting Group and Mr Brown's predecessor as MCA chairman, has said that in helping foreign clients to devise and realize practical solutions British consultants were also providing "an equally valuable service in transferring experience and skills".

Take care of the plant and production takes care of itself

By Keith Lockyer

"Commercial manager . . . to be the mainspring of the company. Must be a chartered accountant. Age between 28 and 35. £7,500 pa plus company car."

"Production manager . . . to deal with all industrial engineering, union negotiations and industrial relations, materials control and handling, distribution, quality, production planning, incentive schemes and capital projects. Must be a corporate member of the Institution of Production Engineers. Needs humility, empathy and ability to take pressure from the shop floor. Age 28-36 years. Salary [illegible],000 pa."

These two posts, advertised simultaneously by the same engineering company a few months ago, raise some interesting points of comparison. In particular, they illustrate the degree to which production management skills are undervalued in Britain, and the alarming ignorance from which this situation stems.

All manufacturing and service organizations must have within them two functions: one, marketing, which identifies the needs of the consumer, the other, production, which creates whatever is necessary to satisfy those needs.

All other functions are subsidiary to these two main pillars and weakness in either, or a separation between the two, will inevitably lead to disaster. Within Britain the marketing function is frequently carried out extremely well: the production management function is equally frequently carried out disastrously badly. It is this weakness in production that is the root cause of Britain's economic difficulties.

Norman Dudley of the University of Birmingham has demonstrated quite unequivocally that the level of plant use in Britain is low, on an average only 40 per cent. Improve this to 44 per cent and the British economy will be transformed. The responsibility for this improvement can lie only with the manager of the plant—the production manager. Replacing the plant with more "efficient", more "modern" more "advanced" plant will not necessarily increase output, but it will inevitably increase the complexity of the managers' task. There is ample equipment within Britain and it is its use which must be improved.

Interestingly, when marketing apparently fails within Britain, the reasons may well lie not within the marketing department itself, but within the production department. Thus a delivery date may be quoted by the marketing department, but it is determined by the performance of the production department.

Equally, cost, quality, reliability and cash-flow all are dictated by the effectiveness of the people within production, although each of these factors may be measured by some other department. At the core of commercial success lies the close integration of the marketing function and the production function, and the weakness of the production function brings to nought all the efforts of the marketing managers within the country.

Of all the functions in business, production management is by far the most complex. It requires not merely an understanding of the manufacturing process itself, but even more important, the problems concerned with the management of the production process. Physical layout of assets, control of materials, motivation, method of payment, the effective use of capital assets, methods of work are all the responsibility of the production manager.

He needs at all times to be able to handle a number of tasks while being subjected to outside pressures from the Government, the trade unions, the market, the local authority and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The task, therefore, is an extremely complex one. At the same time it is intellectually extremely challenging, extremely responsible and ever changing. It would be reasonable to think that such a task was held in high esteem both by industry and by the public at large. Unfortunately, however, this is not the situation. In general, industry pays the production manager less than almost any other sort of manager. His office is almost certainly inferior to the offices of other managers, he is likely to have fewer side benefits and he is much less likely to become a member of the board of directors than, say, the accountant or the marketing manager.

Britain's attitude is unique

This extraordinary situation applies only in Britain; in the rest of Europe and in the United States the production manager is held in high esteem. This antipathy to production runs throughout the whole of industry and throughout the whole of our culture. For example, production managers, when they are released to go on Master of Business Administration courses, go on such courses in order to move to other, more attractive and better-paid jobs.

At the other end of the scale, a group of sixth-formers, all of whom wish to become managers, were asked what sort of management education they wished to join. Only 2 per cent wished to become production managers, most of the rest wishing to become accountants or marketing managers. Similar evidence can be produced at all levels.

It is only by creating wealth that we can as a country provide for ourselves, and for less developed countries, those things which we all need. The situation whereby it takes twice as long to make a car in Britain as it does on the Continent is grotesque. In some way we must change the attitude of both industry and the general public to the production function. It is not merely fascinating, important and exciting, it is the genuine "caring" function.

It is the way whereby we can hold out the hand of friendship containing something which is needed, to those less well off than ourselves. It is commonplace to read of new advertising campaigns or of new financial deals in the City columns of the newspapers.

When has anybody, however, read in the general press of a new production control system which has been introduced into a company in order to improve productivity? Indeed, how many informed people know what is meant by production control? When was a work study engineer knighted for services to industry? Who has ever heard of the problems of stock control, and the ways in which they may be solved? The ignorance concerning possibly the most vital part of our culture is profound. Somehow it must be changed or we will inevitably founder.

The author is Professor of Operations Management, University of Bradford.

Free medicine now a perk

The provision of cheap or even free medical insurance for employees and their families appears to be growing increasingly attractive to firms the longer wage and salary controls are in force and the more chaotic the National Health Service becomes.

"The cost of individual premiums to Bupa, PPP (Private Patients Plan), Western Provident and other organizations providing medical insurance has risen dramatically in the past few years", according to Helen Murlis in *Employee Benefits*, a survey of practice in 400 British companies published last month by the British Institute of Management Foundation.

"Group discount rates have now become very important, if not essential to anyone wishing to obtain private medical care in this way."

Despite the cost, some form of group medical insurance was provided by more than three quarters of the companies surveyed, although hardly one in 10 provided free insurance for all employees.

"These", Helen Murlis found, "are mainly companies where benefit policies cover fewer than 1,000 employees and where manual employees are less than 25 per cent of the workforce." More than half were in the financial services sector, meaning mainly banking and insurance.

Free cover is usually given to directors and senior managers only, but where this is offered the firm quite often provides group discount rates to other levels of staff.

"It is clear", the report says, "from company comments on change in benefits policy that demand is growing. Nearly two in ten of the companies questioned said that they had introduced or improved medical insurance facilities since 1973."

A few companies these days are even prepared to pay some of the premium as well as offering the group discount, enabling employees to afford more easily premiums that cover all treatment costs.

In talking to the medical insurers themselves it seems clear that the sometimes substantial increases in cover that are being offered relate more to the increase in the cost of private National Health facilities that many patients would have to use than to anything else.

A spokesman for Private Patients Plan, which has 206,000 people registered, said the cost of a bed in a London teaching hospital had gone up nearly four times from £122.50 to £420 a week in the past few years, but PPP premiums had gone up by nearer three times as much.

The company was bringing out new and more varied schemes to interest the wider range of employees who were being enrolled through group discount arrangements. The proportion of registrations through group discounts had gone up from 34 per cent in 1975 to about 40 per cent last year.

Bupa, which has 400,000 registrations under group schemes, says there are about 500,000 employees in the country in one private medical insurance scheme or another, but makes the point that the number of people benefiting is at least as many again since wives, husbands or children are usually covered as well as the employee, even if the employee has to meet some or all of the extra cost.

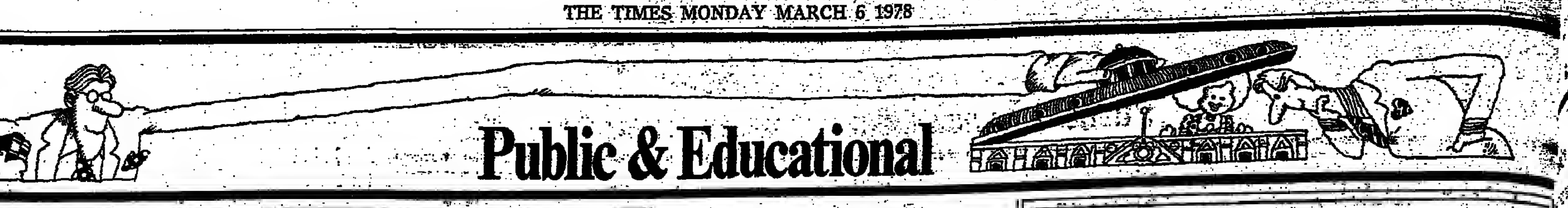
Much of Bupa's business has been done through a bulk protection scheme open to companies bringing in 50 or more subscribers. Late last year, however, the association introduced a company care scheme attractive to the smaller company with between five and 50 subscribers.

Some idea of the extension of interest in such schemes came just before Christmas with the publications of the *Survey of Executive Salaries and Fringe Benefits* published annually by the management consultants Inbucon/AIC. This showed that the provision of free private medical insurance had more than doubled in the five years to last year.

In 1972, the survey noted 17.3 per cent of the sample received such benefits, while last year the figure had grown to 38 per cent.

The sample represented 7,098 executives in 580 companies situated in the UK, a fifth of them American-owned and another fifth owned by other overseas concerns.

R.D.



Public & Educational

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor, $A31,248; Reader (Clinical), $A26,365; Fellow, $A17,334-$A23,267; Senior Fellow, $A23,299-$A27,178; Senior Lecturer, $A19,871-$A23,299; Lecturer, $A14,851-$A19,551. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Australian National University

FELLOW/SENIOR FELLOW IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Research School of Chemistry

Applicants with interests in any area of inorganic chemistry or borderline areas of inorganic chemistry with other disciplines will be considered. Present research groups in inorganic chemistry are led by Dr A. M. Sargeson (Professorial Fellow) and Dr. M. A. Bennett (Senior Fellow), and Dr. C. B. Robertson (Senior Fellow) leads a group in X-ray crystallography. A Chair of Chemistry in the general area of inorganic Chemistry has been advertised, and it is expected that the post will be filled in 1978. The appointee to this Fellowship would principally conduct independent research, with some support from postdoctoral workers, Ph.D. students and technicians, and would be expected to assist with other aspects of postgraduate training and school administration. The school is non-departmental, and opportunities exist for cooperation with other groups in the school (physical and theoretical, organic, analytical). The school is well equipped to contemporary standards, especially in optical, NMR and EPR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, X-ray crystallography and liquid He cryogenics. There is a library on the premises, and workshops including a machine shop, glassblowing, electronics, electrical and woodworking shops. The school is well supported by ancillary staff, both technical and administrative. In computing there is access to the school PDP 11/45 and the University Univac 1100/42 systems.
5 May 1978.

University of Queensland

READER/SENIOR LECTURER (CLINICAL) IN PATHOLOGY

Applicants should hold a medical degree registrable in Queensland, and a higher clinical qualification in anatomical pathology such as membership of a Royal College of Pathologists; applicants for a Readership should also hold a relevant doctorate. They should have had teaching experience, and have demonstrated a capacity for carrying out significant independent research.
12 May 1978.

SENIOR LECTURER (CLINICAL) IN PATHOLOGY

Applicants should hold a medical degree registrable in Queensland and either a higher clinical qualification in anatomical pathology, such as membership of a Royal College of Pathologists, or a relevant doctorate. They should have had teaching experience, and have demonstrated a capacity for carrying out significant independent research.
12 May 1978.

LECTURER IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Applicants should have a higher degree in Education or Science and Chemistry as the major discipline area, with some tertiary studies in the other sciences. Evidence of successful teaching at secondary school level is necessary. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in either integrated science, junior science or senior chemistry curriculum development. A strong interest in research is essential. Candidates are invited to write to the Department of Education for more details of the position and the Department's interests.
17 March 1978.

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN VETERINARY SURGERY

Applicants must hold a degree in Veterinary Science registrable by the Veterinary Surgeon's Board of Queensland and have had experience in equine surgery. The person appointed will undertake clinical surgery and teaching normally carried out by the Lecturer in Equine Surgery, who is on study leave. There will be opportunity and encouragement to take part in the equine clinical unit's research programme.
17 March 1978.

TUTOR GROUP IV IN ANTHROPOLOGY

The appointee will tutor in the General Anthropology programme of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. An Honours degree in Anthropology with emphasis on sociocultural anthropology is required.
Salary $A10,517-$A13,406.
21 April 1978.

LECTURER IN VETERINARY ANATOMY

Applicants should hold appropriate academic qualifications for the position, should have previous experience in teaching and research and should present evidence that their teaching and research ability is of the highest quality. Preference will be given to applicants who hold a qualification in veterinary science. The successful applicant will be expected to teach the gross anatomy of domesticated animals as well as embryology and histology.
20 March 1978.

University of Tasmania

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNITY HEALTH

Applications are invited from medically qualified persons who have demonstrated expertise in teaching and research in one or more of the following areas: General Medical Practice (Family Medicine); Epidemiology; Preventive Medicine; Health Services Organization.
Applicants should preferably have had full time teaching and research experience in an academic or similar department, but persons with more limited experience should not be deterred from applying.
This newly established department in a small medical school has teaching responsibilities throughout the undergraduate curriculum in behavioural sciences, social and preventive medicine, family medicine and other aspects of community medicine in close relationship with other clinical departments and the department of sociology. Current research interests are in cancer studies and bereavement but the appointee would be expected to develop research not necessarily in these areas.
In addition, a loading is paid for clinical responsibility which ranges from $A3,500 (minimum) to $A5,000 (maximum). A limited amount of private practice is also permitted.
30 April 1978.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN PATHOLOGY

Salary plus an additional loading is paid to medical staff with clinical responsibility. For this appointment, it is expected that the loading would be $A5,000 p.a.
Applicants must have had experience in the practice of pathology and the successful appointee will be expected to contribute to the Pathology services of the Royal Hobart Hospital, where he will be given an appropriate appointment.
31 March 1978.

University of New South Wales Sydney

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for appointment to the second chair in the School of History; the other chair is occupied by Professor F. K. Crowley, the present Head of School. Professor P. J. O'Farrell holds a personal chair in the School.
16 June 1978.

University of Melbourne

CHAIR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Chair of Mechanical Engineering, which is vacant following the resignation of Professor P. W. Whitton to become Principal of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.
30 April 1978.

CHAIR OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

This Chair is vacant following the appointment of Professor G. N. Blainey to the Ernest Scott Chair of History. Applications are invited from scholars in any field of economic history. At present research and teaching in the Department cover aspects of international economic history, Australian, Asian and Latin American economic history, the economic history of U.S.A., and the history of economic thought.
21 April 1978.

James Cook University of North Queensland

LECTURERS IN COMMERCE (COMMERCIAL LAW)

Applicants should have appropriate academic and professional qualifications. It is desirable that an appointee has practised commercial law in Australia or New Zealand. The Department of Commerce covers the fields of Accounting, Commercial Law and Business Economics. There are two lecturing positions in Commercial Law within the Department.
14 April 1978.

LECTURER IN BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES (PSYCHOLOGY)

Applicants may be qualified in any area of psychology and should hold a higher degree, preferably a Ph.D. (or equivalent). Preference will be given to candidates qualified in one or more of the following: Counselling psychology, clinical psychology, organisational psychology. Teaching experience in related fields, e.g. social work, sociology, social anthropology, would be an advantage.
The appointee will be expected to participate actively in original research within the broad framework of the Department's cross disciplinary research programme.
14 April 1978.

NEWCASTLE COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Australia

HEADS OF SCHOOLS

Newcastle College of Advanced Education is a [illegible] corporate college of advanced education with its own governing council. A wide range of courses is offered in the fields of Teacher Education, Art, Nurse Education, Special Education, Social Welfare, Diagnostic Medical Radiography and Technical and Further Education. The EFTS approved for 1978 is 2,330 with a total enrolment of 2,500. Newcastle, with an urban population of 280,000, situated 160km (100 miles) north of Sydney, is the second city of NSW. It is a major seaport, a centre of heavy industry and serves the rich Hunter Valley Region (total population 430,000), a noted wine producing area. The city and district is well endowed with beaches, lakes and an attractive hinterland.

The academic structure of the College presently provides for three Schools, each of which may be serviced by some, or all of the 15 academic departments. The Head of School is responsible for the administration of courses and supervision of student progress and will be expected to play a major role in course development and evaluation. Academic staff are assigned to departments and are responsible to the Head of Department. Heads of Schools and Heads of Departments are ex-officio members of the College Academic Board.
The College invites applications for the following positions:

HEAD OF SCHOOL—EDUCATION
SALARY: A$31,248

The School of Education will be responsible for the following courses in 1978: B.Ed. (Art), B.Ed. (Home Science/Textiles), B.Ed. [illegible] Mathematics, Physical Education, Science, Social Sciences; Dip. Teach. in Primary Education; Dip. Mus. Ed. in Secondary Education; Dip. Teach. in Technical and Further Education; and Dip. Ed. in Primary, Secondary and Technical and Further Education. The student enrolment in these courses in 1978 will be approximately 2,100. The Head of School should have had extensive experience in Teacher Education, should have had a wide range of administrative experience and should have substantial academic qualifications in any field related to Primary or Secondary education. The Head of School is expected to have the capacity to develop sound programmes which permit the student to utilise the best information from contemporary disciplines as the basis for developing competence in all aspects of everyday teaching situations.

HEAD OF SCHOOL—VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS
SALARY: $A30,174

The School of Visual and Performing Arts will be responsible in 1978 for the Diploma in Art and will be expected to maintain close liaison with the School of Education in matters concerning the Bachelor of Education (Art). In 1978 there will be approximately 150 students enrolled in the Diploma in Art and a similar number in the Art Education course. It is expected that this School will, within the next five years, offer Postgraduate Art courses in areas such as Painting, Sculpture, Museology, Design and Graphic Communications; Associate Diploma courses in more general art/craft areas; and courses at various levels in Music and Theatre. The Head of School will have had considerable experience at the administrative level in tertiary or related fields, have outstanding professional, academic qualifications in an Arts area and be capable of demonstrating the capacity to initiate and develop courses.

HEAD OF SCHOOL—COMMUNITY STUDIES
SALARY $A26,365

The School of Community Studies will be responsible in 1978 for the Associate Diploma in Social Welfare, the Association Diploma in [illegible]

[illegible] accordance with conditions determined under the College of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the College By-Law and include eligibility for membership of the NSW State Superannuation Fund and provisions for study, recreation and long service leave. The College has an attractive Staff Housing Loans Scheme and will provide assistance for fares, removal and initial accommodation expenses for appointees and their families.

APPLICATIONS: General information about the College and specific enquiries concerning the positions should be directed to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Telephone enquiries may be directed to the Principal, Dr E. Richardson (tel.: 671398, International STD [illegible] 1612049). Applications [illegible] include personal [illegible] full details of academic qualifications and experience, and the names and addresses of three referees willing to act. The original application should be addressed, marked "Confidential" to: The Secretary, Newcastle College of Advanced Education, Box 84, PO, WARATAH, NSW 2298, Australia, and preferably be sent by registered air mail. A copy of the application must also be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities, as above. Applications should be lodged to reach Australia by 14 April, 1978.

Lecturer in Applied Economics

The Royal Military College of Science, at Shrivenham in Oxfordshire, has recently established a Department of Management Sciences which contributes a number of subjects to the Liberal Studies course—now a compulsory element of all the College's curricula for first degrees in Applied Science and Engineering.

The Lecturer will conduct lectures and seminars in two established courses—first-year applied economics and second-year management economics—and will develop these into a third-year module. There will also be ample opportunities for research and other professional activities, both individually and as part of the Department's own programme. This will involve a regular exchange of ideas and information with universities and government bodies. Computer support is already available and powerful new facilities are on order.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree in an appropriate subject, and should preferably have experience in industry or teaching at an advanced level. Appointment will be as Lecturer (£2,890-£4,030) or Senior Lecturer (£4,700-£6,300), according to age, qualifications and experience.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 28 March 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: S/9738.

University of Wales
University College of Swansea

Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

[illegible]

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

[illegible]

The University of Papua New Guinea

(PORT MORESBY)

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

1. PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY

Applicants ideally should have both a strong academic background in Geography with considerable teaching experience, and practical experience in regional planning or natural resource planning preferably in developing countries.

The appointee will be expected to provide leadership within the department in both teaching and research. He will also be expected to participate in the Staff Development Programme for National [illegible]

2. LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN BIOLOGY

[illegible]

3. LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY

[illegible]

4. LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

[illegible] Faculty of Arts. Most teaching will be at undergraduate level, but there may be some Preliminary Year and postgraduate teaching as well. Commencement date: July 1978.

SALARIES: PROFESSOR: K20,104 p.a. SENIOR LECTURER: K14,129-K15,846 p.a. LECTURER GRADE 2: K10,159-K13,918 p.a. In addition, an allowance of K1,500 per annum if single is payable. An extra K1,000 Marriage Allowance and £156 per child. Child Allowance may also be payable (£1 sterling=K1.41). Applications should include detailed curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and the names and addresses of three referees. Conditions include provision of housing, annual leave fares, study leave and FSSU superannuation. In some cases it may be possible to hold an appointment on secondment. Further details and the conditions of appointment are available from the Secretary, Box 4820, University P.O., Papua New Guinea. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Closing date: 24th March, 1978.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, CANTERBURY

(in association with the University of Kent at Canterbury)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

at Christ Church College, Canterbury to take effect from 1 September 1978. The College is a free standing institution of higher education offering courses for B.Ed., B.A., B.Sc. degrees, the Postgraduate Certificate in Education, diplomas, and higher degrees. With effect from 1 September 1978 the University of Kent will validate courses offered by the College and as part of the validation arrangements provision has been made for honorary titles to be conferred in appropriate cases on members of the college staff. There is no Department or Institute of Education in the University and the University will consider the conferment of an appropriate title on the person appointed as Head of Educational Studies.
The salary will be that of a Group V Head of Department £7,395-£8,272 plus the current supplement of £492.
Further details are available from the Principle, Christ Church College, Canterbury, to whom applications should be sent not later than 31 March 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Librarians for two temporary posts of Senior Library Assistant, tenable for two years, in the University Library (Cataloguing Department). Candidates should be experienced in cataloguing work and some knowledge of computerised methods would be an advantage.
Initial salary, determined according to experience and qualifications, will be either on grade 2/3 (£3,308-£3,326 p.a.) or grade 3/4 (£2,744-£3,909 p.a.). Chartered Librarians will be appointed on grade 3/4. The successful candidates will be required to take up the posts as soon as possible.
Further particulars may be obtained from MISS DOREEN WATSON, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (APPOINTMENTS), UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, NORTHCOTE HOUSE, EXETER, to whom applications (3 copies) should be sent, together with the names and addresses of two referees, not later than 28 MARCH, 1978. Please quote reference number 8460.

GLENALMOND

[illegible]

NORRINGTON OXFORD ENGLISH CENTRE

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Full time T.E.F.L. teacher required in Oxford to teach all levels of English. Must be qualified and experienced in the use of language laboratories.
Summer vacation courses in Oxford at the Norrington Centre (14-17 years) and at Hertford and Wadham Colleges (17+ years). Dates: 3 and 5 week courses from 24th June-23rd September. T.E.F.L. qualified teachers required for all levels. Tutors are expected to take part in the social and cultural programme of the courses.
Summer vacation courses to Hythe, Kent (12-16 years). Dates: 4 week courses from 1st July-20th August. T.E.F.L. qualified teachers required for all levels. Teachers must be able to participate fully in sporting, social and cultural activities.
Information and application forms from:
THE PRINCIPALS, NORRINGTON OXFORD ENGLISH CENTRE
145 Banbury Road, Oxford

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Engineering and Environmental Studies

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING

£7,887-£8,680

Professional and academic experience essential at a level commensurate with developing a B.Sc. (Honours) course in Building and promoting relevant research projects.

Application forms and further details from Personnel Officer, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecoomb, Brighton BN2 4GJ. Tel. (0273) 693655 Ext. 2537. Closing date 7th April, 1978.

The Association of Certified Accountants

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Careers Advisers

Applications are invited for two posts in the Association's Education Division.

The Association has a student membership of 65,000 located in 120 countries; more than 10,000 students are registered annually.

The successful candidates for these posts will assist the existing careers staff in the provision of appropriate advisory services to universities, polytechnics, colleges of further education and schools and liaison with industrial and commercial concerns which employ Association students.

One of these appointments will be particularly concerned with liaison with the higher education sector and for this post experience with a careers service or in academic administration would be helpful.

The successful candidate for the second appointment will be primarily concerned with developing the Association's links with employers and potential employers of its students and for this post, experience of training schemes or with a university, polytechnic or LEA careers service is desirable.

The successful candidates for these posts which are London based will be graduates or professionally qualified.

Salaries will be at an appropriate point in the Association's Salary Scheme depending on age and experience but it is expected that they will be not less than £5,700 p.a.

Full details and applications forms (which should be returned by 20th March 1978) may be obtained from: Miss Fiona Cowe, Careers Department, Association of Certified Accountants, 22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HS. Tel. 01-636 2103.

ST. ANTONY'S COLLEGE OXFORD

Lectorship in Arabic

Applications are invited from men and women for the post of a Lector in Arabic. The Lectorship has been established by the government of the United Arab Emirates to provide additional instruction in the Arabic language at graduate and undergraduate levels and to help generally with the work of the Oriental Faculty in Arabic Studies within Oxford University. The duties of the Lector will be to assist in the teaching of Arabic. The appointment will be in the first instance for one year from an agreed date not later than 1st of October, 1978. It may be renewed for a second year. The stipend will be about £3,500 p.a. Candidates must be native speakers of Arabic, and preference will be given to those with experience of teaching Arabic to English speakers. A degree in Arabic will be an asset. Further details can be obtained from the Bursar, St. Antony's College, Oxford, England, to whom applications (in English) should be addressed. *The closing date for applications is 31st* March, 1978.

THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST

The Council of The Girls' Public Day School Trust invites applications for the

HEADSHIP

of the

PUTNEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Direct Grant Reverting to Independence)

35 Putney Hill, London SW15 6BH

which will become vacant in January, 1979 upon the retirement of the present Headmistress.

The Head has responsibility for both Upper and Lower schools: 471 in the Upper School (including 107 in the Sixth Form) and 227 in the Lower School. The school is Group 9 for Burnham salary purposes.

Further particulars regarding the school and the method of application for the post should be obtained from The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN, quoting reference T, to whom candidates should send applications not later than 7 April, 1978. *Candidates who have within the last twelve months, applied for appointment to the Headship of any other Trust school, may indicate by letter whether they wish to be considered for this appointment.*

Polytechnic of the South Bank

Academic Registrar

Applications are invited for this post, which arises from the appointment of the present occupant to a post in the University of London.

Salary, including London allowance:
£7,232-£7,868

Further particulars and application forms from the Clerk to the Council (Room 1084), Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA. Tel. 01-928 8989

BOLTON SCHOOL—GIRLS' DIVISION

The Governors invite applications for the

HEADSHIP

which becomes vacant at the END of the SUMMER TERM 1979

The School is a Direct Grant School, phasing out to Independence, and the Head has responsibility for the Senior School of 670 girls (including 181 in the VIth Form), a Junior School of three Forms and a separate Preparatory Department of 160 girls and boys.
Applications are invited from Graduates of a British University, who may obtain further particulars from:—
The Clerk and Treasurer,
Bolton School,
Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs. BL1 4PA.
to whom completed applications should be sent before 31st MARCH, 1978.

LEARNED SOCIETIES (LIAISON) OFFICER

The Royal Society and British Academy wish to appoint an officer to support their endeavours to assist learned societies generally, in both the sciences and humanities by providing a central point of contact and advice on financial, legal and administrative matters [illegible]

Imperial College of Science and Technology

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY UNIT

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified social scientists (in particular social psychologists or industrial sociologists) who could contribute to important new developments at Imperial [illegible]

Bayero University

KANO

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. with several years of teaching experience and appropriate administrative experience in an academic institution. In addition, he/she must be able to play an active role in curricula development (both graduate and undergraduate) appropriate for a new University. A record of accomplishment in research and [illegible]

University of Sierra Leone

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

The duties of the appointee will include the general direction of teaching, examination and research in the Department. Teaching duties will be about ten contact hours per week. [illegible]

University of London

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Council invites applications for the following appointment:

CHIEF EXAMINER IN ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY LEVEL HUMAN BIOLOGY FROM JUNE 1980

[illegible]

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

Research Officer in Sociology

[illegible]

University College of North Wales

[illegible]

University of London

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

[illegible]

University of London King's College

LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

[illegible]

University of Glasgow

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN POLITICS

[illegible]

MILLFIELD SCHOOL

[illegible]

PANGBOURNE COLLEGE, BERKSHIRE

[illegible]

University of Bristol

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

LECTURER IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

[illegible]

University of London

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

[illegible]

University College Dublin

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

ASSISTANT LECTURER OR COLLEGE LECTURER

[illegible]

University of Birmingham

LECTURER IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

[illegible]

University of Bristol

DEPARTMENT OF DRAMA

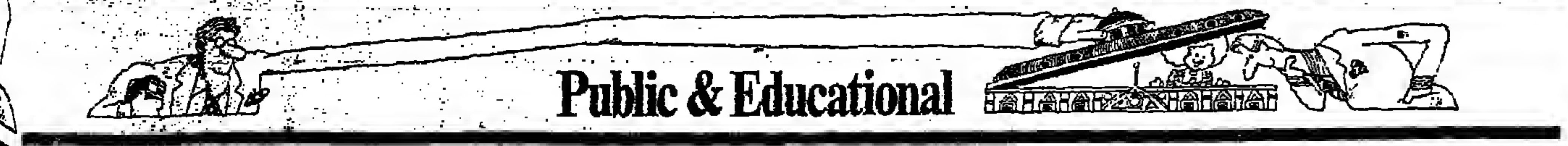
LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAMA

[illegible]

Cambridge University Library

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

[illegible]



Further Appointments on page 30

European Law Report
Week ended Feb 25

Court of Justice of the European Communities

Irish discriminated in ban on EEC trawlers

Commission of the European Communities (the Kingdom of the Netherlands intervening)
versus
Ireland

Before the president, Judge H. Kutscher, and Judges M. Sorensen, G. Bosco, A. Donner, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keefe, Mr Advocate-General G. Reischl.

Facts:

By application of May 13, 1977, the Commission had brought an action under Article 169 of the EEC treaty for a declaration that, in applying certain restrictive measures in the sea fisheries sector, Ireland had failed to fulfil its obligation under the treaty.

The parties were not in dispute regarding the underlying facts of the case, i.e.

The so-called "Hague Resolution" adopted by the Council of the Communities in The Hague on October 30, 1976, whereby it was agreed that, with effect from January 1, 1977, the member states would, by concerted action, extend the limits of their fishing zones to 200 miles off their North Sea and North Atlantic coasts.

The possibility, under the same resolution, pending the adoption of common measures for the conservation of resources, for member states to adopt, in conjunction with the Commission, the appropriate interim measures pending the entry into force of common regulations.

The protracted but fruitless negotiations to establish a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources.

The unilateral introduction, on February 16, 1977, by the Government of Ireland of the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) Order 1977, designed to prohibit the entry of sea fishing boats and fishing in a maritime area situated within that portion of the exclusive fishery limits of Ireland which lies south of the parallel of 56° 30' North latitude, east of the meridian of 12° West longtitude, and north of the parellel of 50° 30' North latitude.

The unilateral introduction, on the same date, of Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation (No 2)) Order 1977, exempting from that prohibition sea-fishing boats not exceeding 33 metres in registered length, or having an engine power not exceeding 1,100 brake horse-power. (These Orders are hereinafter referred to as the Irish measures).

The proceedings instituted by the Commission against Ireland had given rise to a application for interim measures. On July 13, 1977, the Court, as a interlocutory measure (1977 ECR 1411) had ordered Ireland to suspend, until judgment had been given in the main action, the application to fishing boats registered in any EEC state of Irish measures. Until such time, Ireland had been authorized, with the consent of the Commission, to adopt in the sea areas within its jurisdiction any other measures intended to ensure the protection of fish stocks in accordance with the provisions of Community law and with the objectives of the common fisheries policy.

As regards the main action, the dispute before the court now resolved itself into the following arguments:

The question whether the Irish measures can be regarded as genuine conservation measures.

The question whether, in introducing these measures, Ireland had contravened the non-discrimination rule enshrined in Article 7 of the treaty and in Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 (Common Structural Policy for the Fishing Industry (O.J. No L 20, P 19)).

Judgment

The Court examined, first, the Irish measures in the light of Community rules on non-discrimination. The Commission had contended that, although the Irish measures were based on apparently objective factors, such as size and power of boats, they were in fact discriminatory on two grounds:

It would appear that there are scarcely any boats in the Irish fishing fleet which exceed the limits specified in the contested Irish measures, apart from two boats one of which had certainly never fished in the prohibited area, whereas the measures seriously handicap the fleets of certain other member states, in particular of France and of the Netherlands, who consider that an attack has in this way been made on one of the indispensable foundations of the common fishing policy.

The Court held that, by these measures, Ireland has breached the general non-discrimination rule in Article 7 EEC treaty and the provisions of Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 101/76, to which reference was made in Annexe IV to The Hague resolution.

As the Court has had occasion to declare in other contexts, in particular in its judgment of February 12, 1974 (Sotgiu v Deutsche Bundespost), the rules regarding equality of treatment enshrined in Community law forbid not only overt discrimination by reason of nationality but also all covert forms of discrimination which, by the application of other criteria of differentiation, lead in fact to the same result.

As regards the question whether the Irish measures can be regarded as genuine conservation measures, the Court held that it was not necessary to resolve that issue, since the Irish measures had been found to be discriminatory on the basis of the foregoing considerations.

The same court then dealt with a case, referred for preliminary decision by the District Court for Cork City, Ireland, concerning fishing boats arrested in pursuance of the Irish Fisheries Orders referred to above.

Before the same court as in the case Commission v Ireland reported above.

Facts:

This case turned on the compatibility, or otherwise of those orders ("Irish measures") with Community law. The Orders came into force on April 10, 1977.

On April 29, 1977, 10 trawlers registered in the Netherlands, all of which exceeded the registered dimension and brake horse-power authorized by the Irish Orders, fished in a group, accompanied by a hospital ship, between 25 and 28 miles from the Irish coast due south of the Old Head of Kinsale.

When detected, they were between 40 and 45 miles inside the reserved area. One of the Dutch boats, the V.L. 89 Monica, the master of which was C. A. Schonenberg, was boarded by a boarding party from an Irish naval sea fisheries protection vessel, placed under arrest and brought to Cork harbour.

After the Monica's arrest the other nine boats also proceeded to Cork. The masters of the trawlers were arrested and the boats and their crews were detained.

On May 2, 1977, the masters of the 10 Dutch trawlers in question were prosecuted before the Cork District Court for having entered into the area reserved by the orders of February 16, 1977, for having fished there, for having fish on board and for having failed to have their gear stowed away.

As the defendants alleged that the Irish Orders were incompatible with various provisions of Community law applicable to fishing, the District Court for the District Court Area of Cork City decided, by order of July 7, 1977, to stay the proceedings under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty until the Court of Justice had given a preliminary ruling on the following questions:

1 Does Community law and in particular Article 7 of the Treaty of Rome or Article 2 of Council Regulation No 101/76, taken alone or read with articles 100 and 101 of the Treaty of Accession, preclude Ireland from taking measures such as are set out in the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) Order, 1977 (SI No 38 of 1977) and/or the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) (No 2) Order 1977 (SI No 39 of 1977)?

2 Does Community law and in particular articles 102 and 103 of the Treaty of Accession, either taken alone or read with Council Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 Article 4, preclude Ireland from taking measures such as are set out in the Fisheries (Conservation and Exploitation) Order 1977 (SI No 38 of 1977) and/or the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) (No 2) Order 1977 (SI No 39 of 1977)?

3 Would a conviction of the defendants by this court on the charges referred to in the second schedule hereto be incompatible with Community Law?

Judgment

In answer to the questions referred to it by the District Court for the District Court Area of Cork City by order of July 7, 1977, the court ruled as follows:

1 In the absence of the adoption by the Community of adequate conservation measures under Article 102 of the Act of Accession and Article 4 of Regulation No 101/76, the member states were, at the period in question, entitled to adopt interim measures as regards the maritime waters coming within their jurisdiction, provided that such measures are in accordance with the requirements of Community law.

2 Article 7 of the EEC Treaty, Article 2 of Regulation No 101/76 and, in so far as they have a bearing on the problem, articles 100 and 101 of the Act of Accession, preclude a member state from adopting measures such as are set out in the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) Order 1977 and the Sea Fisheries (Conservation and Rational Exploitation) (No 2) Order 1977.

3 Where criminal proceedings are brought by virtue of a national legislative measure which is held to be contrary to Community law a conviction in those proceedings is also incompatible with that law.

Commission failed to prove banana prices were unfair

[Week ended February 28]

Between United Brand Company (New Jersey, USA) and United Brands Continentaal BV (Rotterdam, the Netherlands)
and
Commission of the European Communities

Before the President, Judge H. Kutscher, and Judges M. Sorensen, G. Bosco, A. Donner, J. Mertens de Wilmars, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. Touffait. Advocate-General Mr H. Mayras.

Facts:

The Commission had blamed United Brands for having, while in a dominant position on the banana market in a substantial part of the European Community, contravened the Community rules of competition by charging unfair prices; by charging discriminatory prices, ie dissimilar prices for equivalent transactions; by forbidding its distributors/ripeners to resell bananas while still green; and by refusing to sell to a wholesaler.

The Commission had imposed a fine of one million units of account (£415,000) in respect of these infringements. United Brands had brought an action against this decision before the Court of Justice.

Judgment:

The court annulled only the Commission's complaint in its decision that UBC has charged unfair prices. It held that the Commission had not in fact adduced adequate legal proof of the facts and evaluations upon which it decided that United Brands was charging unfair prices. It had not required United Brands to produce particulars of all constituent elements of its production costs, thereby enabling it to make a comparison which would have disclosed, inter alia, the amount of the profit margin.

An excessive price is one which has no reasonable relation to the economic value of the product supplied. This excess can only be determined objectively by comparing the selling price of the product and its production costs and, in particular, by analysing an undertaking's cost structure. This analysis had not been carried out in this case.

Consequently, the court reduced the fine to 850,000 units of account. It ordered each party to bear its own costs.

The court upheld the other three complaints

The court first of all laid down the criteria for determining the existence of a dominant position:

The relevant market;

The product: The court found that the banana market is a market which is sufficiently distinct from the other fresh fruit markets;

The geographic point of view: In the six member states of the relevant market there are conditions of unrestricted competition and these states form an area which is sufficiently homogeneous to be considered in its entirety.

The court then considered United Brands' position, structure and situation from the point of view of competition. It came to the conclusion that the cumulative effect of all the advantages enjoyed by UBC ensures that it has a dominant position on the relevant market.

The court came to the conclusion that the three complaints remaining after it dismissed the complaint of unfair prices are an abuse of a dominant position.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN CC 240 1066 (Gardencharge credit cards 836 6903) THE ROYAL OPERA Tonight 7.30 pm Madam Butterfly. Thurs. 7.00 pm & Sat. 7.30 pm. Idomeneo. THE ROYAL BALLET Tomor. 7.30 pm Swan Lake. Fri. 7.30 pm The Sleeping Beauty. 65 Amphi seats for all perfs. on sale from 10 am on day of perf.

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tomor. 8.00 last performance of Duke Bluebeard's Castle/Gianni Schicchi "A double triumph for the ENO" Tribune; Wed. & Fri. 7.30 Don Giovanni; Thurs 7.30 Tosca; Sat. 7.00 Force of Destiny. 104 balcony seats always available day of performance.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave EC1 837 1672 Until March 18 BALLET RAMBERT Evs 7.30. Tonight, Tues. & Wed: Promenade, Window, Praeludium, Wings. Thurs., Fri. & Sat: Laocoon, Nuthouse Stomp, Ancient Voices of Children, Black Angels.

CONCERTS

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Sq. Tuesday 14 March at 7.30 BACH ST. JOHN PASSION (Benjamin Britten ed.) Soloists Orchestra & Choir RICHARD HICKOX £1-£5. 01-935 8418

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 7.30. NIEL IMMELMAN piano. Works by Bartok, Mozart, Brahms, Chopin.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tomorrow 8. LSO. Claudio Abbado. Zoltan Kocsis. Teresa Berganza. Ryland Davies. John Shirley-Quirk. Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 18, K456. Stravinsky: Pulcinella (complete).

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evs. 7.30 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0 "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT" IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY."—Sun. People. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS. 836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071 (ex. Sat.). Mon., Tue., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thur. & Sat. 4.30 & 8. Extra Easter mat. Wed., March 22, at 4.30. "A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL."—Fin. Times. OLIVER! with ROY HUDD, JOAN TURNER "CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT AGAIN."—D Mir. APPLY BOX OFFICE FOR SPECIAL PARTY RATES

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. This week final perfs. of present London season. Tonight 7.30 last perf. Jonson's THE ALCHEMIST (sold out). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W) and at Piccadilly Theatre in Peter Nichols' PRIVATES ON PARADE.

AMBASSADORS. 01-836 1171 Evngs. 8.00. Mat. Tues. 3.00 QUENTIN CRISP Tickets £3.50 & £2.50 inc. glass of wine. "This is without doubt the most extraordinary entertainment in London."—Evng. News. Ends March 18.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.00. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 DONALD SINDEN Actor of the Year. E. Std.) "IS SUPERB" N.o.W. SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND "WICKEDLY FUNNY." The Times.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132 "Hilarious. See it!"—S.T. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN Eves. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. 01-734 4291. Nearest Tube Tottenham Ct. Rd. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. ELVIS Tickets £1.50-£5.50. Instant Credit Card Res. Eat in our fully licensed Restaurant or Buffet Bar lunchtime and before or after show—bookable in advance. Combined dinner and top price ticket, £8.50. ELVIS "Infectious, appealing, foot-stomping and heart-thumping."—Observer. BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thur. 8.00. Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30. IPI-TOMBI "PULSATING MUSICAL."—E. News. THIRD GREAT YEAR Seat prices £2.00 to £5.00 Dinner and top price seat £8.25 inc.

COMEDY. 01-930 2578. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON Margaret COURTENAY, Dermot WALSH MURDER AMONG FRIENDS "GENUINELY FUNNY" D. Mail. A new Comedy Thriller.

CHURCHILL. 460 6677/5838. 7.45 Sats. 5 & 8 Thurs. 2.30 RICHARD TODD, JANE BAXTER, IAN CULLEN, LUCY FLEMING in ASSAULT

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards) Eves. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3. LESLIE PHILLIPS "Impeccable . . . a master" S. Tms. in SEXTET "HILARIOUSLY FUNNY"—N.o.W.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108 Every night 8.0. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. A CHORUS LINE "A RARE, DEVASTATING, JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER". S. TIMES.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0. OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning"—D. Tel. 8TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORKS. 01-836 5122 Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 3 JOHN GIELGUD in Julian Mitchell's HALF-LIFE A National Theatre Production. "Brilliantly witty . . . no one should miss it". Harold Hobson (Drama). Instant credit card reservations. Dinner and top price seat £7.00.

FORTUNE. 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8. Muriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.15. 8.30. JILL MARTIN, JULIA SUTTON ERIC FLYNN and ROBIN RAY in the "BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT". People SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "GO TWICE". S. Morley, Punch. "GO THREE TIMES". C. Barnes NYT

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. BARRY FOSTER, CLIVE FRANCIS DONALD GEE, JEREMY IRONS and SIMON WARD in THE REAR COLUMN A New Play by SIMON GRAY Directed by HAROLD PINTER

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755 Preview Wed. 7.30 Opens Thur. 7.0. Subs. 7.30 Mat. Sats. 2.30 DON JUAN. A comedy by Moliere.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301 Mon.-Fri. at 8. Sat. at 5 & 8 James Saunders "literate, amusing, dramatic and interesting play" BODIES "a rich and rewarding experience" B. Levin, S. Times. David Burke, Dinsdale Landen, Anne Stallybrass, Gwen Watford.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Weds. 2.30 Sats. 4.30 & 8.00 INGRID BERGMAN WENDY HILLER DEREK GODFREY DORIS HARE FRANCES CUKA in WATERS OF THE MOON by N. C. Hunter "Ingrid Bergman makes the stage radiate—unassailable charisma."—D. Mail. "Wendy Hiller is superb."—S. Mirror. Easter Perfs.: Good Fri. & Easter Mon. at 8.0.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606 Today 3.0 & 8.0. GLYNIS JOHNS LEE MONTAGUE HELEN LINDSAY in Terence Rattigan's CAUSE CELEBRE "RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERLY."—S.T. "GLYNIS JOHNS plays brilliantly."—D.T. Last day.

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 OPENING MARCH 28 BRUCE FORSYTH in Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley's TRAVELLING MUSIC SHOW with DEREK GRIFFITHS Directed by BURT SHEVELOVE Previews from March 16.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Last perf. tonight 8.0. Dinner 7.0 "KINGDOM COME" A Carribean-Irish Musical Comedy by Stewart Parker & Shaun Davey Last perf. today 1.15 p.m. AIRS & DISGRACES "Best solo show 1977" Irish Ev

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS FIFTH ROCKING YEAR "The GREAT ROCK 'N' ROLL MUSICAL"

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 JOAN PLOWRIGHT COLIN BLAKELY and Patricia Hayes in FILUMENA by Eduardo de Filippo Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI "TOTAL TRIUMPH". E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE". D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS". S.T.

MAYFAIR. CC 629 3036 Mon. to Fri. 8.0 Sat. 5.30 and 8.45 GORDON CHATER "Brilliant." EN in THE ELOCUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN by Steve J. Spears "A compassionate funny fiercely eloquent play". Gdn. "Hilarious". E. St. "Wickedly amusing". E. News. "Spellbinding". Observer.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Tom CONTI, Jane ASHER in WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY Opens Tonight 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.15 Stall tickets £1.25 to £3.50 Combined Dinner Theatre Ticket £5.95

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't & Tomor. 7.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov trans. by Michael Frayn. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't & Tomor. 7.45 THE GUARDSMAN by Molnar. English version by Frank Marcus. COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Ton't & Tomor. 8 LOVE LETTERS ON BLUE PAPER by Arnold Wesker. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 3052.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0238 STICKS AND BONES, by David Rabe. "A remarkable play". Gdn. "No one seriously interested in contemporary theatre can afford to miss seeing it." F. Times. Evgs. at 7.30.

OLD VIC. 928 7616 PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC Spring season to March 25. In rep: ALL FOR LOVE today, Tues. 7.30 ANTONY & CLEOPATRA Wed., Thurs., Fri. 7.30 SAINT JOAN Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. Sunday March 26 at 7.30 THAT MIGHTY HEART with Barbara Jefford.

OPEN SPACE. 01-387 6969. Tues.-Sun. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 5.0. Until March 11: PENTA, Dutch Surreal Theatre of movement. March 14. STEPS NOTES & SQUEAKS. Beriosova, Gielgud, Louther, Sleep.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 LAST 2 DAYS! ENDS TOMORROW Tonight 7.30. Tomorrow 2.45 & 7.30 HANS ANDERSEN CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 734 8961

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. THE TWO RONNIES FROM MAY 25 TO AUG. 19

PHOENIX 01-836 8611 Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8. FRANK FINLAY in The Leslie Bricusse Musical KINGS AND CLOWNS Directed by Mel Shapiro SUCCESSFUL, SLICK, ENTERTAINING

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071. Eves. 8. Sat. 4.45 and 8.15. Wed. mat. 3. BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR Ev. Std. Award & S.W.E.T. Award Royal Shakespeare Company in PRIVATES ON PARADE by Peter Nichols (perhaps not suitable for children) "HUGELY ENTERTAINING EXTRAVAGANZA"—S. Times.

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Monday to Friday at 8 p.m. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 3.0 "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph. RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "LAUGHTER BECOMES HAPPILY INESCAPABLE."—The Observer. CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3 ALEC GUINNESS BEST ACTOR OF THE YEAR. Variety Club of G.B. Award in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR. Plays & Players London critics award.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Evgs. 8 LIMITED SEASON to MARCH 18 THE LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE CO. with James AUBREY & Don WARRINGTON in "A red hot production."—Gdn. STREAMERS by David Rabe "One of the three best plays in London . . . awesome strength."—Obs. BOOK NOW

ROUND HOUSE DOWNSTAIRS. 267 2564. Prev tomor at 8. Opens Wed at 7 subs evs 8. Mats Sat 5.30. THE BOSTON STRANGLER by Mike Scott.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (748 3354) Tues. to Suns. (not Mons.) 7.30 Sats. Matinees 5. Evgs. 8 ATHOL FUGARD'S HELLO AND GOODBYE

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last week. Eves. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Pauline Collins, David Suchet, Leslie Sarony in THE BEAR by Chekhov/THE KREUTZER SONATA by Tolstoy. From 14 March. Hull Truck in A BED OF ROSES "Made me feel glad to be alive". D. Express. See also Theatre Upstairs.

ROYALTY 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London's critics vote BILLY DANIELS in BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards. Easter Perfs. Good Friday 8.45. Bank Hol. Mon. 8.0.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs 8. Mat Tues 2.45. Sats & Good Fri 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SAVOY. 01-836 8888 Prevs Sat. 5.00 & 8.00 & Mon. 8.00. Opens Tues. 7 pm then nightly at 8. Mat. Wed 2.30. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00. PATRICK CARGILL TONY ANHOLT in SLEUTH The World Famous Thriller by Anthony Shaffer SLEUTH SLEUTH SLEUTH Limited Season Only.

SHAW 01-388 1394 No Perf. Tonight Tues. to Sat. 7.30 Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Last week. AN INSPECTOR CALLS by J. B. Priestley "Highly entertaining." D. Tel. Low prices, easy parking.

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. Open March 21. John Reardon and Joan Diener in KISMET. The legendary musical. Previews from 13 March. 8 p.m. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats Thurs. 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD, E.15. 534 0310. From 15 Mar. "FOLLIES".

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Prev. Wed. at 7.30. Opens Thurs. at 7, sub. evs. 7.30. CLASS ENEMY by Nigel Williams

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Evgs. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 Dinah SHERIDAN Dulcie GRAY Eleanor SUMMERFIELD James GROUT AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST Whodunnit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Tonight 8.00 final perf. Edward Bond's THE BUNDLE. All seats £1.50. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych now for season starting 10 April

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 1071 (ex. Sats.) Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY"—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER"—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 Ton't, tomor., Thur., Fri. & Sat. at 8 Moving Picture Mime Show present THE SEVEN SAMURAI and other stories. Wed. at 8. & Mar 22, 23 & 30 Young Vic Co. in Dannie Abse's GONE IN JANUARY (seats 90p).

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic) 928 6363 Ton't 7.45, tomor. 7.00, Sat. 3 & 7.45 TWELFTH NIGHT. Wed. 7.45 Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD. Thurs. & Fri. 7.45 Stoppard's THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUND. "abounds with verbal delights". Tms. with Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD "Hysterical . . . very funny" D. Tel.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8 p.m.: Dine Dance: 9.30: Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. JACKIE TRENT & TONY HATCH

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: SILVER BEARS (A) Wk. & Sun. 1.45, 5.00, 8.00. 2: BOYS IN COMPANY 'C' (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Carne and Prevert's DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs. 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.50, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Bertolucci's THE SPIDER'S STRATAGEM (A). Progs. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Robert Bresson's masterpiece THE DEVIL, PROBABLY (X). 3.45, 6.50, 9.00.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). YOU LIGHT UP MY LIFE (A). Cont. Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Last three days.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (X). (English sub-titles). "A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert."—Sunday Express. Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 3.55, 6.10 and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott Crt. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun. SEATS STILL AVAILABLE FOR MANY PERFS. HURRY!

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234 Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. WAGES OF FEAR (AA). Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220. FASSBINDER'S GREAT CLASSIC 'EFFI BRIEST' (Club). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40. A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE (A) & A MAN AND A WOMAN (AA), 11.15.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402 (Formerly E.M.I. International), Russell Square Tube. DEREK JARMAN'S JUBILEE (X). Sep. Perfs 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. AMARCORD (X), 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. TOMORROW NEVER COMES (X). Sep. progs. Mon.-Sat. 1.35, 4.50, 8.10. Seats bkble. for 8.10 prog. Mon.-Fri. & all progs. Sat. & Sun. except late shows.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film JULIA (A). Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature Dly. 2.45, 6.00, 9.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open at 1.20, 4.30, 7.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) STAR WARS (U). Doors open Dly. 1.30, 4.35, 7.50. All seats bkble. except 1.30 perf. wks.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—CANDLESHOE (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Tanner's JONAH, WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 4.5, 6.5, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Tanner's JONAH, WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 4.5, 6.5, 8.20. Must end March 8th.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
1. LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR (X). Progs. Daily 2.50, 5.15, 8.05. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.
2. THE DUELLISTS (A). Progs. Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
3. THE CHOIRBOYS (X). SHUT DOWN (U). Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 4.40, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
4. ROMEO & JULIET (A). Progs. Daily 2.30 (not Suns.), 5.15, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Must End Mar. 8. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Seats bkble. Lic'd Bar. From Mar. 9, SWEPT AWAY (X). Box Office Now Open.

SCENE 2, Leic Sq (Wardour St) 439 4470. THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN (U). Sun.-Thur. 1.30, 5.35, 9.35. Fri. & Sat. 12.40, 4.45, 8.45, 12.45. THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun-Thur 3.25, 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 2.35, 6.40, 10.30.

THE SCREEN ON THE HILL (opp. Belsize Park Tube) 435 3366. Visconti THE INNOCENT (X) subtitled 2.05, 4.05, 6.45, 9.05. Seats bookable on same day, no telephone bookings. LAST WEEKS. LATE SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15 P.M. Brian De Palma's PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE (X) George Harrison's CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH (X)

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520 (Angel Tube) DARK STAR (A) 3.50, 9.10. Plus Andy Warhol's BAD (X) 5.30, 7.05.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION OLYMPIA. Opens tomorrow until 1st April. 10 to 9 excl. Sundays. Adults £1. Children 75p. Reduced prices after 5 p.m. Adults 75p. Children 60p.

46TH CHELSEA ANTIQUES FAIR. Chelsea Old Town Hall, S.W.3. opens tomorrow until March 18th (excluding Sunday). Admission £1.00 inc. VAT and catalogue.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St. W.1. LUCIAN FREUD Wkdays 10-6. Sats. 10-1. 01-629 1578

ARTISTS MARKET, 52 Earlham St., W.C.2. Selection by Artists & Collectors Mon-Sat 11-6. 836 9701.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 01-437 1230. PAUL NASH and JOHN NASH until March 25. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

BRITISH MUSEUM. PAINTING OF RAJASTHAN. Until 14 May. Wkdays. 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Closed Good Friday. Adm. free.

DRIAN GALLERIES 7 Porchester Place, W2 Two Surrealist Painters MARIA GUR-PA-KOBYLINSKA HENNY ORLIK Till 22 March 10-5. Sat. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 EDWARD BAWDEN

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PORCELAIN 1918-1923, and HANS DORFLINGER—Recent Paintings. Until 10 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council): DADA & SURREALISM REVIEWED. Until 27 March. Mon. 1-8, Tue.-Thur. 10-8, Fri. & Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1 except Mon. 1-8, Tue.-Thur. 6-8: 25p. Details of lectures from Celia O'Malley, 01-629 9495. Parties by written application only.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of important 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-1 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. LYNN CHADWICK. Recent Sculpture. 8th Feb-10th March. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE GALLERY 7 Albemarle St., W.1. 01-493 9001. ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS. Exhibited by MICHAEL SPRATT. 6-18 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. 01-930 8511. SIR THOMAS MORE 1477-1535. His life and times. Until March 12. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

REDFERN GALLERY. KENNETH DRAPER Sculptures and Drawings. February 28th-March 22nd. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

ROY MILES 6 Duke Street, St James's, S.W.1 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY ENGLISH DUTCH AND ITALIAN MASTERS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
1. ROWLANDSON DRAWINGS (Collection of Mr and Mrs Paul Mellon). Until 21 May. Adm. 60p. Open daily 10-6 inc. Suns.
2. LIGHT FANTASTIC, an exhibition of Holography. Until 27 March. Adm. £1.
3. GUSTAVE COURBET, 1819-1877 (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 19 March. Adm. £1 (admits also to Cityscape).
4. CITYSCAPE 1910-39 Urban Themes in American, German and British Art (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 19 March. Adm. free.
5. ROBERT MOTHERWELL Retrospective until 19 March. Adm. 60p. Half price to all exhibitions for students and pensioners & until 1.45 on Sundays. All exhibitions open daily 10-6 (inc. Suns) except Mons 10-3 reserved for pre-booked visits only. Open late Mons & Thurs till 8 p.m.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gdns., W.2. (Arts Council): SPRING SHOW I: sculpture and paintings. Until 19 March. Daily 10-6. Adm. free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. The national collections of British painting of all periods, modern foreign painting and sculpture. Coffee shop and licensed restaurant. Weekdays 10.00-6.00. Suns. 2.00-6.00.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883. PETER COKER, R.A. Until 22 March.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth. Ken. THE POOLE POTTERIES. Until 9 April. INDUSTRY COLLECTS: CINZANO GLASS. Until 30 May. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

THE ARTS

Choosing the nymphs at Monte Carlo

The French Evil Knievel soared over a number of buses on his motor-bike, parted from it at the crucial moment, and landed on his bum. Then he did it again, many times, in artistic slow motion. John Noakes climbed Nelson's Column, and some Poles went up in a hot air balloon, landing out of sight behind a wood. An attempt was announced on the low-level female flying record between Sofia and Vladivostok, and on October 18, 1977, the weather over Northern Bulgaria was expected to stay fine.

Television's complacent celebration of the non-event was richly displayed in 42 news and documentary programmes and 35 plays competing in this year's International Television Festival at Monte-Carlo. France Three provided perhaps the definitive television non-event, a live link-up last November between the news broadcasts of Denver, Mexico City, Abidjan, Johannesburg, Bahrain, Hongkong, Tokyo and (by monitor) Peking. All this was expensively designed, as the *speakerine* concluded, to demonstrate the bewildering banality of television news coverage all over the world. *Merci,* Christine.

It is just possible that the programmes submitted and accepted were representative of a bad year, but I doubt it. "Festival" implies at least the best or the most original work—there is no other reason for having festivals—and in festival terms most of the entries in both sections were appaling. Who had seen the "dramatic" offerings from Ghana and Peru, New Zealand's *Vintage Murder* (more like *Southern Crossroads*) or Canada's SF? The main drama jury took the unusual step of issuing a public statement at the end, regretting the mediocrity and suggesting, almost insisting, that rigorous pre-selection should be applied both by competing countries and by the festival itself. I cannot see how professionals can be expected to take the festival seriously in future unless this is done.

I do not want to sound mean to *The Shrimp and the Anemone* (BBC) a worthy winner of the "Nymph" for best drama direction (Desmond Davies). For content, stylishness and dramatic compression, it had only three serious rivals—*The Obelisk* (BBC), *The Emperor in the Country* (Austria) and *The Prisoner of the Caucasus* (Georgia)—but few people would claim it was even the best BBC play of 1977. (And who would dare risk the sweet smiles of an international festival with Stoppard's *Professional Foul*?). *The Shrimp* was shrewdly chosen, and always looked like a winner in a festival where craftsmanship and a pleasure in the use of film were so rarely to be seen.

In the circumstances it was harder to account for the modest impression made by Granada's *Philby, Burgess and Maclean,* a show I liked very much the first time round, but whose sharpness, in Monte Carlo, was blunted by the poor quality of cassette picture and sound and, more subtly, I suspect, by presenting a somewhat brutish, masculine "England" not as immediately recognized—or indeed welcomed—in Europe as that of *The Shrimp and the Anemone, The Obelisk* or, one of last year's winners, Julian Mitchell's *Abid with Me.*

Hard-core jury-members, among them myself, sat in Room 9, which might be described as *Huis-Clos* plus chain-smoking and flu. Indeed, *la grippe* ran through liberal Dominicans, international critics and the friends of Unicef in turn, like a promise of evasive despair. For the first three days democracy, liberty and freedom changed clothes on the little blue screen from Burma to the Ogaden, from the Philippines to Iran. Everybody knew what they meant, of course.

Grant Bardsley and Sarah Webe in The Shrimp and the Anemone

The two "Nymphs" for hard news coverage were not awarded at all, although ITN's film of the Lewisham riot was commended as on the right lines and Antenne-2's report on Carter's visit to Paris and Bayeux was amusing and crisp. With one brilliant exception, the magazine programmes were worthy, uneven or just plain dull. Old *actualités* are television's *Buffet froid.*

Thank Heaven, then, for *The Fire Next Door* (CBS), which turned out to be far and away the outstanding programme of the entire festival. This inquiry by Bill Moyers and Tom Spain into the vicious devastation of the South Bronx had more "actuality" than most news items and more drama than many plays. Filmed with one crew over six weeks, it could have adopted the tone of tribunal arrogance which flawed a Canadian programme on the chemical pollution of food; it could have exploited the wretched suffering it revealed; and it could have simply got in the way of the flames, the firemen and the residents on each block. Moyers and Spain did none of these things, but handled a sensational subject with exemplary, committed calm. I have seen few films that convey so well the slightly surreal physicality of streets in New York—like a bad dream of urban Europe writ large—and I hope the BBC has snapped it up for showing by now.

It was a pleasure for once to see American TV at its best, since the dramatic offerings were characteristically daft. That structural form and literary precision are the essentials, not the luxuries of good storytelling was as well proved by the failure of *It Happened One Christmas, Circle of Children* and *James at Fifteen* as by the successes of *Basha,* a charming Israeli version of a story by Singer, and of *The Obelisk.*

Giles Foster's delicious film, which I had not seen before, enjoyed a distinct *succès de scandale,* something quite difficult to achieve in Monte Carlo at nine o'clock in the morning. One visiting German lady was said to have laughed helplessly for 20 minutes over E. M. Forster's naughty dénouement, and after seeing the glossy sociocriminological offerings of her compatriots one could see why. What is the matter with German television? It seems to have no writers, no spark.

The French do have spark, but lack stamina, showing no fewer than three 90 minute plays about the interior obsessions of a single character: in each case a good idea began well, continued without discipline and collapsed into complete shapelessness at the point where it should have been taking on new life. *The Obelisk* was about four people and only lasted half an hour. Everybody loved it, but seemed to consider it too "slight"—perhaps their way of saying too rude—to vote for. Rosemary Martin should certainly have been considered as Best Actress, a new award no sooner proferred this year than mysteriously withheld.

For the rest, there was a lot of fun in *Fatal Eggs* (Italy), Ugo Gregoretti's adaptation of a fantastical satire by Mikhail Bulgakov, which showed a marvellous feeling for the Twenties and much skill in reviving the tricks of Expressionist theatre for the television screen. Indiscipline was, again, the cause of downfall here, but at least some dazzling inventiveness was at work.

My own two favourites among the European productions were *The Emperor in the Country,* which rightly won for Peter Turrini and Wilhelm Pevny the "Nymph" for Best Screenplay, and *The Prisoner of the Caucasus.* I liked the Austrian production because it was ambitious and compassionate, seeking to grasp a whole late Austro-Hungarian society and mixing an ominous bucolic realism with communal satire in the tradition of Gogol, Nestroy and *The Captain of Köpenick.* I liked G. Kalatozichvili's adaptation from Tolstoy because it was concisely told, beautifully edited and ravishingly well photographed on the pitiless slopes and ravines of Georgia. In the end the International Critics Jury chose *The Prisoner of the Caucasus* as their best play of the festival because, after all they had suffered and all they had seen, these virtues seemed decisive.

Michael Ratcliffe

Philidor's Fielding

Tom Jones
French Institute

William Mann

Not Edward German's operetta, nor Stephen Oliver's more recent operatic version of Fielding's masterpiece, but André Danican Philidor's French *opéra comique,* dating from 1765, only 16 years after the novel was first published. It was staged last week by the Opera Buffa Society which has already made a speciality of Philidor's works.

Philidor was living in England, attending to the publication of his famous book on chess (at which he was an international expert), when Fielding's *Tom Jones* came out. When he returned to France and music, he found Paris ecstatic over the English book. The French operatic adaptation is much compressed, indeed bowdlerized, bringing only a few characters on to the stage, and those decidedly seemly.

Philidor's *Tom Jones* earns its place in history books for its music which includes duets combining contrasted moods, an elaborate septet finale for the second of the three acts, an unaccompanied drinking quartet, and many charming and varied solos. One does not expect, in French comic opera of that period, to hear so much counterpoint, such sensitive harmony, such imaginative orchestra writing as Philidor lavished on *Tom Jones.*

Opera Buffa's production, by Hugh Vickers (who also appeared as Dowling), justifies the revival on those musical grounds. A decently responsive orchestra was stylishly conducted by Nicholas McGegan.

Leonard Pezzino brought a pleasing, soft-grained tenor to the name-part, and a handsome appearance. Véronique Dieschy, now studying at the GSM, sang with gentle, inward charm and a darkly glowing soprano (perhaps truly a "falcon" mezzo). Both would benefit from firmer dramatic control. Squire Western's French is the mother-tongue of Emile Belcourt who roistered and ranted uproariously and sang gently to even more convincing effect, as if the Squire's antics were mere outward pretence. Sally Bradshaw sang, spoke and acted a captivating Honour, all charm, goodness and perfect French.

Half-Life

Duke of York's

Irving Wardle

When there are a half dozen solutions to a problem, observes a character in *The Cherry Orchard,* we can be pretty sure there is no solution. I feel the same about the title of Julian Mitchell's acid little comedy, now transferred from the Cottesloe with John Gielgud still in the lead. From time to time during the evening the term half-life is applied to radio-carbon dating, the academic rock-pool, and the two sides of a domestic partnership, but at no point does it illuminate the surrounding play.

In this, as in other respects, *Half-Life* strikes me as the work of an intelligent writer strenuously belabouring an irreclaimably trivial story into wider meaning. Consider the setting: a splendid Wiltshire mansion, a few minutes' walk from Stonehenge, with a right-of-way passing through the garden; and for added schematic convenience, it all happens on Midsummer Eve.

Here we are in the primal honeycomb of British civilization, its tradition arrogantly upheld by the elitist owner of the property; but dead on cue for the summer solstice, in slouches the rough beast of the modern world (a radical lady barrister, as it happens) ready for mortal combat with the old king (or, at any rate, keen to turn his house into a commune).

Even that would have been a dramatic action. But, alas, the intruder finally chums up with the archaeologist hero after prolonged sneers from the sidelines; and the only story that survives is that of Sir Noel Cunliffe's refusal to bestow his fortune on the Oxford college of which he was once master.

With characteristic sadism, he does so by inviting his despised successor over for the day and breaking the news just in time to ensure that his greedy visitor will miss the luxurious evening repast. Also on hand are the successor's mangily vindictive wife, a couple of favourite pupils of different generations, an ex-girlfriend, and Sir Noel's peppery factotum. Put that lot together and the result is like an early Angus Wilson story; a ceaseless flow of sabre-toothed insults and verbal pirouettes, ranging over the world's affairs without achieving a moment's escape from blinkered spite, and demonstrating nothing beyond the superiority of those with style to those without it. It is a creakingly old-fashioned performance.

Cast wildly beyond the play's deserts, Waris Hossein's production generates the interest of a cannibal party palavering over who is to go into the pot. Clearly it is not going to be Gielgud, a spruce, rosy-cheeked carnivore, beaming seraphic approval over his guests' discomfort when he is not slicing them up with epigrams. Among the assorted victims, Richard Pearson's piggy Oxonian, Avril Elgar as his dreadful wife, Hugh Paddick as an ennobled nonentity, and Diane Fletcher as the surly intruder all selflessly lay themselves on the line for demolition.

One romantic evening

Philharmonia/Ling
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Having made his debut with the Philharmonia Orchestra last season, the Shanghai-born conductor Ling Tung, now director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, returned on Thursday for a programme shared by Chopin and two more romantics, Strauss and Rachmaninov. To cut or not to cut is always the difficulty in Rachmaninov's sumptuous but questionably protracted second symphony.

Mr Ling made all the traditional omissions, which, since they often come in recapitulations, upsets formal symmetry. But all that is more apparent to the score-reader's eye than the ear alone, and in any case the composer is said to have sanctioned them. The only regret was that they came from a conductor so well able to turn 10 minutes into five anyway, so much was he inside Rachmaninov's skin.

Nothing in the work counts for more than melody, big, broad, nostalgically tinged tunes mounting to intoxicating climaxes. Mr Ling put his whole heart into every one of them. Response to his malleably romantic beat was immediate and generous, even more so than in Strauss's *Don Juan* at the start of the programme, where he again elicited shapely phrasing.

Since the concerto was Chopin's so-called No 1 (though it predates its successor) it was very much an E minor evening. Some think this work outstays its welcome, too; but surely not last night. The orchestral part, easily apologetic in effect, came across with character, and conductor and soloist seemed on the best of terms. Garrick Ohlsson, who first hit the headlines in Warsaw in 1970, did particularly beautiful things in the central Romance, alike in its moonlit reverie and central surge of passion.

In first movement semiquavers he was not as dewily light-fingered as a Vasary or as urgent as an Argerich, but still kept each note vibrant and free from all perfunctory patterning.

Rafael Puyana

Wigmore Hall

Thomas Walker

In recent years it has become fashionable to perform classical and early romantic keyboard music on period pianos, and a pleasant fashion it is. An alternative which, in its way, has as much historical justification is the harpsichord: many works now assimilated to the modern grand piano were published under descriptions such as "for harpsichord or fortepiano" in order to capture the former instrument's fading market.

For Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" sonata that rubric is arguably a dead letter. Not so, I think, for even many Haydn works whose dynamic markings seem to demand the piano.

The Colombian harpsichordist Rafael Puyana's recital at Wigmore Hall on Saturday evening had the great merit of exploring this not so grey area of musical practice. He chose two Haydn sonatas from the 1770s, Hoboken XVI-23 in F major and XVI-32 in B minor, as test cases, along with Mozart's variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je maman" ("Twinkle, twinkle, little star", if you will pardon perhaps too free a translation).

Mr Puyana approached these pieces with a directness that was at times refreshing. He offered no flamboyance of gesture, and only minimal departures from rhythmic strictness. The first movement of the B minor sonata possessed an almost French grandeur in his interpretation, and the other movements contained convincing characterizations as well.

The limited flexibility of pace and lack of even a calculated impulsiveness, however, proved a disadvantage in the F major work and the Mozart, both of which gave an impression of mere notespinning, coloured by frequent changes of registration.

To me the most disturbing aspect of Mr Puyana's approach was its lack of vocality, an impassivity before the potentially expansive line.

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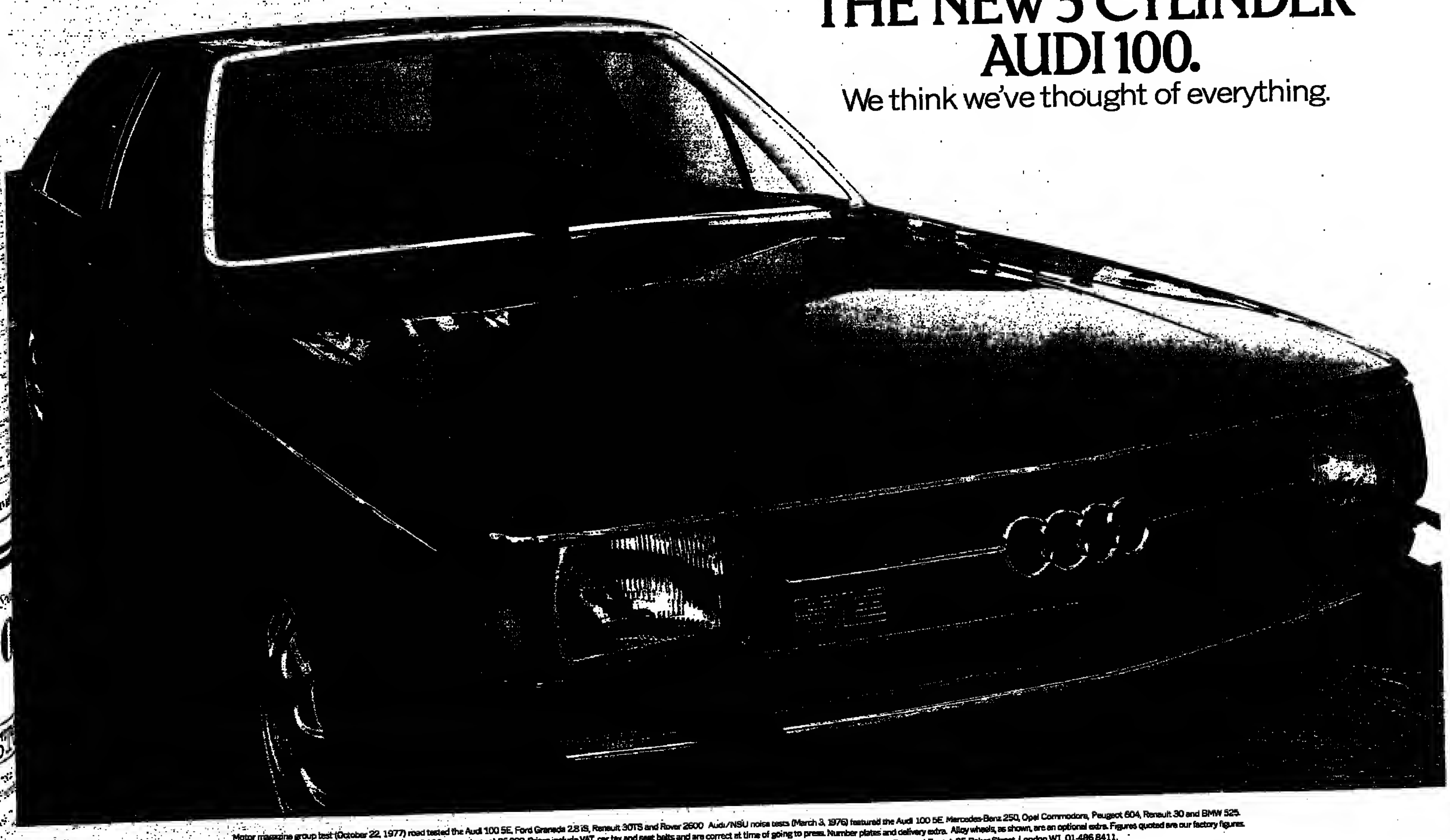

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Lord Chalfont

This dangerous drain from the Services

Nobody in his right mind expects a political document to be primarily concerned with such concepts as absolute truth or intellectual honesty. The annual statement on the defence estimates—usually referred to as the Defence White Paper—is a political document, and it is inevitably less concerned with communicating sombre facts than with making the best of a very bad job.

The 1978 edition provides one vivid illustration of this. Faced with the need to present the disturbing truth about the military balance of power, its authors have resorted to the application of a little cosmetic decoration by including in the figures on the western side the French Atlantic fleet and the French forces in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This is not, in fact, a terribly serious piece of misrepresentation, since although the French forces are not a part of Nato's peacetime structure, there is little doubt that, in the event of an attack, they would join the rest of the western alliance in defending Europe.

What is misleading about it is that the French forces have not hitherto been taken into account in this calculation, so that the casual observer might be forgiven for thinking that things are not quite as bad as he had been led to believe. The truth is that they are probably a good deal worse.

This is, however, not the most significant aspect of the 1978 Defence White Paper. It must be said that within the limitations inherent in a document of its kind, it is admirably informative—indeed sometimes beyond the call of duty. The news that the Joint Services Medical Rehabilitation unit at RAF Chessington is to be merged with the RAF Medical Rehabilitation unit at RAF Headley Court in 1981 is scarcely likely to cause panic in the Kremlin.

Yet this is the kind of information which one expects to find in a Defence White Paper. What one searches for in vain, for obvious reasons, is the truth about such things as cancelled or postponed equipment programmes, shortage of manpower, and the morale of the armed forces.

It really is time that someone said publicly and with authority what is being said with increasing vehemence inside the military establishment—namely that the services are on the brink of a serious crisis of confidence and morale. This is not an exaggerated form of words. It reflects a growing frustration and resentment among the officers and men of the armed forces which, if something is not urgently done about it, will soon begin to have a direct effect on the ability of this country to defend itself.

So serious a proposition needs to be supported by hard evidence. It is not enough to say (although it is true) that whenever I visit a service unit, an officers' mess or a staff college, I detect a pervasive sense of cynicism and bitterness, with a potentially corrosive effect on discipline and morale.

Nor is it enough (although it is also true) to record that when addressing a recent conference of senior army officers, a government minister was heckled and derided in a scene which would have been unthinkable five years ago.

The really hard evidence is in what manpower planners call "wastage"—in other words the number of officers and men who are quite simply getting out of the services before the end of their contract. So far the Royal Navy is not seriously affected by this problem, but the figures for the other two services are nothing short of alarming.

Between 1973 and 1977 the average number of officers applying for premature release from the Royal Air Force in each financial year was 482. In the first three quarters of the current financial year alone it was 537. The Army figures are even worse—an annual average of 562 officers from 1973 to 1977 compared with 646 between April and December this year.

On any reasonable extrapolation this means that the full figures for this year will be almost twice as high as in previous years. Soldiers and airmen are also applying to leave at an alarming rate—the Army figure shows an increase of more than 40 per cent over last year.

The cold statistics, however depressing, are by no means the whole story. The officers and men who are leaving the services are in most cases experienced officers and NCOs—in the case of the Army they include specialist corporals and sergeants as well as captains who, if they were not now giving up their careers, would soon be students at the Staff College being prepared for senior staff and command appointments.

The Royal Air Force is losing the highly skilled pilots needed to fly modern jet aircraft. So, even if the flow of new recruits were satisfactory, it would do little to fill the steadily growing gap in the ranks of trained leaders at all levels; and the flow of new recruits, too, is now beginning to decline.

The simple fact, almost too disturbing to contemplate, is that if the present trend of "wastage" continues unchecked the armed forces will soon be unable to carry out their basic military commitments, and the security of Britain will be at risk.

The policies which have led us into this dangerous situation have a long and dismal history. Successive governments have approached the matter of our national security not by asking such vital questions as: "What is the threat to our security, what military defences do we need to meet it, and how do we provide the necessary resources?" but rather by asking the somewhat easier question: "How small a defence budget can we get away with?"

The result has been the series of cuts in military spending which have had such deplorable effects on the armed forces. It is unnecessary to rehearse in detail all the familiar arguments about obsolete equipment, overworked troops, inadequate training and disaffected families. It is enough to say that officers and men who belong to a continuously contracting organization have come to doubt not only their ability to do their job effectively, but even whether the job itself is any longer worth doing.

To all this must now be added a new dimension of financial concern. In the pay stakes, where trade union muscle is the determining factor, the armed forces have fallen a long way behind. When the public suffers from the next transport strike it may like to bear in mind that a heavy goods vehicle driver in the Army, with four years' service, on a 22 year contract, takes home less than £40 a week if he is single or £44 if he is married with one child. He could earn twice as much tomorrow as a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union. A plant operator mechanic, with the rank of staff sergeant after 12 years' service, takes home just over £60 a week if he is married with two children.

The commanding officer of an infantry battalion, with 650 men under him and 21 years' of training and experience behind him (roughly the equivalent of the managing director of a substantial industrial company) receives a net salary of about £100 a week; and, since the introduction of the military salary, all these officers and men are expected, like their civilian counterparts, to pay for their own food and accommodation.

Nor should it be forgotten that they have an almost unlimited liability—they are expected to work all hours of the day or night without overtime pay, to go where they are told at a moment's notice, to do the work of striking firemen or transport workers and on top of all that to be shot at as part of a normal day's work.

It scarcely needs to be said that if the Government has any system of priorities other than that imposed upon it by the pressure of organized labour, it must put this disgraceful situation right at once. The men and women of the services are now awaiting, without any great feeling of confidence, the recommendations of the Armed Forces pay review body. Whatever that august body proposes it is evident that there are certain minimum and urgent requirements.

There must be a progressive return to what is called "comparability"—and if it is too difficult to apply productivity deals to soldiers, sailors and airmen, there must be some "X" factor to take account of the special conditions under which they work.

There will have to be some method of compensating for the effect of inflation on quartering and maintenance charges; and, as long as the pay guidelines are in operation, the forces must be given the maximum increases in pay and allowances which these permit.

There is one other thing which goes even wider and deeper than the matter of pay. It is the vital need to restore to the armed forces the prestige, self-respect and sense of mission which has been eroded by years of political expediency and neglect.

It is all very well to enunciate ponderous and high-minded platitudes about the importance of disarmament and détente. In the present international climate it would be more appropriate to make some rather more convincing declarations about the need for effective military defences and to give those who man them the impression that their political masters justifiably regard them as members of one of the most valuable, respected and indeed indispensable sections of the community.

If the restraint and statesmanship of the trade unions is a matter for so much congratulation, a little more regard for the armed services might also be in order. But this is essentially a matter of political rather than military leadership, so perhaps we should not expect too much.

Charles Hargrove interviews the French Prime Minister

M Barre sails four-square into the election wind

Paris

For the past fortnight, M Raymond Barre—after a deliberately late start—has flung himself with a vengeance into the electoral battle, both as a candidate in Lyons, and a Prime Minister. But he has not, for all that, sold his soul, or made the slightest concession to what he calls, with marked distaste "politicians' politics."

He remains true to himself, solid, sensible, four-square, deliberately shunning the histrionics of the hustings; and unshaken in his conviction that the path he has mapped out for the French economy is the right one, and that the average Frenchman is increasingly aware of this.

I asked him what were his impressions of his fellow countrymen's reactions to the elections. He told me they were threefold. "They are giving deep thought to them" he replied. "They are conscious of the position of France in the international context. And they are concerned for her stability in the coming years. They are increasingly irritated by the personalities and quarrels between political leaders. They share my distaste for the 'political quagmire', as I called it in China. This does no mean they are not interested in politics, that is to say the real problems of the country. That is why I am confident of the outcome."

There was a great aspiration abroad in France for more individual freedom and justice. But there was also a desire for change in stability, M Barre insisted. That was why some Frenchmen dreamed of voting for the left, on condition M Mitterrand got rid of the communists, did not apply the common programme, and worked dutifully hand in glove with President Giscard d'Estaing. "It's the unanimist side of their character," he exclaimed.

It was true the left had progressed steadily in the past 15 years, but it had never quite made it. The reason was that, because it believed it would win, it was led to adopt positions which in fact alienated a majority of voters. For instance, the socialists were for the common programme and the agreement with the communists, allegedly to meet the wishes of the voters.

But these introduced into French politics elements of instability which in fact frightened electors away.

M Barre is impatient of those politicians who criticize him for being excessively down to earth, of lacking inspiration in his "programme of Blois" which spelled out a series of concrete and realistic measures the Government would put through if the majority won the elections.

"One shouldn't confuse inspiration and wind," he remarked. "The western world and western Europe are in very sore straits, and the amateurs of inspiration ignore the facts of the situation. But Frenchmen are increasingly receptive to the language of truth, believe me. Having decided to stick to this, and not to change, I would not have remained at my post had it not broadly corresponded to what people wanted."

His role in the election campaign has not been clearly understood, and sometimes deliberately misunderstood, both in the Government majority, and by the opposition. "It is to conduct a national campaign of explanation and proposition", he said. "I do it as Prime Minister, not as head of any party or group. To take over the leadership of any party or group would weaken my capacity of explanation, and reduce the credit I May have with Frenchmen—and I have multiple proofs of this".

It was necessary, useful, and desirable that the non-Gaullist trend of the government majority should be organized in an electoral alliance (the "Union pour la Democratie Francaise"). Many voters who did not belong to the majority and had left-wing sympathies but rejected the common programme and the alliance with the communists might find it to their taste. This extension of the majority to the left was something which must be worked at patiently and painstakingly. It could only happen after the elections, if the left were defeated.

To achieve this "*elargissement a gauche*", as it is called here, the Government's policy must be one of progress and justice. It could not be brought about by arrangements between party leaderships. Might it be conceivable that, at some time in the future, the Socialist Party, having cast adrift from the communists, joined a sort of "majority of ideas", based on the same approach to the institutions of the Fifth Republic?

"Why not?" was the reply, so long as they did not continue to press for a so-called common programme of which the least that could be said was that it "led to adventure". "Everything is wrong about it", M Barre insisted: "Mr Healey would never back anything like the common programme".

The Prime Minister often prides himself on being a Gaullist, even though he does not identify himself with any party. "I am a Gaullist because I had a deep regard for General de Gaulle", he remarked. "I am very grateful to him for having given France her institutions, a policy of independence: and for being a man of dialogue and cooperation in international affairs."

"Not always with Britain", I suggested. "It was partly your fault", he retorted. "Gaullism is not a philosophy, a doctrine, or a party. It is the opposite of a party. It is the affirmation of a set of fundamental principles, and at the same time, a perception of the deep currents in society, in the nation and in the world."

One could be a Gaullist without belonging to the Gaullist party. "Who could be more foreign to the idea of party politics?" M Barre asked. "One could say with General de Gaulle that 'everyone was, is, or will be a Gaullist,' on condition this was properly understood." Gaullism was "a certain idea of France," the respect for fundamental principles, allied to the necessary degree of pragmatism and adaptation to change.

M Barre is not hostile to parties as such, but he thinks there is a distinct danger of France lapsing into the domination of the executive by political parties which paralysed the Fourth Republic. The threat came from several quarters. In France, it was the Government which laid down and carried out policy, not the parties. And the Government did so in accordance with the aspirations of the country, and not of parties, which were governed by their own interests and clientele.

He thought there were enough immediate problems to be tackled, without raising those of constitutional reform or a return to proportional representation. General de Gaulle did not make the voting system a "theological matter".

The effectiveness of the Fifth Republic rested on the homogeneity of the executive, that is to say on complete agreement between the President and Prime Minister. And M Barre recalled that General de Gaulle had said of one of his prime ministers: "I chose a premier in such a way that he was my second."

The election campaign had not had a negative effect on the country's economic recovery as might have been imagined because it was not the occasion for excessive promises on the part of the majority. "There was no pressure against the franc as such, but some movements on the exchanges. Nothing like the wave of speculation of 1968 or early 1976 when the franc left the European "snake", or in the summer of the same year.

He thought the President had admirably summed up the situation when he said that "the franc was not ailing for economic reasons but for political ones". It was weakened by the speculation against the dollar.

He did not think it would be necessary to reflate more actively, after the elections, even though he was being pressed to do so from all sides. "Descartes said common sense was not the most common thing in the world", he remarked. "Compare the production index between July 1974 and July 1975, at the time of the famous reflation plan, with what it was last summer.

"That is my answer. There is no point in wasting one's breath about this. I am astonished at the persistence of the notion in 'informed' opinion that unemployment can be reduced by stimulating global demand. France has paid dearly for this view of things. Such stimulation means an increase in prices, a foreign deficit, and greater unemployment."

I asked the Prime Minister, who had often been accused of being too much of an economist and not enough of a politician, whether France, like Britain, as Lord Kaldor had suggested recently in *Le Figaro*, might not be compelled to revert to protectionism to defend certain basic industries against "wild" competition.

He said that in the late forties, when he was a student, some "distinguished British economists—all economists are distinguished, but the British more so than others", he said with a chuckle—argued that full employment could only be achieved in a close economy. But the fact was that the interdependence between developed and developing nations was too great to resort to such a solution; and developed countries would have to open their markets to the production of developing ones.

"For 20 years I have been defending the theory of the ordered expansion of trade. It is the only one which works for the benefit of all. It is not a disguised form of protectionism. There is not a free market today which is not regulated or organized to some extent. But there are no collective rules internationally accepted to avoid the tensions whose consequences could be a threat to freedom of trade."

Did he think Britain was European minded? As a member of the European club, it was quite in order for France to express her views on another member's conception of club rules. "I hope Britain becomes increasingly European", was M Barre's laconic answer.

M. Raymond Barre: Why the left has never quite made it.

Eric Heffer

The politics of fear

Most perceptive political writers would agree that politics in Britain are undergoing a serious change. The old political patterns are gradually, at times almost imperceptibly, breaking up. Change is of course inevitable, but it is not necessarily always for the best.

Britain's past relative political stability was securely based on its economic strength and position as workshop of the world. Now that the Empire has gone, and the Commonwealth is of doubtful economic and political importance, the political scene in Britain has changed fundamentally. Yet, no matter how we try, we cannot isolate ourselves from the economic blizzards and problems of the rest of the world. We are particularly affected by economic depression in the United States and Western Europe, and Britain's entry into the European Community, instead of giving us a new political stability as the pro-marketeers predicted, has led to the opposite, and has sparked off nationalist emotions which in turn have led to a growth of various nationalist and rightist movements. So instead of good old-fashioned class politics based upon Tory and Labour conflicts, we are now seeing new political forces arise, some of which are very sinister indeed.

Compared to many other Western European countries, Britain's past class politics have been conducted within democratic parliamentary rules. There has not been the political violence seen in other countries, and the class struggle, while conducted daily in factory and workshop, has been expressed mostly through the ballot box. Now, without exaggerating the situation, one can sense a difference. It is not that the workers are resorting to violence to deal with their grievances, despite what is being said by Tory politicians about Grunwick and other picketing, but that others such as Mrs Thatcher who in the past have conducted their politics in a relatively civilized manner, are beginning to step outside the rules of intellectual debate and argument which their political forebears helped to formulate.

For example, the debate on whether Britain's problems can be solved by economic planning, by a system of socialism, and whether freedom can be maintained within such a system, is a perfectly legitimate one. The claim made by Sir Keith Joseph that capitalism means political freedom and that socialism on the other hand means authoritarianism has to be dealt with intellectually—and to be answered.

The strong pressures from political extremists

What really concerns me, however, is that the present Tory leaders are allowing themselves to be diverted from debate by pressure from political extremists who are preaching intolerance and racial hatred. And here, it is not always what is said, but the way in which it is said. For example, Mrs Thatcher's remarks on immigration were of a kind that must have sent a shiver down the spine of every immigrant. It would be a very sad day for Britain, were we to be led by political figures who succumbed to every prejudice and emotive issue.

The same can be said about law and order. From the way it is presented by Tory politicians, one could easily get the impression that Labour did not believe in law and order, that Labour home secretaries condoned violence at political meetings and on picket lines, that they supported mugging, grievous bodily harm and murder, and that all these things were the fault of the Labour Party. It is true that in parts of Britain, if not most, old people are afraid to open their doors after dark. Crime is on the increase, foo[illegible] violence is prevalent and va[illegible]lism has grown to alarm[illegible] proportions on some work[illegible] class estates. It is also true the police are underman[illegible] and should get higher pay.

We all know the prob[illegible] It is the solutions which [illegible] more difficult to agree [illegible] This was clearly brought [illegible] the recent Commons de[illegible] when Tory MPs also [illegible] divided on what should be [illegible]

It is easy of course to c[illegible] down on people by auth[illegible]rian measures. For exam[illegible] am sure that crime is [illegible] easy to commit or get [illegible] with in the Soviet Union [illegible] is in the United States [illegible] the reason for this is that [illegible] Soviet Union has no real [illegible]dom, whereas the United S[illegible] is a political democracy [illegible] free civilized society than [illegible] it is essential that we get [illegible] balance right.

The growth of nation[illegible] has also seen a developme[illegible] irrational prejudiced th[illegible] and it is very sad to hear [illegible] of the anti-English state[illegible] which have emanated [illegible] Scottish nationalist poli[illegible] It was very strange to [illegible] Donald Stewart, the Sc[illegible] National Party leader, com[illegible] in the House of Commons [illegible] anti-Scottish racialist state[illegible] from English MPs. I ha[illegible] knowledge of any such [illegible]ments being made, but I [illegible] myself complained of the [illegible] English sentiments being [illegible]pressed by some Sc[illegible] National Party MPs.

A further retreat towards intolerance

It is the growth of in[illegible]ance that is worrying. [illegible] political argument is one [illegible] and respect for one's opp[illegible] strongly held views shou[illegible] accepted by us all, but [illegible] that gives way to irra[illegible] political and personal [illegible] then we are moving into [illegible] and stormy waters.

In this dangerous ty[illegible] political situation, it is [illegible] more necessary for those [illegible] believe in tolerance and [illegible]ized behaviour to act [illegible]ingly. If they do not, th[illegible] wittingly they give res[illegible]bility to those forces w[illegible] not seek a civilized answ[illegible] our problems. The stat[illegible] by Mrs Thatcher on im[illegible]tion followed by Sir [illegible] Joseph's tortuous argume[illegible] the Jewish community [illegible] no longer give me confi[illegible] that they would not [illegible] future retreat even furth[illegible]wards intolerance under [illegible] wing pressure.

The task before us is [illegible]cult one. I want to see [illegible] transformed into a gen[illegible] democratic socialist [illegible] Others will oppose this [illegible]ously, and the argument [illegible] be conducted before the [illegible] in a free and democratic [illegible]ner. It is essential the [illegible] to extend and preserve a [illegible]mocracy and our freedom [illegible] fortunately sinister forc[illegible] beginning to emerge whic[illegible] try to prevent this. Such [illegible] took control in Chile as [illegible] did in the past in certain [illegible]pean countries and every [illegible] dictatorial regimes are [illegible]lished there is a loss of [illegible] by some in the democrati[illegible]cess.

That is the attitude o[illegible]pair and we must not allo[illegible]selves to be overtaken [illegible] British democratic tradi[illegible]mains strong, but must [illegible] itself to modern cond[illegible] Those who preach racial h[illegible] those who seek solutio[illegible] authoritarian concepts [illegible] who would succumb to [illegible]tional pressures, and e[illegible] slogans, those who are [illegible]lists allowing themselves [illegible] carried along by an unth[illegible] popular tide, must be [illegible] If we fail, then not on[illegible] well-tried patterns of [illegible] behaviour break up, but [illegible]racy will be destroyed.

The author is Labour M[illegible] Liverpool, Walton.

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

The social trends of the Western world travel in much the same direction as its weather patterns. They start on the American west coast, move across the Rockies to the large cities of the east, before making their way to Europe. Having just paid my first visit to Los Angeles for six years, I may have detected a trend which some will find encouraging.

One of my earlier visits, in 1970, was in a group of reporters who came at the invitation of a large aircraft company. On our first evening our host from the company took us, kicking and screaming (I forget whether it was he or we who were kicking and screaming) to one of the then new, bottomless dancing bars.

Topless go-go dancing, where the dancers uncover their bosoms, had been common in most parts of America for some time. California was now leading the nation by letting the dancers remove all their clothing.

So we went and we watched and we saw that it was true. We tut-tutted disapprovingly, told each other that it was probably the end of the civilized world as we knew it, and left after only a few hours.

Before long the genre had, like a giant high pressure system, covered most of the country, with the exception of a few diehard states in the south where morality remains potent. There was hardly a city in America which did not boast a cluster of establishments bent on proving the proposition that the American female anatomy, like a McDonald's *hamburger*, is of consistent shape and quality from one end of the nation to the other.

And in the East they flourish still. Times Square in New York is the most extreme manifestation of the condition of the downtown areas of many large cities, where the strip clubs nestle alongside the massage parlours, pornographic cinemas and bookshops.

In Los Angeles, however, the strip clubs seem to be on the wane. There is, for instance, now only one on the once notorious Sunset Strip in Hollywood. (The club proudly advertises its uniqueness, like the last petrol station before the M1.) In other parts of the sprawling city, too, there is less emphasis on the lure of the flesh.

Nobody I spoke to has any straightforward explanation for this. Most think it is simply because appetites have become jaded. The place where women first took off all their clothes has become the first to get tired of seeing them do so.

As more liberated sexual behaviour becomes the norm, peeping-tomism declines. Television programmes are becoming increasingly sexual in content, taking up more of the slack.

Coinciding with this, a new chaste element has been added to Los Angeles night life which, if past form is followed, is likely to spread east. On some of the blocks which used to boast strip clubs have appeared branches of a small chain called the Comedy Store.

These work in much the same way as strip clubs. You pay a cover charge and are seated at a tiny table, buy drinks and watch a succession of acts on the stage. But instead of naked dancers, the acts are patter comedians.

I went to two comedy stores on the same night. One was doing its regular programme and the other was having an amateurs' night, but it was difficult to detect much qualitative difference.

All the comedians, professional or amateur, are young, trying to make their way in the business. One or two of the professionals boasted appearances on television programmes of which had never heard. (In this, too, they resemble the strippers, who were always said to have come to Hollywood to seek stardom and been forced to dance nude in the absence of any other work.)

Unlike the comedians in British clubs and on *New Faces*, their style was not simply to stand there and rattle off jokes. Their material in some cases was nearly non-existent, but in all cases it took second place to the comedian's aim of establishing a kind of winsome rapport with the audience.

The ones I saw did not generally succeed, and were reduced to making jokes against themselves and the poor quality stuff they were offering. This works in the hands of a craftsman like Johnny Carson, the king of late-night television, but is simply embarrassing when performed by someone who truly is dreadful.

The jokes were largely about television (especially television commercials) and food. They were predominantly clean, though one of the amateurs brought on a bag of cooked hamburgers and did things with them which, while not lewd, were disgusting.

He left bits of hamburger on the stage for those who followed him to tread in. I hope he does not catch on. To show what a serious business humour is, some of the comedians took tape recorders on to the stage with them so that they could evaluate their performance afterwards. Each one's chance of stardom must be no greater than that of a bottomless dancer.

It is almost certainly misleading to try to adduce social trends from the evidence of the entertainment world, but it remains an invaluable journalistic device, especially for those of us seeking a pungent way of ending one column segment and starting another. Thus in the early 1970s, a case could be made for the proposition that America would be a better place for an injection of sensuality—hence the strip shows. Today, it is equally apparent that what the country needs is a good laugh.

■ Show business has always dominated Los Angeles, and nowhere is this more apparent than at Santa Anita park, which is among my three favourite race courses in the world. (Not just that, but it was recently granted an accolade by the *New York Times* as the new hub of American horse racing.)

The grandstand is, from the outside, an unprepossessing example of Odeon architecture, which does not do justice to the splendid mountain view in the background. Inside, however, the place is like a series of elaborately decorated cinema foyers, designed with an ebullience unfettered by restraint.

The necessary amenities—bars, betting windows, etc—are there, but functional considerations come a poor second to the needs of the design. Thus to buy a tote ticket you queue at the crenellated window of a gaudily coloured Castillian castle. One hollway glistens with geometric coloured mirrors, the epitome of art deco.

There are fountains and rococo nonsense indoors and out. One of the men's lavatories is done out in Regency style, with rich red wallpaper and a reproduction of a Renoir nude. It compares well with what one often finds on the walls of the lavatories at, say, Kempton Park.

On the course itself, the judge's box moves up and down on a pole, to save him climbing steps to reach it. The starter rides to the start on an open coach pulled by four well-matched greys, while there is a smaller coach, hauled by a pair of bays, for lesser officials.

In the second race, the *horses had a* Mickey Mouse head as part of the[illegible] colours. On most courses, this would be [illegible] that he was not a serious contender and should not be supported. At Santa Anita, fairly safe bet that a [illegible] with Mickey Mouse col[illegible] just the kind to win; a[illegible] a pity I did not reach [illegible] conclusion until after [illegible] seen him cruise ho[illegible] comfortable winner at s[illegible]une.

■ The King Tut exhibition [illegible] exception to my rule [illegible] things move from west [illegible] It has only just arrived [illegible] Angeles and is a huge s[illegible] with tickets being scal[illegible] well above official price[illegible] porting promotion includ[illegible] offer by a local hotel of [illegible]entic" Egyptian dishes [illegible] the word "authentic" [illegible]verted commas in their [illegible]tising. To put "authent[illegible] inverted commas is not [illegible] a contradiction in ter[illegible] verted commas are not [illegible] but could be an entirel[illegible] grammatical form for wh[illegible] none has been devised.

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DUBLIN LOSES PATIENCE

The House of Commons returns today with blighted hopes on the subject of security policy in Northern Ireland. In the second half of last year it became possible for those of sanguine temperament to suppose that an underlying improvement had occurred in the disordered condition of the province just as it was possible to believe at that time that an underlying improvement had occurred in the state of the British economy. In both cases the statistics have begun to go sour at the moment when external factors of recognized importance have worsened.

It is neither surprising nor a matter for despair that the IRA has managed to raise its rate of striking after a long period of decline and has retained its ability to kill soldiers and policemen and commit indiscriminate multiple murder of private men and women. The reason for entertaining some confidence last year was not simply that the figures of terrorist offences and of criminal convictions were on a favourable trend. The reason for confidence lay in the combination of that improvement with the denial to the IRA of any political success or prospect of success.

That denial is a crucial element in a strategy of successful counter-insurgency. Terrorists proverbially need water in which to swim. They need no less the nourishment of hope. Once disabused of the belief that the exertions of which they are capable can carry them closer to their objective even the most fanatical of them will eventually go to ground.

For several years in Northern Ireland British ministers arranged or conducted political retreats, not admittedly in response to republican violence but such that it was only too easy for the IRA to fortify itself by claiming the credit. Then with Mr Cosgrave's coalition government in Dublin and Mr Roy Mason at Stormont Castle there emerged the joint political will to give the suppression of armed subversion precedence over other questions relating to Northern Ireland. The search for acceptable provincial institutions for Ulster proceeded but it assumed a secondary importance. Dublin's "national aspiration" of Irish unification was relegated to the background. The time to pursue that would be when the armed challenge had been beaten.

In the circumstances (which included the repeated failure either of United Kingdom ministers or of Ulster's political leaders to find agreed forms of provincial government), a democratically coarse but widely tolerated form of direct rule from Westminister, intensifying its criminal detection of terrorists and gangsters and exhibiting no political give of a kind to put heart into the IRA, held out the best prospect of releasing Ulster from the grip of violence and making possible its political rehabilitation. That opportunity has now been removed by political events in Dublin since the New Year.

Those events include more than Mr Lynch's mild-mannered activation of his party's policy that Britain be called upon to declare a long-term commitment to pull out of Northern Ireland. The new leaders of both the out-of-office partners in the coalition government, Fine Gael and Labour, have set in motion reviews of their parties' policies towards Northern Ireland and felt a necessity to re-establish their nationalism in the public mind. Nothing resembling a policy has yet risen to the surface of these freshly stirred waters of nationalism. All there is to go on is a general feeling that the British are doing more harm than good in Northern Ireland, that their presence there is an impediment to peace, and that Irish unity should be promoted in the order of agenda. There is also Dr Garret FitzGerald's expression of interest in federal structures, and Mr Lynch's proposition that the British government withdraw its "negative guarantee" that the people of Northern Ireland shall not lose the protection of the state of which they form part unless a majority of them so desire it. What Mr Lynch calls a negative guarantee is more commonly known as the principle of self-determination.

The three major political parties in Dublin are now engaged in study of the implications of Irish unity. As those studies progress there may be heard less talk as if one word from the British government would reconcile Ulster Protestants to the inevitability of Irish unification and open the way to its peaceful achievement. It is extraordinary that any Irishman should so misread his own history. The issue is one of allegiance and political identity, the two most fundamental and stubborn determinants of political societies. The disunity in the north-east corner of Ireland has been cause of abrasion with little respite since the plantations in the seventeenth century. There is not the faintest prospect of a transformation of opposed allegiances so long as violent subversion ravages the land.

PEOPLE BEFORE GEOGRAPHY

The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Tripoli last week, affirmed the "African character" of the Canary archipelago and urged African states to give moral and material support to the Canary Islands Independence Movement (MPAIAC) led by Señor Antonio Cubillo. This drew a predictably vigorous protest from the Spanish government against "a proposal which constitutes an intolerable interference in Spanish internal affairs". Almost simultaneously it was reported from Washington that the Carter administration, bowing to opposition from congressmen, had deferred indefinitely a plan to sell aircraft and helicopters to Morocco for use in the former Spanish Sahara against the guerrillas of the Polisario Front, who are fighting for independence from Morocco and Mauritania.

The two issues are absolutely distinct but closely connected. The Canaries have been ruled by Spain for centuries and are inhabited by people of Spanish descent. But they are "off" that is, within a few hundred miles of the African coast, and it was mainly to ensure their defence that Spain in the nineteenth century established a foothold in the Sahara, whose mineral wealth was not then suspected. Both the Polisario and Señor Cubillo are based in Algeria, and the Tripoli conference which came out in support of the latter also condemned France for her "direct participation in aggression" against the former (a reference to the intervention of the French airforce against Polisario raiding parties in Mauritania). Morocco and Mauritania were indeed the only countries voting against the resolution on the Canaries, partly no doubt out of gratitude to Spain for signing a fisheries agreement which recognizes the Saharan fishing banks as "under the territorial jurisdiction" of Morocco. The Algerians are thus encouraged by the outcome of the Tripoli meeting, which seems to augur well, from their point of view, for the long-delayed special OAU summit on the Sahara.

The Spanish government is gravely embarrassed, and is under attack from the left-wing opposition in Spain for having antagonised African opinion by its pro-Moroccan stand on the Sahara issue. The fisheries pact signed last month is seen as carrying on the dishonourable policy inaugurated in the last days of Franco when Spain agreed to the partition of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania without making any effort to ascertain the wishes of the Saharan population. This is something of which many Spaniards are rightly ashamed, and the strong opposition Socialist party (PSOE) has taken the lead in mobilising support within the Socialist International and elsewhere for the Polisario's struggle for self-determination.

It is for this reason, apparently, that the Socialist leader, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, has refused to take part in an all-party mission to African capitals to try and soften the OAU's decision on the Canaries. But he has been lobbying the Algerians on the issue unilaterally, and has left no one in any doubt that he totally rejects the OAU's pretentions on the issue, as do all other Spanish political parties. Ironically perhaps, but logically, the Polisario itself does not support Señor Cubillo. For while the Saharans should have the right to be independent, if they want to, the Canarians should have the right not to be independent if they don't want to—and so far there is no indication that they want anything more than the autonomy which other regions of Spain are now acquiring. Geographical considerations should not be allowed to overrule the wishes of the human beings directly concerned. The Spaniards might reflect that this point is valid also for Gibraltar.

Wood

Origins of a multiracial Britain

First a little contemporary history of immigration. During the autumn of 1954, the Editor of The Times wanted some leader page articles investigating the social and economic consequences of a sudden increase, organized and commercialized, in the numbers of Caribbean immigrants arriving at Southampton and then dispersing to Brixton, Birmingham, Nottingham, and (at that time) Ipswich. For a few weeks I spent the small hours at London stations counting and interviewing newcomers off the boat trains, and the day seeing local Labour members, councillors, and trade union leaders when I was not at the Colonial Office losing my patience with civil servants who pretended to know nothing about what was happening and caring less.

The introductory article carried the headline "First signs of a colour problem"; the second "Anxiety about the future if the flow lasts". Nobody made it easy to estimate how many Caribbeans were coming in, and mainly from coloured sources the first article said that about 5,000 West Indians entered Britain, or rather England, during 1953; that the 1954 figure might reach 10,000; and that "some observers would not be surprised if the 1955 figure reached 20,000".

They came in Italian and Dutch ships, crowded to the gunwales, at a fare of £90, borrowable in the West Indies at 10 per cent interest; they were met in London either by relations and friends or by very rich and prosperous West Indians, who knew where they could be lodged and where they could hope to find work. Some Caribbeans already here rack-rented the newcomers.

Local councillors saw the cat's cradle of insoluble problems that was coming into being. Alderman I. Bowen, a Labour leader in Birmingham, already said that "uncontrolled West Indian immigration placed upon civic authorities a burden that they have no means to carry". He saw new slums being created as immigrants crowded into houses of two up and two down.

The Labour mayor of Lambeth saw Brixton turned into a transit camp after each immigrant ship docked, with coloured landlords spreading mattresses on floors to make quick fortunes. Yet the Conservative government of the day did nothing. The Colonial Office particularly gave a studied impression that, once out of the West Indies, immigrants were off their hands and, thank Heaven, the responsibility of other Whitehall departments.

Why did the Caribbeans begin to flock in until eventually there were more than 100,000 a year? Early immigrants explained. Their route into the United States and Canada, their first lands of promise, had been closed, and the few West Indians who stayed in England after the war told of a Britain flowing, if not with milk and honey, then at least with full employment and welfare benefits. They were rarely recognized as qualified tradesmen, although they readily took unskilled work, especially in transport and the health service; and they were more mobile than indigenous labour, with a much stronger log-cabin spirit.

In most reception areas British trade unionists, feeling secure in their jobs, raised no colour bar, except occasionally to say that in a recession coloured recruits would have to go first. In the early days most internal factory differences occurred between Caribbeans from rival islands, rather than between whites and coloureds.

As the years passed and the immigrant rivulet became an inundation, with intensifying difficulties for a few local councils, Conservative ministers made no attempt to keep even rough figures of the influx. When I suggested to a senior Conservative that it looked irresponsible to turn a blind eye to a phenomenon that created local problems faster than post-war governments could resolve them, he gave an unblushingly cynical answer. In conditions of full employment and without an incomes policy, how could any economic minister or any industrialist keep down wage rates without tapping a new reservoir of cheap labour? Were scarce nurses underpaid? Then let the Ministry of Health recruit in the Caribbean. Mr Enoch Powell please note.

At last the Macmillan Government had to do something. In 1961, even Whitehall had to admit that immigration had reached 136,000 a year, and the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, imposed the first restrictions. Since then, no matter what their public pieties, every succeeding governments has looked for ways to curb the immigrant inflow, and Conservative and Labour ministers would have brought immigration to an almost total halt if they could have found a decent means for the end they willed. In default, they have all limited the influx, helped local authorities a little with special problems, and given the immigrant minorities a special status in law even while they talked about integration and a multi-racial Britain.

In the degree to which the main political parties now betray their panic that Britain has a colour problem growing more irresoluble with the passage of time, every Conservative and Labour minister who has served in cabinet during the past 25 years must bear his share of responsibility. For good reasons and bad they closed their eyes when the circumstances were manageable, although the social risks were plain enough to local councillors; and for too long they used evasive language about large-scale immigration that has not been shared by many voters, mainly in the working class.

Mrs Thatcher has above all offended the Government and the Labour Party by breaking the politicians' code and saying in clear words what the logic of all immigration legislation from 1962 onwards really is. Even some of her shadow cabinet colleagues are shocked by her candour that a foreseeable end to immigration must be set, although in quotations her qualifying word "rather" is already being omitted—"rather worried" and "rather swamped".

There is, of course, a risk in political candour, especially for a party that has linked immigration with law and order, which implies the jackboot, as the wiser phrase law and freedom would not. A high proportion of the coloureds are now British born, as English as Mrs Thatcher herself, and a reckless debate on immigration, on which Labour ministers and party managers are now desperately set, must inevitably rebound upon untold thousands of young coloureds who know no other land than this. It is well to accept that a multiracial Britain it now has to be.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Determining when death occurs

From Dr Anthony P. Hopkins

Sir, The statement from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, reported in The Times of March 1, on the death of Mr Patrick Moran, who had suffered a skull fracture, reveals continued confusion about the definition of death. It was stated that "on Sunday tests showed he was clinically dead". After further tests, while he was on a "life-support" machine, the "life-support system was disconnected and the patient died on Monday night". Did he die on Sunday or Monday?

If Mr Moran was dead on Sunday then the "life-support" machine—a ventilator—could not have been supporting his life, merely ventilating a brain-dead body, of which the automatic beating of the heart was maintained by a continuous supply of oxygen. The concept of brain death has nothing to do with the idea that it is the brain that makes us a person, or a human being, but simply that, when brain-stem mechanisms fail, the disorders of biological integration are so vast that irreversible dissolution of cells begins, even though for a time the heart continues to beat. However skilled medical care after this point, arrest of the circulation will invariably follow within one to seven days.

The Radcliffe Infirmary should have stated that "we thought that Mr Moran might be dead on Sunday, but we couldn't be sure until Monday night"—a perfectly proper approach.

The time of death in such circumstances is the time at which doctors are sure that the brain is dead; the time at which the ventilator is turned off is irrelevant.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY P. HOPKINS,
Department of Neurological Sciences,
St Bartholomew's Hospital,
West Smithfield, EC1.
March 2.

From Dr John H. H. MacRae

Sir, There never was, in all Christendom, a doctor or committee of doctors who did not sometimes blunder. The public conscience is not to be dismissed as a taboo (editorial, March 3). It is already uneasy about some of the deaths occurring behind screens in hospital wards from which the public is, necessarily, excluded.

If the people in the market place are to lose one of their company by the lifting of a switch, then they will require that office to be performed by some one they know, or can at least see, and maybe question.

Should any patient of mine come to this end, then I would expect to officiate. As the GP concerned I am known in the neighbourhood, and must move among the bereaved and their neighbours for the rest of my life. To be able to face them I would need first to satisfy myself that no mistake was being made that I could uncover. At the family's request I would involve their vicar, their lawyer, as well as consultants from outside the hospital team.

Imperfect though even these precautions would be, the public conscience might then consent to the act.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. H. MACRAE,
The Institute of General Practice,
14 Broughton Road, SW6.
March 3.

Recording historical truth

From Professor Christopher Thorne

Sir, In connexion with the repatriation of Russians after the Second World War, Lord Greenhill (March 1) suggests that future historians would be greatly assisted if the Foreign Office and other departments were to "regularly record, at the time or soon after, in confidential book form, the circumstances of controversial events". And indeed, in certain ways a more careful and ample noting of the steps and considerations involved in the formulation and execution of policy could be most useful—as could, for example, a written record of relevant telephone conversations. But it would be entirely wrong to suppose that something one could confidently label "the truth" would thereby be preserved for posterity, or that the historian worth his salt could be content to accept as it stood a confidential and official summary of policy making, however soon after the event it had been compiled.

Although Lord Greenhill himself may possibly accept this last contention (his letter is not entirely clear on this point), it may be worth emphasizing that numerous questions would still face the historian when at last he or she was able to read one of these confidential volumes. Who had compiled it? To what evidence had the author or authors had access, and how far had they been able to probe into or record relevant intelligence operations, or to press home their inquiries where members of the Government were concerned? Had the authors and/or witnesses been influenced in some way by the knowledge that they were selecting, writing or speaking "for the record"? Had such an awareness led to an element of evasion, or of self justification, or to an ex-post-facto rationalizing of an argument or decision? And so on; questions that might well be difficult to answer satisfactorily at the best of times, let alone when applied to a period such as the one leading up to the Suez crisis, say.

By all means, therefore, let us have Lord Greenhill's confidential volumes on the circumstances surrounding a government decision. But let it not be supposed that, however useful they might prove, such statements would not represent for the historian documents which would have to be set alongside many others, and subject to exactly the same kind of searching examination.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER THORNE,
School of European Studies,
University of Sussex,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Social consequences of high technology

From Mr S. A. Gourlay

Sir, It may be highly desirable that farming should employ another one million people (Mr Pardoe) by virtue of the greater job satisfaction generally obtained in agriculture and the consequent social benefit. But as Professor Britton (March 2) points out, it would be a gross distortion of our labour pattern and unthinkable on any economic ground.

Such a suggestion underlines the other side of the technology/employment debate that appeared in your columns a fortnight ago—that there is a growing hardcore of unemployed with whom no one knows what to do. In what appears as desperation, Mr Pardoe suggests that they may be employed on the land. What to do? Put the clock back, cultivate and sow the fields by hand and reap the corn with a scythe? As impossible a thought as it is absurd. Any such enforced gross distortion would wreck our rural economy and resolve nothing.

But show us farmers that more food is needed and provide us with the financial incentive to produce it and we will certainly employ more workers, both directly and indirectly. However, in the present state of excess production of many commodities in European terms, there is obviously little scope for that and to do so would equally be compounding existing problems. So what are the unemployed going to do? This is the same question posed, but not answered, in my letter of February 21, in the context of labour resources released by higher technology. Where do you find jobs for people that are not grossly extravagant in terms of finite resources yet reasonably constructive? Several people have suggested to me that because I did not give any concrete examples at best I couldn't think of any and at worst there aren't any. May I test the reaction to a few possibilities?

1. Far reaching improvement in public services. Transport, health (all aspects) and prison being prime examples.

2. Construction. Replacement of many obsolescent hospitals, prisons, factories and housing (but not the construction of grandiose bureaucratic palaces).

3. The development of urban and industrial wasteland for housing and amenity.

4. The development of marginal land for food production, timber and recreation—necessary to replace the inevitable erosion of prime land for other uses.

5. Expansion of aspects of education, other than the "three Rs".

6. More energetic recycling. Much "waste" has much more potential use than something to be got rid of somehow somewhere.

To those who argue that such a programme would involve a huge increase in public spending, I would suggest that substitution of one sort of expenditure for another does not necessarily entail a huge net increase. Certainly I believe that only government can provide many of these services yet equally I believe that productive industry must be directed and worked by people with the right sort of incentive to be as efficient as possible.

One has only to watch a television programme such as "The Fourth World" (BBC 1, March 2) to realize that the need in human terms effectively to tackle our unemployment problem is immense. And it is a need that no amount of dole money can fulfil any more than dole money can replace the sense of purpose that goes with constructive employment.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. GOURLAY,
Hill House Farm,
Boresford,
Knighton,
Powys.
March 3.

From Mr Hew Watt

Sir, I agree with Professor Denis Britton (March 2) that it is not realistic to think that agriculture can, under the present system, engage more workers, in fact the tendency with advancing technology is to employ less.

What concerns me is that to go still further along the advanced technology road in our society will mean permanent unemployment for upwards of two million of our people.

This will be quite untenable sociologically and cannot be solved as Jack Jones thinks by a four day working week. I cannot see material growth continuing from finite resources ad finitum but unfortunately this is not an election winning cry and politicians are not planning that far ahead at the moment!

With finite oil fast disappearing and bound to increase in price, it was encouraging to hear George Sheard, Glasshouse Crops Research Institute telling us at British Growers "Look Ahead" Conference at Harrogate recently that, unless direct use of fossil fuels can be reduced, he could see no long term future for heated glasshouses. "Now is the time for action," he said, "not in 15 years when the problem is upon us".

I have the same sentiments regarding the use of man's energies in a way that will produce a much happier society and the return of light industries in the countryside with the use of middle technology could, I think, point a way ahead.

We have many young people now in our area who have never had a regular job and crime and vandalism is rising fast. Surely we must plan for something better than this.

The use of large scale technology in industry has in many cases been an absolute failure in human relations and it would be a tragedy if agriculture had to follow suit.

Whilst in Bavaria I was very impressed with the very small farms maintaining a good standard of living with part time employment in light industry locally and thought the community structure much safer there than our own here in Thameside.

Yours faithfully,
HEW WATT,
Heath Place,
Orsett,
Grays, Essex.

The politics of race

From Mr Michael Jeans

Sir, Mr J. M. Kaushal's letter (March 3) concerning the true nature of the Asian arranged marriage custom and the possibility of abuses under our present law contains the most sane, helpful and constructive comments on the subjects of race relations and immigration that I have so far seen.

However, I hope nobody thinks that he has suggested that Asians should be prevented completely from bringing marriage partners from India. His point is, surely, that persons should be free to marry someone of their own choice and from outside this country if need be, but that our present law can encourage "compulsory marriage" (which, to me as a Catholic, would be null and void). The Conservative proposals, we are led to believe, would bar Asian residents here from bringing a partner into the country under almost any circumstance. A different matter entirely.

As one who is sympathetic to both sides of this difficult question I look to Mrs Thatcher and the Conservatives for some positive policies on race relations and immigration. If we are to have racial equality in this country and equality under the law then our coloured citizens must have the same right to marry anyone from anywhere in the world as the rest of us. Also, any further restriction of immigration should be made on a basis of education and qualification and not of colour or culture.

How, otherwise, can we expect our coloured citizens to believe that we regard them as equals if we have immigration laws which specifically discriminate against others of the same colour and culture as themselves? Immigration laws, after all, form part of the body of the law under which they are told they are equal.

Finally, may I respectfully suggest that those people with a perfectly understandable fear of immigration try to befriend some immigrants. They may well find as I, and many others, have done that instead of "being swamped by people of an alien culture" their lives are actually enriched by them.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL JEANS,
3 Victoria Mansions,
Sumatra Road, NW6.
March 3.

The neutron bomb

From Mr John Bartlett

Sir, I read your leader of February 23, seeking to justify Nato's possession of the neutron bomb vis-à-vis the Soviet deployment of SS20 missiles in Eastern Europe, and accept that taken at its face value the logicality of the case seems inescapable. But have not seemingly logical responses in the field of arms proliferation made a complete mockery of man's claims for himself as a superior thinking being?

Cannot people see, on both sides of the ideological curtain, that their very acceptance of this continued logicality has, over the past 30 years only brought greatly increasing destructive capability to both sides, and a continuing and escalating financial burden to each side, and only makes it more and more difficult to produce real world peace based on a simultaneous reduction of offensive stockpiles; and makes the possibility of an accidental or deliberate release of a weapon of mass destruction more likely as the numbers and types of such weapons multiply?

The world's leaders must be told by their citizens to reactivate serious negotiation on disarmament as their task will soon be so much more difficult once the results of the dissemination of nuclear power plants around the world brings the expected increase in national governments capable of manufacturing nuclear arms.

I will be accused of being emotional, but how can I be otherwise when our leaders fail to see that the hell that they are making possible upon this planet greatly exceeds that which living under the ideological system of their adversaries could produce.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BARTLETT,
Carfrae,
Lauder, Berwickshire.

Sale of a Gainsborough

From Mr J. Michael Hoare

Sir, May I be permitted, as the Truman managing director at the relevant time, to correct the impression conveyed by Mr Timothy Miller (March 2) that Truman had "so little respect for their picture" and that "it was extraordinary enough for the board to sell it to their chairman for £175,000 in 1972"?

Following the acquisition of Truman there was a move by Grand Metropolitan management to sell Gainsborough's portrait of Sir Benjamin Truman ("a lazy asset") to raise funds for the benefit of shareholders which evoked strong representation from the then Truman directors that such a sale of the brewery's heritage was both ill-conceived and unnecessary. The group chairman generously responded by offering personally to buy the picture at an independent valuation—thereby releasing the proceeds for more productive investment—and to leave the portrait hanging in the board room which generations of Truman people had come to regard as its rightful home.

It is indeed unfortunate that the chairman has now found it necessary to raise money by selling the portrait abroad, but might it not still be possible for the member companies of the Brewers' Society to subscribe to save this splendid portrait of a founder of the industry and for it then to adorn the portals of their elegant headquarters in the West End of London?

Yours faithfully,
J. MICHAEL HOARE,
Old House,
Great Horkesley,
Colchester,
Essex.

The rise in house prices

From Mr Peter Trench

Sir, May I elaborate a little on your excellent leader (March 3) on "No need for panic in housing market" which deals with alleged proposals by the Government to persuade building societies to restrict mortgage lending by £100m a month. First, a few facts:

1. The Government acknowledges and supports the concept of home ownership, see para 7.01, chapter 7, of CMD. 6851 Housing Policy—A Consultative Document.

2. Using mortgage transactions as a measure of the effective demand for home ownership, these have increased from 651,000 in 1975 to 737,000 in 1977.

3. The stock of houses increased less in 1977 than it did in 1976.

4. Until 1978 building costs have been rising faster than house prices.

5. The mortgage rate at 8½ per cent is at its lowest level since 1972.

6. Real incomes are rising and according to the Chancellor will continue to rise in 1978.

7. Probably the most important fact of all—mortgage repayments as a percentage of income are lower today than at any time this decade.

Any cutback in mortgage lending can have no immediate effect on prices, for building societies are already committed for some time ahead, but threats of a cut will increase rather than reduce prices because of the scramble in the meantime. Moreover, as you rightly say, this will once again undermine the confidence of house builders, with the ultimate result of fewer houses and yet higher prices!

When will governments understand that even in a mixed economy the only way to stabilize house prices is to have an adequate stock on the market. House builders will add to the stock only if house building is a profitable occupation and they have enough land to build on.

As a postscript, it is invariably said that when government leans on building societies to reduce mortgage rates, or in this case to reduce the amount available for mortgages, this is "political". This I cannot believe, because when the mortgage rate is reduced, the interest on savings is likewise reduced and there are more savers than borrowers. Moreover, when house prices rise, however misguided they may be, the present owner-occupiers who see their asset increasing in value outnumber potential purchasers. If votes count this is not very clever "politically".

Yours faithfully,
PETER TRENCH,
4 Napier Close,
Napier Road,
Kensington, W14.
March 3.

Israel's stance

From Dr Abraham Marcus

Sir, The letters from Sir Sigmund Warburg and Mr Sandelson (February 18 and 21) represent the views of many Jews in this country and abroad and of many in Israel. But one should not assume that they point to a significant trend of opinion. The overwhelming majority of committed Jews support the essentials of Israeli policy. They understand the realities behind the headlines and know that security is the over-riding consideration in any prospect of peace.

The Israelis may believe, naively perhaps, that after 30 years of Arab hostility and five wars, public opinion would appreciate their anxiety to examine very closely any approach to peace, especially when only one of their enemies protests a change of heart. Your correspondents may not understand the geography of the Sinai and the importance to Israel, not so much of the settlements as of the area in which they are placed.

Since the Egyptians will not agree to demilitarize all Sinai, Israel must keep a foothold in the last natural defence line, where the settlements are sited, beyond which is the gateway to the Negev and, through the Gaza strip, to Israel's main centres of population and industry.

Yours faithfully,
ABRAHAM MARCUS,
Chairman-Media Committee,
The Zionist Federation,
Rex House,
4-12 Regent Street, SW1.

No ties

From Mr Robin Wordsworth

Sir, In 1941 I travelled from Alexandria to Crete in the same flying-boat as General Wavell. He noticed the bush shirt I was wearing which had just been approved by the Army, and said he thought that in 50 years' time no one in England would wear a tie.

Now with time beginning to run out, Mr Heren happily revives confidence in the General's prophecy, by his own forecast in yesterday's The Times (February 23) that "one of these days a well tailored bush shirt will be accepted . . . in the Palace of Westminster", etc. May it be so.

Yours sincerely,
ROBIN WORDSWORTH,
PO Box 3959,
Dubai,
United Arab Emirates.
February 24.

Silent knit

From Miss Madeau Stewart

Sir, After a pause of 30 years I have taken up knitting again. What was my horror when I discovered that needles are now made noiseless. Miss Marples would not approve. I regret that the opinions of the women at the Bastille are no longer available.

The varying tempo and volume of the clickety of needles once provided an interesting and expressive accompaniment to conversation, and also introduced a form of friendly music into the solitary silence of the industrious spinster.

The technology that produced this particular suppression of sound would have been better applied to road drills. Where have all the tuneful needles gone?

Yours faithfully,
MADEAU STEWART, Spinster,
Stream Farm Cottage,
Nutbourne,
Nr Pulborough,
West Sussex.

Holy Communion by television at home questioned

By Robert Nowell

On the agenda on the Central Religious Advisory Committee (Crac) of the BBC and IBA, when it next meets in April, is an issue that may strike the outsider as the electronic equivalent of the alleged medieval conundrum about the number of angels that could dance on the point of a needle, but that in fact says something about the cohesion or lack of cohesion of a society in which television has become the predominant means of communication.

It is the question of whether it is possible for Christians in their homes to join in receiving Holy Communion through their television screens. Bizarre as the idea may seem, it has been tried in Sweden. Viewers there were invited to place bread and wine by their television sets for the elements to be consecrated, as it were, by remote control.

There is not, I understand, much likelihood of British viewers finding themselves invited to take part in that kind of do-it-yourself Communion service, by remote control, although the members of Crac have already viewed the Swedish programme and have studied a Swedish Lutheran report on the subject.

What has prompted those working in religious television to consider the idea has been an awareness of the extent to which many house-bound Christians have come to depend on "the church in the box".

Why should they always be excluded from the fellowship and the sharing that form an integral part of any Eucharist?

There have, however, been at least two examples on radio (not television) of something that could not be described as a Eucharist but might be thought to be tending in that direction. In a Christmas Eve broadcast on local radio, the Bishop of Bradford, the Right Rev Ross Hook, invited listeners to share with him in a religious meditation by breaking bread and drinking water.

On New Year's Day in Scotland listeners were invited by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev David Graham, to join in the feast. "Some of you may have wine as well as bread in the house, or some of you may make a cup of tea", he said. "Sit down with us round the table of the Lord, and what you eat and drink may make you remember him."

A common, and possibly instinctive, response among churchmen and theologians is to dismiss eucharistic consecration by way of the television screen as not feasible. The reasons throw light both on the limitations and television, and on Christians' understanding of the Eucharist. They suggest that the Eucharist is one of the points where Marshall McLuhan's idea of the global village breaks down.

McLuhan these days may be somewhat of a faded guru, but that may well be because we take many of his ideas for granted. Certainly we tend to assume that means of communication bring people together and to ignore the way in which they can also separate and divide us from one another.

Television may offer a far wider audience than other means make possible, but it is a fragmented audience made up of tiny groups isolated from each other. Not only is there no contact between different sections of the audience, but no contact and no feed-back between speaker and entertainer and audience. In that way television does not and cannot establish anything like full communication, even granted that in a world of imperfect sinful human beings full communication is something we have to strive towards and can hope to attain only in the eschatological perfection of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Hence a Communion service on television is the twentieth-century equivalent of Dives and Lazarus. The viewer can watch what is going on, but there is a great gulf fixed that none may cross. He or she is as much able to take part in a televised Eucharist as he or she would be able to take part in the Lord Mayor's banquet by watching that on television.

Any suggestion that the words of consecration could be abstracted from their context so as to be effective in sitting rooms far removed from the church or studio where the Eucharist was being celebrated would reduce what happens at the Eucharist to the level of magic, purely a binding of divine powers by men for human ends.

By fragmenting its audience into tiny isolated groups television contradicts one of the functions of the Eucharist, which is to bring people together and to enable them to cooperate with each other instead of exploiting each other.

At that point the churches need to turn round and point back at society the questions television has faced them with. If television as a means of communication breaks down when it comes to the Eucharist and reinforces people's isolation instead of bringing them together, in what other activities where we rely on it as a means of communication is it also breaking down and doing the opposite of what it is ostensibly meant to do?

To take one example, is one factor in the widespread apathy and contempt felt towards politics today the extent of which television has become the medium par excellence through which politics is handled?

Susan Baker, collector and player of unconventional musical instruments, practising on a violin made from two olive oil cans before her concert at the Purcell Room yesterday.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 4: The Duke of Edinburgh was present this afternoon at the 100th Rugby Football Match between the Royal Navy and Army at Twickenham.

Captain Charles Wigin was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
March 4: The Duke of Kent, attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, left Heathrow Airport, London, today to open the British Industrial Exhibition in Hong Kong, organized by the British Overseas Trade Board. His Royal Highness will then visit the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival at the airport by His Excellency the High Commissioner for Malaysia, His Excellency the Ambassador of the Philippines, His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Republic of Singapore, Mr Michael Maine, British Airports Authority and Mr Douglas Newham, British Airways.

A memorial and thanksgiving service for the life of Mr John Hubert Christian Corlette, founder of Aiglon College, Switzerland, will be held on Thursday, March 30, at 2.30 pm at St James's Church, Garlick Hill, London, EC4. A reception in the Painters' Hall will be held afterwards. Those who would like to attend are asked to contact Canon D. C. Mossman (01-359 6688) before March 24 for further information.

Birthdays today

Mr William Davis, 45; Sir Archibald Forbes, 75; Sir Robert Fowler, 64; Lord Roberthall, 77; Sir Ian Dixon Scott, 69; the Right Rev David Sheppard, 49; the Hon Samuel Silkin, QC, MP, 60; Sir Peter Stallard, 63.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne attends Cambridge Union Society's charity debate in aid of Save the Children Fund, arriving at Jesus College, 6.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia, 3.15.

Lunchtime music: St Lawrence-Jewry, piano, Judith Burton, 1; St Michael Cornhill, organ, Richard Popplewell, 1; St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, BBC concert, Brahms, Schnittke, Mozart, with Mark Lobotsky and Ljoba Edlina, 1.

St Magnus the Martyr, concert, Ionian Singers, 7.30.

Lectures: Gresham College, Northampton Square, "The birth and death of stars", Dr D. W. Dewhirst, 5.45; Royal Society of Arts, Westminster, "Industry the provider", first of three Cantor lectures on the creation of wealth, Sir Rowland Wright, chairman, ICI, 6.

Strangers' Hall Museum, Charing Cross, Norwich, exhibition, "Between two wars—costume from 20s and 30s", 10-5.

Churches' Fellowship for Psychical and Spiritual Studies: "Psychometry", talk and demonstration by the Rev Dr A. B. Lanson, St Olave's School, Clifton, York, 7.30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Talbot and Miss P. R. McCormick

The marriage has been arranged between Charles, only son of Mr Thomas Talbot, QC, and the Hon Mrs Talbot of Markbeech, and Phyllida, elder daughter of the late Rev Michael McCormick and of Mrs McCormick, of Flore.

Mr S. L. Fielding and Miss A. C. Stokes

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Fielding, of Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, and Angela, younger daughter of Mr John Stokes, MP, and Mrs Stokes, of Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire.

Mr E. J. Martin and Mrs M. C. Gunn

The marriage will take place on May 4 between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. Martin, of Long Piece, Holbrook, Suffolk, and Clare, daughter of Mr W. D. Henderson, of London, and Mrs M. Henderson, of the Isle of Mull.

Mr R. D. Brown and Miss C. J. Wallace

The engagement is announced between Roy, son of the late Mr W. A. Brown and Mrs I. D. Brown, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Carol, only daughter of Professor and Mrs K. M. Wallace, of Charleston, South Carolina, United States.

Mr J. M. G. P. May and Miss P. F. Edmonds

The engagement is announced between Jeffery, son of Mrs Joan May, of Great Elm, Frome, and the late Commander Eric May, DSO, RN, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Humphrey Cole Edmonds, of West Orchard, St Ippolyts, Hitchin.

Mr R. B. Ponsonby, RE and Miss D. L. Moodie

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G. B. Ponsonby, of Low Port, Linlithgow, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Moodie, Bonnytoun House, Linlithgow. The marriage will take place in June.

Marriages

Mr G. P. C. Howard and Miss M. R. Chichester

A service of blessing took place in Beaulieu Abbey Church after the marriage on Saturday between Mr Greville Patrick Charles Howard, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Howard, of Castle Rising, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and of Mrs Alexander Vickers, and Miss Mary Rose Chichester, youngest daughter of Sir John and the Hon Lady Chichester, of Battramsley Lodge, Lymington, Hampshire. The Rev Kenneth Davies officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of pale pink chiffon and old lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Viscount Andover, Rory, Timothy and Charles Howard, Henry Moore-Gwyn, the Hon Jonathan Scott-Montagu and Camilla Hornby attended her. The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire was best man.

A reception was held at Palace House, Beaulieu, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. J. A. N. Money-Coutts and Miss L. R. Deedes

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Martin's, Aldington, Kent, between Mr Crispin Money-Coutts, elder son of the Hon Hugo Money-Coutts, of Hortos Balearicus, Santa Maria, Majorca, and the Hon Mrs P. A. C. Money-Coutts, of Neldrett House, Bucks Green, Rudgwick, Sussex, and Miss Lucy Deedes, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. F. Deedes, of New Hayters, Aldington, Kent. The Rev P. E. Goldsmid, the Rev B. Harris and Father A. Woods took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Vera and Fanny Money-Coutts and George Deedes. Mr Robert Mason was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Professor T. E. Benjamin and Miss N. Court

The marriage took place on February 25 between Professor T. Brooke Benjamin and Miss Natalia Court.

Memorial services

Mr A. S. F. Gow

A memorial service for Mr Andrew Sydenham Farrar Gow was held in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev R. P. Reiss, chaplain, officiated, assisted by the Rev P. J. W. Buckler and the Right Rev F. Woods. Among those present were:

Mrs A. F. Sanderson, Major-General and Mrs J. M. Gow, Captain and Mrs R. C. Gow, Miss B. Gow, Miss C. Gow, Major and Mrs M. Ross, Miss J. Gow.

The Master of Trinity College and Lady Butler of Saffron Walden, the Vice-Master of Trinity College, the Master of Magdalene College (representing the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University), the Master of Pembroke College, the President of New Hall, the President of Hughes Hall, the President of Wolfson College, the Master of Churchill College, Miss A. Duke (representing Girton College), the Earl of Inchcape, Lord Thorneycroft, Lord Justice Buckley, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Eley, Sir Geoffrey Keynes, Sir Denys and Lady Page, Lady Hodgkin, Sir Anthony Blunt, Sir Andrew Huxley, Sir Martin and Lady Roth, Professor Sir Charles Oatley.

Mr David Lane, Professor H. Lloyd Jones (representing Christ Church, Oxford, and Oxford Philological Society), Professor M. Jaffé (representing the Fitzwilliam Museum), Mr P. C. Burbidge (representing Cambridge University Press), Professor J. B. Skemp (representing Durham University), Mr and Mrs T. A. Brocklebank, Dr R. Robson, Professor W. Arnold Lloyd, Professor and Mrs Glyn Daniel, Professor H. Gareth Jones, Professor J. M. Glynn, Professor G. S. Kirk, Professor W. A. H. Rushton, Professor W. Ullmann, Professor and Mrs E. J. Kenney, Professor P. W. Duff, Professor C. O. Brink, Professor S. F. C. Milsom, Dr R. B. Onians, Professor and Mrs R. D. Keynes, Professor F. H. Sandbach, Professor C. M. Robertson, Professor R. A. Leigh, Professor F. Ursell, Dr and Mrs O. W. Baggage and Mr J. Troughton.

Professor W. Barclay

A memorial service for Professor William Barclay took place at Glasgow University on Saturday. The Rev L. A. Ritchie, chaplain, and the Rev Professor A. D. Galloway officiated. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University, Professor Alwyn Williams, read the lesson and the Rev Johnston R. McKay gave an address. Prayers were said by the Right Rev John Gray, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Archbishop of Glasgow was represented by Father K. Nugent.

Dinner

London Cornish Association

The London Cornish Association held an anniversary dinner at the Park Lane Hotel on Saturday. Sir Denis Truscott, president, who was accompanied by Lady Truscott, was in the chair. Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth were the principal guests and Mr Joe Pengelly, who was accompanied by Mrs Pengelly, also spoke.

Royal Warrant Holders

The Royal Warrant Holders Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr Richard Roberts; vice-president, Sir Nevil Macready; and hon treasurer, Mr Edward Rayne.

Bromsgrove School

Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston has been appointed president of Bromsgrove School. He succeeds the late Viscount Cobham.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

[illegible]

Army staff training

The following officers (captains unless otherwise shown), who have qualified at staff level in the 1977 progressive qualification scheme (second level) written examination, are eligible for consideration for selection for staff training:

[illegible]

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on the security situation in Northern Ireland. Motions on Northern Ireland orders on Appropriation, Industries Development, Property, Rehabilitation of Offenders, and Sexual Offences. Motion relating to Firearms (Variation and Fees) (Northern Ireland) Order.

Tomorrow and Wednesday at 2.30: Further progress in committee on Wales Bill.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on the first, second and fifth reports from the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries. [illegible]

Select committees

[illegible] Expenditure White Paper 1978—Support for Industry. Witnesses: Officials from the Department of Industry and Treasury. Room 16, 10.15 am.

Nationalized Industries: Subcommittee B. Subject: National Coal Board Report and Accounts. Witnesses: NCB. Room 8, 10.45 am.

Nationalized Industries: Subcommittee C. Subject: The Independent Broadcasting Authority. Witnesses: IBA. Room 8, 4 pm.

Expenditure: Social Services and Employment subcommittee. Subject: Employment and Training Services. Witnesses: CBI and TUC. Room 15, 4.30 pm.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioner. Witness: Sir Idwal Pugh. Room 7, 5 pm.

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Bill (Consolidation), third reading. European Assembly Elections Bill, second reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debates on parental choice in education; crime prevention; Cyprus.

Thursday: Industrial and Provident Societies Bill, Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Bills, and Judicature (Northern Ireland) Bill, all third reading. Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments) Bill, committee. Civil Aviation Bill, second reading. [illegible]

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Feb 27: Statement on EEC Council of Ministers meetings in March. Debate on law and order motion to reduce Home Secretary's salary by £1,000 which was rejected by 282 votes to 255. Motion to take note of EEC documents on Jurisdiction and Judgments Convention agreed to. Adjournment debate about earnings-related supplements. House adjourned, 11.57 pm.

Feb 28: Customs Annuity and Benevolent Fund Bill and the University of London Bill both read the third time. Motion to introduce Community Land Act (Repeal) Bill rejected by 189 votes to 177. Motion to establish inquiry under Tribunal of Inquiry (Evidence) Act into operations of Crown Agents agreed to. Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage and read the third time. Civil Aviation Bill passed the report stage and read the third time by 75 votes to six. Adjournment debate about preservation of audio-visual broadcasting material. House adjourned, 12.55 am (Wednesday).

Mar 1: Trustee Savings Banks Bill and Council Tenant's Charter Bill both read a first time. Progress in committee on Wales Bill. Adjournment debate about planning agreements and state energy corporations. House adjourned, midnight.

[illegible] Act into operations of Crown Agents agreed to. Industrial and Provident Societies Bill and Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Bill both passed the report stages. Debate on new buildings and modernization of existing buildings in and around Whitehall. House adjourned, 7.21 pm.

March 1: Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, Civil Aviation Bill, and Prayer Book (Ballot of Laity) Bill all read a first time. Debate on law and authority in society. House adjourned, 9.11 pm.

March 2: Theft Bill read the third time. Suppression of Terrorism Bill and Judicature (Northern Ireland) Bill passed the report stage. House adjourned, 6.4 pm.

How the farmers missed a chance

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

It is almost two months since some of the most articulate farmers in Britain let Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, slip through their fingers. He had asked to address a meeting of the Farmers' Club and had agreed to answer questions. It turned out that some of the audience did not want to listen to the minister so much as to make speeches themselves.

They could have tried with incisive questioning to find out how Mr Silkin squared the Government's policy for farming with its largesse to less successful industries. They could have asked him about the difference between his policies and those of the rest of the Labour movement.

They chose instead to tell Mr Silkin, who fought successfully in Cabinet against the rating of farmland and in Brussels against the imposition of undiluted EEC rules in Britain, that his tenure had been an unmitigated disaster for farming in Britain.

Having listened patiently in January while farmers said "Yah" to him, Mr Silkin has waited until March to say "Boo" in return. He says in the latest issue of the magazine *Livestock Farming* that the National Farmers' Union has led the public to believe that farmers "want to take without giving in return".

Mr Silkin accuses the union of claiming credit for political victories that it has not won and emphasizes that his criticism is aimed at the headquarters machine of the NFU and not at its members. Individual farmers realize, like wage earners, that restraint on incomes has been essential, he says.

"I know that ordinary farmers accepted it, too. I just wish that some of that had come across to the rest of the community. It did not come across that way, and something is wrong when it does not, when an important and patriotic industry does not make the best of it. It always seems to be arguing for more."

The interview will make many leading agricultural lobbyists dislike Mr Silkin even more than they do already, if that is possible. It will also make many elsewhere in the food industry, in processing and distribution for example, whisper that the minister's comments are justified, restrained and overdue.

There is more to the argument than the narrow question of whether the NFU is engaged in a clean fight for a noble cause or is justifying the size of its growing membership fees.

A much wider issue, which has been a recurrent theme of this column, lies behind it. It concerns the dangerous remoteness of the farming community, which runs the largest industry in Britain and owns most of the land surface, from the rest of the population. That is sometimes visible in an apparent inability not just to accept an opposing point of view, but even to recognize that there might be one.

Consider the case of the Milk Marketing Board and Irish butter. Mr Stephen Roberts, chairman of the board, said last month that the Irish Republic was poised to seize the share of the British market now held by New Zealand. Most EEC dairy countries have large milk surpluses which they want to turn into butter for sale in Britain, where home production meets only a quarter of national demand.

All EEC dairy countries are eager to secure a ban on preferential access to the British market of butter from New Zealand. Mr Roberts said that Irish farmers were paid much more for milk than their British counterparts and that the republic produced three-quarters as much milk again as it used at home. "Our problem will be dealing with Irish production", he said.

"All the EEC countries have basic philosophies as far as their farming is concerned and the Irish philosophy is to take the place of New Zealand in our market." He wisely did not attempt to define the British philosophy.

Complaints from the British dairy industry against Ireland are blunted by the presence of a small share of the EEC butter "mountain" in Britain and the lack of it in Ireland. The opposite might be expected since British creameries have no hope of meeting their domestic demand while Irish ones always exceed it. That means that Ireland must sell abroad to avoid adding to the "mountain" while Britain has the chance to sell at home.

EEC doctrine requires that food shall be sold and not stored in mountains. Ireland has not only sold but has done so abroad, thereby earning the Community's award for good conduct twice. Its reasons for doing so are as commercial and economic as are those of Britain for doing the opposite.

Yet it ill behoves a British institution to complain about the replacement of competition from a nation outside the EEC by that from a member state. The uncomfortable fact is that, although British farmers may want to take the place of New Zealand in their own market, they have no automatic right to do so. Membership of the EEC means that Irish creameries are entitled to bury the British butter industry, if they can do so by commercial methods which conform with the rules of the Community.

Science report

Botany: Copper flowers of Zaire

A survey of the flora of Shaba Province in Zaire reported in a recent issue of Science by Dr F. Malaisse and Dr J. Grégoire of the National University of Zaire has identified for the first time a plant that has the highest concentration of copper ever found in living material.

The dwarf, perennial herb *Acolanthus biformifolius*, known hitherto from only one site, was found at two copper mines in Shaba Province. The plant contained 1.3 per cent dry weight of copper. That is seven times the earlier record, held by the leaves of *Haumaniastrum robertii*, also from Shaba Province, at 0.19 per cent.

Although copper in large amounts in the soil is poisonous to most plants, the "copper flowers" of Africa thrive only on the copper-rich soil of the mining areas of Zaire, Zambia and Rhodesia. They accumulate large amounts of copper in their leaves, stems and roots, and can be used as indicators of copper deposits.

The copper flowers are found only in the typical copper clearings where the normal bush vegetation is replaced by a copper-tolerant flora. They represent a wide range of species from different families which have all evolved to become resistant to the normally toxic effects of copper.

The "copper hyperaccumulators" seem to tolerate very high copper concentrations in the soil; they have been found on spoil heaps containing as much as 1 per cent copper, which no other vegetation had colonized even after 20 years.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Science*, February 24 (199, 887; 1978).

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OBITUARY

MISS EMILY MacMANUS

Life of service to British nursing

Miss Emily MacManus, CBE, one of the outstanding hospital matrons of modern times, "a legend even during her term of office at Guy's" as her cousin, L. A. G. Strong, described her, died on February 22 at the age of 91.

The daughter of an Irish general practitioner, she was born in Wandsworth on April 18, 1886. She trained at Guy's Hospital. The greater part of the First World War she served in France including service well forward in Casualty Clearing Stations, so vividly described in her fascinating volume of reminiscences *Matron of Guy's*. On her return to civilian life, she was appointed Assistant Matron at Guy's. Then followed three years as Matron of Bristol Royal Infirmary. In 1927 she returned to "palpitating tantilizing exasperating lovable Guy's" as she described it in her reminiscences as matron, a post she was to hold until 1946—five years beyond the normal date of retirement. From 1942 to 1944 she was President of the Royal College of Nursing.

Such is the bare outline of a career that epitomized all that was best in the great tradition of British nursing. A superb organizer, she had what might be described as the quintessence of the [illegible] touch in dealing with human beings whether these were her nurses, her patients, or professional colleagues. According to the official history of Guy's Hospital "Miss MacManus could gently persuade the most hidebound official to unprecedented activity". [illegible] will recall with affection her series of talks on the BBC in the 1950s—*Mary and her [illegible] Friend* and *Silver [illegible]*. She was made OBE in [illegible] and CB in 1947.

Her memory will remain fresh among all those who had the privilege and pleasure of working with or under her, and her imprint on nursing will do much to maintain the great traditions of Christian service which have been the hallmark of British nursing since the days of Florence Nightingale.

PROFESSOR DAVID WILLIAMS

Professor David Williams, the Sir John Williams Professor of Welsh History at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, from 1945 to 1967, died at his home in Aberystwyth on February 24 at the age of 78. He was born in north Pembrokeshire of a farming family associated with the Baptist chapel of Rhydwilym since its foundation in the 1660s. He was educated at the Narberth County school and University College, Cardiff.

His first interest, one he never lost, was in the history of the French Revolution, the most important of his early articles being one on Rousseau, published in the *English Historical Review* in 1933. He taught history, first, at the Towyn County School and then at Barry, going to his old College of Cardiff in 1930 as Lecturer in Modern History.

It was now that he turned to Welsh history, the study of which he did so much to further in the University of Wales itself and in the schools of Wales through his example as teacher, his role as examiner, and through his textbook *History of Wales, 1485-1931*, published in 1934 and since re-issued, and through his larger book *A History of Modern Wales* (1950), a brilliant and humane survey, reprinted four times in subsequent years and issued in a second, paperback edition last year.

He also wrote books on Chartism, the Rebecca Riots and John Frost, and, having fallen under the spell of the United States as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation in the late 1920s, several articles about the Welsh in America, the most notable of which was "John Evans' Strange Journey" published in two parts in the *American Historical Review* in 1949, which also provided him with a topic for more than one entertaining lecture.

He served in the Army in 1918 and during the Second World War as a member of the Cardiff and District Manpower Board. He was a most distinguished scholar, an outstanding teacher, the gentlest of men and the kindest and most loyal of friends.

He married, first, [illegible] Fothergill who died in [illegible] and, secondly, in 1952 [illegible] Waddington, who nursed him with great devotion during the recent years of illness.

MR RICHARD HOLLANDS

Mr Richard Lynton Hollands, the Hockey Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, died on March 3. He was 72. The distinguished career of Mr Hollands, which began in the early 1930s with the *Morning Post*, spanned a period of 45 years. In that time he established himself as an authority on hockey in the winter and a cricket reporter of some distinction in the summer. He was a forthright critic and brought a scholarly touch to everything he wrote.

Most of his service was given to *The Daily Telegraph* but he had also worked for *The Guardian*, the *Evening Standard*, *The Sunday Times* and occasionally was a contributor to *The Times*. During the Second World War he served in the Middle East with the Royal Army Service Corps in which he held the rank of Major. One of his more dedicated works was the editing of *Hockey News*, the official magazine of the Hockey Association, from 1951 to 1972. This was a labour of love for the launching of which he advanced funds from his own pocket.

This gesture was typical of his dedication to a branch of sport which took him to the far corners of the earth in the coverage of international events, including a visit to India early in 1964 on the tour of the Great Britain Olympic team. In spite of declining health he soldiered on in recent years, discharging his duties with that measure of courage and cheerfulness which endeared him to all who knew him. He was last on a hockey field on February 8 this year when he reported the match between Cambridge University and Old Kingstonians. He is survived by his widow, Dorothy.

DR G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD

C.F.B. writes:

Dr G. W. B. Huntingford, who died in London on February 19, was one of the first serious students of the archaeology and ethnography of East Africa.

After receiving a traditional classical education from his father and at Radley, he went to Kenya as a very young man and became a farmer. Already fascinated by the prehistoric archaeology of Wessex, he surveyed and described the sites of the Kenya highlands, many of which have since been obliterated. He acquired a profound knowledge of the material culture of the peoples of the country, especially the Nandi, whose language he spoke extremely well, and about whom he wrote the authoritative monograph.

He spent some time in the education service of the Kenya Government, served in the war, and then took a degree in anthropology at Oxford. In 1948 he joined the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies at London University. In 1966 he went to Canada to organize the new Department of Anthropology at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, and the following year retired to Málaga.

In his later years he did much work on the history and historical geography of Ethiopia. Throughout his years he recorded his research in a long series of monographs and articles and he has left two books on Ethiopia that are still unpublished. His last work was an annotated translation of the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, a text which had interested him since he first went to Africa. It is to be published by the Hakluyt Society this year.

Mr Roger Sander, the last surviving member of the famous orchid-growing firm of Sander and Sons, died on February 9. He was 73. Frederick Mark Roger Sander managed the Bruges branch of the family firm until he was taken ill two years ago. He is survived by his widow, son and two daughters.

25 years ago

Head of Commonwealth

From The Times of Wednesday, March 4, 1953

Westminster, Tuesday.—The disapproval of a section of Scottish opinion, expressed in a reasoned amendment for the rejection of the Royal Titles Bill on the ground that it did not provide a historically accurate royal title for Scotland, and a vehement objection to the changes in the title by a Conservative back-bencher, Mr Enoch Powell, introduced an atmosphere of controversy to the debate on the second reading in the House of Commons today. The amendment was defeated by 328 votes to 39. The second reading was moved by the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, who recalled that the terms of the royal title were one of the matters considered by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and heads of delegations at the Commonwealth economic conference in London last year. The Commonwealth had moved beyond the Statute of Westminster, and it was agreed that each Commonwealth country should pass legislation on the royal title appropriate to its constitutional requirements, and that all should retain a common element referring to the Queen's other realms and territories and her title as Head of the Commonwealth.

Latest wills

Mrs Cathryn Young, of Hastings, left £299,057 net. She left £[illegible] each to Dr Barnardo's, RSPCA, Beauty Without Cruelty, the Police Dependants' Trust, old people's charity known as FOTOP of Hastings, and Church of the Holy Redeemer, Hollington, St Leonard's-on-Sea.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Carpenter, Mrs Maud Frances, Trimpley, Hereford and Worcester .. £[illegible]

Fawcett, Miss Alice Mary, Exeter .. .. .. £[illegible]

Freshwater, Osias Meyer, Childs Hill, London .. £[illegible]

Heap, Mr Ellis Clifford, of R[illegible]dale .. .. £[illegible]

Holder, Mr Edwin John, Tewkesbury .. .. £[illegible]

Impey, Lilian Burgess, of [illegible]chester .. .. .. £[illegible]

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Bond prize, announced Saturday, was won by 3 BN 08[illegible]. The winner lives in Kent.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

[illegible]

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Western nations in search of an economic strategy, page 23

White Paper may set 5 per cent profits target for state sector

By David Blake

Nationalized industries are likely to be asked to achieve a return of 5 per cent on their new investment under the terms of a forthcoming White Paper.

The figure, if confirmed, would represent a setback for the Treasury, which wanted to set the target figure at about 7 per cent. This would have made new investment by nationalized industries harder to justify.

The White Paper is also expected to contain provisions for the Government to make special directions to state industries to make non-commercial decisions and provide Government cash to pay the cost.

But such powers would almost certainly require new legislation and would require parliamentary time and the support of the Liberals.

Although the 5 per cent recommended rate of return for new investment *is expected* to be applied uniformly to all state industries their actual return on total capital will continue to vary greatly. This is because the profitability of their existing investments varies widely.

Production of the White Paper has dragged on for over a year, at times *degenerating* into a parody of the indecision of which state industry chiefs complain in their dealings with the Government.

At one stage it was planned to have two White Papers, one on *relations* between industry and government and the other dealing with the role of employees in running the concerns.

Most of the radical proposals for change made by the National Economic Development Office in its report on nationalized industries in 1976 seem to have died during the struggle. The likeliest date for publication of the paper is expected to be the middle of March, but last-minute problems in the past have left everyone cautious about predictions.

The new system of financial control embodied in the recommended rate of return would replace the Test Rate of Discount system, which applies to only part of state industry investment. This system has been weakened by the ravages of inflation and by persistent government interference with pricing policies, particularly during the years of the Heath administration, when prices were held down as part of the counter-inflation policy.

The White Paper is likely to stress that pricing policies will be left to the industries themselves, which would act within *the framework of medium-term targets for financial performance to be set for them by the* Government.

Although these targets would vary from industry to industry the idea of having a uniform goal for all new investment is *seen as something of a step* forward to more rational planning.

NEB to study plan for £400m Leyland loan

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

Plans for the provision of up to £400m of new capital for the reorganized British Leyland motor manufacturing group are expected to be submitted shortly to the National Enterprise Board.

Detailed negotiations will *then begin on how the NEB* can help in providing the *money, much of it in the form* of equity, without unduly *draining its overall resources* for other activities or resorting to special Department of Industry loans.

The board of British Leyland is anxious to arrange a deal on long-term finance which will free it from government scrutiny as each drawing is made.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, is apparently not averse to the idea of letting the NEB and Leyland sort out a financial arrangement which reduces the Government's direct involvement. However, some £235m is at present placed to one side within the Department to supplement the NEB's provisions.

Until the *preparation* of the new corporate plan, it had been estimated that the NEB would need to provide the large part of £665m from 1977 to 1981-82 in cash terms including the £50m advanced in the present financial year.

The problem of future funding is a tricky one in what might be an election year. The Conservatives are thought to be unhappy with the hints coming out of the Department of Industry that future aid may not be tied to performance "benchmarks", such as output and productivity which Parliament can scrutinize.

However, the Conservatives are known to have some sympathy with Leyland chairman's desire to obtain more freedom in financing a clear three or five-year programme upon which the board can then be judged.

Mr Michael Edwardes, the chairman, is thought to be compiling a corporate plan which envisages a mixture of equity capital and loans, settled by agreement with the NEB, and involving also outside sources of finance—perhaps for non-car making activities where there are no problems of profitability and new companies are being created.

The need to stop British Leyland's funding becoming a political football may be allayed by settling for a scheme of measures fully reported to Parliament. Once agreed and debated, the flow of any necessary payments and *loans would then go ahead as a* complete programme, not *dissimilar to the discipline* imposed on Chrysler, which cannot expect any help beyond that settled in the clearly *agreed programme of aid.*

For its part, the NEB has its own *problems, with an election* ahead.

Group faces 'bleak' future without heavy investment

By Edward Townsend

A "substantial and uninterrupted" investment programme is essential if British Leyland is to survive and provide a model range attractive enough to compete in the international car market, the latest issue of *Labour Research* states today.

The journal, published by the Labour Research Department, says it is also essential that the National Enterprise Board provide the funds for the company's *development and expansion.*

Without this investment the future for British Leyland and *the United Kingdom motor* industry is bleak." BL's timescale for introducing new models, it is suggested, might not be rapid enough to prevent further deterioration of the company's position.

It quotes the case of Volkswagen which in four years changed from a single product company with virtually one car—the beetle—to a company "producing an integrated range of modern cars".

Volkswagen's West German investment between 1971 and 1974, however, *was equivalent to* £1,350m at current prices, and *Labour Research* stresses that as yet "there is no evidence that British Leyland is investing at this rate".

Clearers to seek curbs on societies' bank role

By Ronald Pullen,
Banking Correspondent

Clearing banks are stepping up their campaign against the building societies. The Bank of England last week received an official letter from the clearers complaining about the spread of building societies' activities into areas that have hitherto been the preserve of the banking system.

It is *understood* that the banks have asked the Bank of England either to subject the societies to the same formal *requirements on liquidity* reserve assets as they have to work under, or press the Government to end the fiscal advantages that enable the societies to offer their depositors so much more attractive rates of interest.

At the heart of the banks' concern has been the gradual erosion of their retail deposit base, which has forced them to rely more heavily on more expensive money market funds. Over the past 15 years the London clearing banks' share of total deposits from the public has slipped from 45 to 31 per cent, while the building societies, with the rapid expansion of their branch network into the high streets, have boosted their share from 20 to almost 38 per cent.

Now that interest rates look as though they will remain much lower than they have been in the last few years, the banks have become even more worried about their lack of competitiveness with the societies, who currently offer around twice the rate to standard taxpayers as the clearers do on seven-day deposits.

At the same time the banks have *viewed* the expansion of the societies as inexorably taking them further into the retail banking scene

Financial Editor, page 23

Lonrho challenge on Dunford profit setback

By Our *Financial Staff*

Lonrho, the international trading group is taking legal advice over the profit forecast made by Dunford & Elliott, which it took over last year.

Dunford's profits for the year to October 1 substantially undershot its forecast of "approximately £5m pre-tax", which was contained in an official document issued during the takeover battle with Johnson and Firth Brown last year. In the event, it made only £1.7m, having just about broken even in the second half.

The Stock Exchange is certain to look into the way in which the forecast was made and the data on which it was based.

Following so closely upon the volte face by Spear & Jackson in December, when it changed its view to the fact that 1977 profits were unlikely to match those of 1976 and posed a question mark over estimated dividend at the time it fought off the Hestair bid, there has been rising concern in the City at the realibility of profit forecasts.

Increasing cost of training engineers cannot be met by company levies

Board fears financial threat to independence

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

A serious financial problem *is confronting the Engineering* Industry Training Board—by *far the* biggest of the 24 training boards.

Net yield from levies on companies will be zero in the financial year ending September. The following year there will be an estimated £700,000 deficit which will be drawn from reserves, now standing at £5m.

The situation is acutely worrying to senior board members, who see implications for the board's independence from the Government and its future relationship with the engineering industry.

On present trends it will accrue a further £1.5m net deficit on the levy yield in the year beginning September, 1979.

These difficulties are the result of the last Act passed by Mr Heath's Government in 1973. The Employment and Training Act allowed companies to escape a 1 per cent levy on the wage bill if they proved their training met clearly defined criteria.

Mr Frank Metcalfe: The industry is important to the nation.

Ninety per cent of big companies and half the remainder are now exempt, and the numbers are rising.

Levy yield is now about £6m a year, which is not enough for the board to continue doing its job properly without increased government assistance from the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr Frank *Metcalfe*, board director, is concerned about the *shift* away from industry financing. "It changes your *direction* of accountability. The industry is important to the nation and there is room for government funding, but when it begins to get out of phase I begin to worry."

He believes the exemption system is attractive in helping to maintain high standards of training.

He would like an amendment to the 1973 Act to allow the board to retain up to perhaps 10 per cent of the full potential levy yield of £100m each year. The annual retention figure would be subject to ministerial approval.

The alternatives include:

Securing general agreement among the 24,000 engineering companies on the "right of retention", but that would be a cumbersome and impractical procedure and would, under the rules, need to be repeated annually.

Increase the levy. That would require parliamentary approval and would in any case have little long-term advantage because the number of companies paying the levy is *constantly decreasing.*

Seek more money through the Manpower Services Commission.

Reduce the number or amount of grants to companies, which include professional engineer training (£4m a year plus £1m from the MSC), safety training (£300,000) and training of training staff (£500,000). Clearly the biggest impact would be on the vital area of training professional engineers.

Mr Metcalfe said: "The board sets and maintains standards. We are about productivity *and* efficiency. We take innovative action, for example in the training of women engineers and technicians, but to be innovative you need a measure of independence.

"I worry about the reducing independence. The gap is being filled progressively from government money through grants, and the shape of the future is that this will increase as a proportion."

BIM issues election manifesto

By Malcolm Brown

An *appeal to managers* to become directly involved in politics *at the next* General Election will be made in London tomorrow at the national convention of the British Institute of *Management.*

The institute is circulating what it describes as an *outline* "manager's manifesto". When *completed, managers* will be expected to use the manifesto to question candidates at election meetings and as a benchmark against which political policies can be judged.

"Political parties should no longer be left in doubt as to what they should do to secure the support of managers and other professional people", the BIM says.

"After all, they rely on these key people for the success of any policies they might wish to introduce should they become the government in power or be in a position of parliamentary influence. Parliamentary candidates should be questioned on these matters by Britain's managers."

Key issues on which the manifesto will focus include the need for a consistent economic and industrial *strategy*, enabling industry to plan ahead, and an incentive-based economy which motivates managers, professional and skilled *people* with proper rewards and differentials.

The draft document also lays stress on the *encouragement* of conditions in which managers can achieve improved performance and efficiency, and on increased *consultation* of managers.

Delegates to tomorrow's convention will be asked to comment on these areas of *policy.* The outline manifesto has also been circulated to *BIM branches* throughout the United Kingdom.

German metal union holds poll on strike

From Peter Norman
Bonn, March 5

Events this week *should* determine whether West Germany will *suffer* its most serious strike since the Second World War.

The IG Metall trade union will poll its *members* in the metal working industries of *North Baden-North Württemberg* and North Rhine Westphalia on Tuesday and Wednesday to see if they are prepared *to strike* in *support* of a pay claim.

About 1.6 million of the 3.6 million workers in West *Germany's* metal processing industries are employed in the two areas. The *metal* working industry in West Germany includes *such* diverse sectors as car manufacturing, the electrical engineering sector, machine building and shipbuilding.

Although in the West German system of *collective* wage bargaining there is usually a chance of a last-minute settlement, this year's negotiations *have been marked by a growing* bitterness between the two sides and a wave of token stoppages in industrial plants.

Both *the* trade union and the employers have made it clear that they are prepared for a long strike if necessary.

So far the wage round in the two areas has gone through the stages of formal negotiation and arbitration without the two sides coming closer together. IG Metall has demanded wage increases of 8 per cent; but in berg in Germany's South-west the employers have offered 3.5 per cent, and in North Rhine Westphalia, which includes the Ruhr, their offere has stayed at 3 per cent.

Results of the poll should become known on Wednesday, and IG Metall's national executive has arranged a special meeting on Thursday to decide on subsequent action.

German call for joint action by rich nations to aid dollar

Cologne, March 5.—The head of West Germany's Chamber of Industry and Trade today called for joint action by the United States, the oil-producing countries, the European Community and Japan to combat the dollar slide.

In a radio interview Dr Otto Wolff von Amerongen criticized what he called amateurish attempts to strengthen the American currency.

"The travels of the Treasury Secretary (Mr Michael Blumenthal) have usually resulted in a further drop in the value of the dollar, although the *desired* aim was the opposite. It might be correct to say that if Mr Blumenthal were to refrain from this travelling over the coming months there would be a definite reversal of the trend."

Amman: Shaikh Muhammad Ali Abu al Khail, the Saudi *Arabian Finance Minister*, was quoted today as saying it was in the interests of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to bolster the *dollar*

Kuwait: Abdel Rahman al-*Atiqi*, the Kuwait Finance Minister, has called for higher oil *prices* to *offset dollar losses* and said Kuwait wished to convene an emergency conference of the *Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries* to discuss the possibility.—Reuter.

Travelling hopefully, page 23

Dell talks prosper in Romania

By Peter Hill

Major trade deals between Britain and Romania have moved closer to a conclusion and preliminary agreements on a number of important projects could be reached soon.

Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, who returned yesterday from a four-day visit to Romania and Bulgaria with a high powered team of British businessmen, said that there was real scope for a sizable expansion in trade between the two countries.

"The businessmen are discussing a range of collaborative projects in several industrial sectors. They cover aerospace, chemicals and petrochemicals, metallurgy, mining equipment and general engineering", Mr Dell said.

He continued: "*Many* of them should be coming to the point *of signature soon.* I hope that his visit, which is part of the build-up for the state visit to the United Kingdom of *President Ceausescu in June,* has given added impetus to the negotiations."

One of the major deals under discussion is between British Aerospace and the Romanian aircraft industry, under which Romania would develop the capacity to build the BAC One-Eleven 475 aircraft.

If agreed, the contract would be worth about £250m

After talks in Bucharest with Rumanian government ministers, Mr Dell flew to Sofia for discussions with President Zhivkov and other ministers. Trade with Bulgaria was worth less than £40m last year, but Mr Dell said after his talks: "Bulgarian ministers assure me that in several industrial sectors, *United Kingdom firms* have technological advantages and we have the potential to occupy a more important place in Bulgaria's foreign trade".

Miller 'trial by ordeal' turns the law on its head

Although the American Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the process has been a grinding and humiliating experience for the normally calm and relaxed successor to Dr Arthur Burns.

Mr Miller's ordeal has been solely the fault of the turmoil that now prevails in Congress on the subject of how to deal with people nominated by the President for top government positions.

It seems probable that few leading industrialists will be keen in the future to go through Senate scrutiny following Mr Miller's experiences.

This matter deeply worries an increasing number of senators. Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, for example, says there can be no doubt that the Government would benefit from having top officials with proven outstanding records of managerial skills.

But he adds: "Will such people allow themselves to be subjected to a process which, in effect, centres on trying to find totally satisfactory proof that innocent men are innocent?"

Senator Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, the former astronaut, and one of the Senate's *most intelligent* new members, remarked at a Banking Committee hearing last week that the question today was whether *the* Government would be able to convince qualified people to enter public service when the fundamental *principles* of American law were being turned on their head, as "we don't seem satisfied with the absence of proof guilt."

Despite vigorous investigation by the Banking Committee's staff, running to almost 3,000 typed pages of documentation on just one of the past business transactions of Textron Incorporated, not a single shred of evidence has been uncovered to impugn Mr Miller's integrity.

At the very worst there are vague suggestions that he might not have been the absolutely superb manager that his most ardent admirers have suggested.

tion in government have been on the part of such full-time politicians as the former Vice-President, Mr Spiro Agnew, and, of course, by Mr Richard Nixon and his associates.

In addition, American newspapers are full of stories of alleged corruption by a couple of prominent long-serving members of the House of Representatives. And closed-door hearings are now taking place in Congress into alleged secret South Korean payments of congressmen.

It seems fair to conclude that if the Government wants to continue recruiting top executives of Mr Miller's calibre, it might first of all clean up corruption in its own house, rather than go on "fishing expeditions" to establish the good reputations of innocent people.

Frank Vogl

Vosper 'has lost Kuwait order'

Vosper Thorneycroft has lost a major order from Kuwait for a number of fast motor patrol boats, according to unconfirmed reports circulating in Kuwait government circles last night.

The now-nationalized British warship builder, based in Hampshire, is known to have had prolonged talks with the Kuwait Government about meeting the country's need for large patrol boats equipped with surface-to-surface missiles.

The problem over the order centred on specifications for the boats, it was suggested in Kuwait last night. But Vosper Thornycroft last night refused to comment on this.

In brief

Conoco team wins oil management game

The finals of the "British Oil Management Game" were held in Aberdeen at the weekend, with teams competing from *businesses, schools and further* education. The game was devised four years ago by the Robert Gordon Institute of Technology in conjunction with the *Press & Journal*, Aberdeen and co-sponsored by the Institute of Petroleum and *The Times.*

Winners of this computer-simulated oilfield development in the West Shetland basin was a team from Conoco, victor in last year's event. Runners-up in the business section were Esso, and winners of the College and School sections were The Central London Polytechnic and Sandbach School, Cheshire.

Brokers forecast 6 pc rise in real incomes

Budget hand outs and pay rises should make us 6 per cent better of on average this year, *measured in what money* will actually buy, according to the *latest forecast from London* stockbrokers Phillips and Drew.

However, we cannot expect to do as well *next year, according* to Dr Paul Nield, the brokers' *economist.*

Labour criticism of accountancy report

A statutory regulatory body should be set up to control the accountancy profession as a protection for the public which uses its *services*, the Labour Economic Finance and Taxation *Association says* in a paper published yesterday.

It is strongly critical of the report on ways of improving the profession's *disciplinary procedures* produced by a committee headed *by Lord Cross* of Chelsea.

Pye Holdings

It was incorrectly stated in Saturday's editions that Pye Holdings had made a loss of *£20m* in the six months to June 30 last year. In fact the group recorded a *profit* of £7.45m before tax.

UK write-off hint for some Third World debts

By Melvin Westlake

In a significant shift of policy Britain, and possibly some other leading industrialized nations, will give a clear hint in Geneva later this week that some of the debts owed by poorer Third World nations might be cancelled soon.

Resistance is crumbling in Whitehall to the idea of writing-off the official loans made to these countries in the earlier years of Britain's foreign aid programme.

Although no decisions have yet been taken, there now appears to be a greater willingness to explore this avenue as a way of trying to improve relations between the world's rich and poor nations.

It does not, however, seem likely that Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, will be able to do more than indicate the increasing possibility of debt-cancellation when she attends the ninth special session of the 55-nation Trade and Development Board, which begins next Monday at the Palais des Nations, the Geneva home of the United Nations.

This week-long special session, concerned almost exclusively with the international debt problem, is expected to be attended by ministers from most member countries of the Trade and Development Board, which is the permanent forum for discussion between the four-yearly meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade *and Development.*

One of the main reasons for the softer attitude in Whitehall towards debt cancellation *is said to be the fact that the* developing countries have themselves altered the terms in which debts are being discussed.

The developing countries have shown less inclination to press for a "generalized moratorium on all debts'. This re*mains an anathema to several* Western governments, who have *only been prepared to consider* the debt problem on a case-by-case" basis.

More recently, the emphasis within the block of developing nations has been on winning concessions on "official" debts—that is mostly official government development assistance—for the poorest in the Third World.

Moreover, British officials have been struck by the illogi*cality of giving new aid in out*right grants when many recipients are still *paying off* old loans.

The idea gaining ground is to write off some of the past official loans of 19 countries, with income per head of less than \$280 a year, as well as those of three higher-income countries, classified as amongst the least developed.

Commercial loans and international bank loans to these countries would not be affected. These loans *likely* to be involved in any write-off amount to about £1,000m with annual repayments of some £55m.

The four countries of the Asian sub-continent, as well as large-population countries in Africa and the Middle East could be beneficiaries if cancellation took place.

Although more than a score of countries would be affected, it is argued in Whitehall that cancellation *should not be seen* as "generalized", but rather, by *helping* the most needy,

On other pages

Lending rate $6\frac{1}{2}$ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains unchanged at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£581m	Allotted	£400m
Bids at	£98.50½	Received	58%
Prev week	£98.50½	Received	12%
Aver rate	5.9840%	Prev week	5.9755%
Next Friday	£500m	Replace	£500m

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Secrets of the successful company

What are the factors which distinguish successful businesses from unsuccessful ones? Are there particular performance and managerial characteristics which can be shown to be closely related to the degree of success or failure? Is labour productivity the key, or the level of capital investment, or the educational background of top management?

These are among the questions to which answers are offered in an important piece of research recently completed by the Centre for Interfirm Comparison* (CIFC) with the financial support of the Social Science Research Council. The CIFC is a non-profit making organization set up in 1959 by the British Institute of Management in association with the British Productivity Council.

Although many of the performance indicators found to have been associated with overall success are much as experience and commonsense would lead one to expect, the report does offer important insights and a degree of comprehensiveness and precision which make it a potentially very influential document.

Two central facts emerge. The first is that although certain performance characteristics are closely related to the degree of success of a firm the fundamental requirement is to achieve a balance between different facets of company activity. Secondly, the findings constitute a massive endorsement of the methods of systematic, professional management.

The centre has for many years been analysing the performance of industries and companies through the use of ratios to enable firms to see how their performance compared with that of others in the same type of business, and why it differed.

The present research was based on an analysis of 103 ratios for 240 firms in seven industries. Ratio data were available for an average of nearly three-and-a-half years per firm. In total the survey involved 110,000 ratios plus a further 40,000 to get all the information into a common form.

The study takes return on assets as its yardstick of success. In this article we look at the relationship between various performance ratios and return on assets, and below we report the main findings regarding the managerial characteristics most closely related to success.

The CIFC found that although there was an important association between the rate of turnover of assets and return on assets, in fact, it was the profit margin which emerged as playing the dominant role in determining the success of an enterprise.

In every instance, except one industry, over 90 per cent of the variation in rate of return on assets could be explained by variations in profit margins on sales. "No other single factor examined in our study had such a strong and consistant influence upon return on assets."

However, there were many ratios which were consistently linked, to a lesser degree, with overall performance. These indicated that the specific ways in which firms achieved better performance varied both between firms and between industries.

It found in the manufacturing sector that control of stock and debtor levels was of key importance among firms with better overall performance. There was no consistent relationship revealed between return on assets and either age of plant or the value of plant per production employee. Similarly it found no evidence that relative success was derived from a policy of having high selling prices.

The study emphasizes the importance of maintaining close control over both production overheads and general overhead costs. Thus, "It is sometimes suggested that individual items of overhead expenditure should be optimized rather than minimized. For example, it may be argued that marketing costs should be maintained at a certain level in proportion to sales, or else sales and profitability may suffer.

"Obviously it may not be wise to cut marketing costs to nil, since this could result in nil sales. Nevertheless, within the range of overhead costs to sales in which our sample of firms operated, we could find no evidence that there was any overhead area in which firms did need to optimize.

"The evidence tended to suggest that the ratio of general overheads to sales should be minimized since firms with better overall performance generally had lower individual overhead cost to sales ratios. Certainly, general overheads are an area in which it would seem to pay firms to exercise close control."

This finding superficially appears at odds with a general conclusion that success is closely related to a systematic, professional approach to management, which often tends to imply relatively high overheads. The report comments succinctly: "Any additional costs incurred in these activities must be more than compensated for by improvements elsewhere."

One of the most interesting sections of the study is that dealing with production management, which is widely seen as one of the areas of greatest weakness in British industry. It found that in none of the industries studied was the value added content of production consistently linked to the return on assets, and that therefore firms should not assume that policies to increase or decrease the value added content would lead to improved performance.

There was some tendency for better performance to be associated with firms having higher physical output per production employee, but the relationship was not a close and consistent one.

"Many discussions about the performance of British industry, particularly those concerned with international comparisons, are often framed in terms of physical productivity measures. This study suggests that good productivity as measured in physical output units is not an important determinant of overall performance.

"Those firms which appear to compare poorly in units of output per production employee need not fear that they are bound to have a poor return on assets—though commonsense and results suggest that high output per employee will be more a help than a hindrance."

But if physical output per production employee was not of itself closely related to overall success, there were other measures of productivity which were highly significant. These were measures which related output to revenue rather than expressing it in terms of physical units, and they were very important in explaining differences beteen firms' overall performance.

These revenue-related measures of productivity included labour costs relative to sales and to added value, and sales and added value per production employee.

The report says: "It might be tempting to conclude that the easiest way to achieve a high level of revenue productivity is to minimize labour costs per employee. This is not the manner; however, in which firms generally appear to have succeeded.

"If anything, our ratio analysis suggests that the opposite was the case, that is, there is an indication that successful firms had higher labour costs per employee than less successful firms." Equally, it found that high revenue productivity could not be accounted for simply by reference to the level of revenue per unit of output, nor to the level of investment in plant per employee.

"We conclude, therefore, that the high levels of revenue productivity achieved in successful firms was the result of better management of production." Firms generally appeared to do better if they chose one "type" of production, whether production for stock, production of standard products or production of products to customer specification.

"Concentration on one type of production can be expected to make management less complex, and to improve the level of labour productivity.... Taken together our results indicate in a striking fashion that more orderly, systematic, supervised production procedures were associated with better overall business performance."

It found no close or consistent relationship between overall performance and the ratio of materials costs to sales value of own production. It suggests possible explanations for this, and gives warning that in this as in other areas there may be special factors at work which should lead individual firms to treat with caution the generalized findings.

* *Management policies and practices, and business performance* by the Centre for Interfirm Comparison, 8 West Stockwell Street, Colchester, Essex.

How does the successful company differ from the failure? In these two articles Rodney Cowton reports some of the findings of an important piece of research into performance charactistics

Important lessons on the managerial role

One of the clear underlying messages to be derived from the Centre for Interfirm Comparison's analysis of the relationship between various performance characteristics and the overall success of a company is that of the complexity of the managerial role.

The point which emerges throughout the report is that it is not the absolute level of particular aspects of a company's activities, but the balance between various functions, which most strongly influences the effectiveness of a concern.

It is precisely this problem of balancing activities and of achieving efficiency across a wide range of functions that provides the greatest test of managerial skill.

When the report comes to analyse the relationship between different managerial characteristics and the success of a business it finds clear evidence of benefits gained from systematic purposive, professional management.

The analysis of management policies and practices was derived from extanded interviews with chief executives or other senior officers of 107 companies or roughly 45 per cent of those whose financial performance had been analysed (see article above).

Key factors identified

The study found "certain specific management policies and practices and certain basic features of the firms covered to be key factors associated with relative overall performance of firms. We consider that these clear results may mean that the characteristics are applicable to a broad variety of firms."

The principal yardstick of business success used in the study was the rate of return on assets. Managerial characteristics were found to be clearly linked with better relative rates of return on assets in:

- Companies whose top management teams had degrees or professional qualifications;
- Companies whose policies for improving the quality of their management included planned management development programmes;
- Companies whose direct production employees' earnings were above average for their localities;
- Companies in which the performance-linked element in the earnings of management amounted to at least 10 per cent of their earnings;
- Companies which practised formal systems of quality control;
- In the case of subsidiary companies, those which were directly represented on the senior group policy-making body;
- Companies located in villages and towns with populations of less than about 50,000.

The survey found that there were clear links between the location of a company and its financial performance. Thus: "On each test which we applied to the results the firms in smaller communities had clearly better performance.

"A much greater proportion of firms in smaller communities, than of firms in built-up areas, belonged to the group with above-average performance."

It also found there were important regional variations. "There was a tendency for firms in the West and East Midlands, East Anglia and the northern region to do well: firms in Yorkshire and Humberside, the North-west and in Wales were more likely to have bad poor performance."

Above-average scores

These tendencies can be seen, for example, in the fact that 65.5 per cent of companies in the West Midlands and 63.2 per cent in the East Midlands achieved performance scores above the average for the whole national sample of 240 firms. In the case of Yorkshire and Humberside, Scotland and Wales only about 30 per cent of companies had above average performance scores.

These regional differences cannot be explained simply by reference to concentrations of prosperous or less prosperous industries in particular areas because the centre has endeavoured to eliminate such influences in its method of scoring performance. It notes that interregional differences in performance were less clear-cut than those between companies in larger and smaller communities.

One of the difficulties in using the study is that it is essentially descriptiva rather than prescriptive, and it is by no means always easy to assign cause to effect. Thus, it was found that companies which changed their top personnel were likely to have had below average return on assets, but it is not clear whether poor performance resulted from change of managemant, or whether change of management followed poor performance.

None the less, the study as it stands offers reasonably clear important lessons for any managers who are willing to take them, but it also provides a basis for further research and analysis which could be of the highest importance.

One area of comparison which is not explored is that between British-owned and foreign-owned companies. Again the study points out that with more time and resources it could carry out more complex forms of statistical analysis which would enable it to establish with greater precision the importance of individual managerial characteristics.

One of the clear messages of the survey is that a dynamic managerial approach brings more rewards than does a passive one.

Companies which had as their main objective the achievement of a maximum or adequate return on assets were a lot more successful than those which were mainly intent on remaining independant, or on survival.

Interestingly, those which sought an adequate return on assets had higher scores than those which made a maximum return their first objective.

It was found that "firms which gave particular priority to technical, product or service superiority or to manpower expertize in the management of their day-to-day operations generally had better overall performance scores than firms which laid emphasis on production efficiency, marketing and selling, or on financial skills".

Companies which relied on their own personnel as the only source for recruitment to the top management team had poorer scores than those which sought the majority of their top management outside the firm. Businesses with three or more major product lines did better than those with fewer than three.

As regards production management, business success tended to be associated with formal systems of quality control and training of operatives, with planned programmes of maintenance and repair, extensive use of work study, a high proportion of production supervisors and specialist purchasing staff.

The study comments that though few of these factors on their own were strongly linked to return on assets, the more formal, systematic and more supervised production procedures were consistently associated with better overall business performance.

One of the more startling findings of the study was that out of the 96 companies for which the information was obtained, one third did not include a person with a degree or a professional qualification among the top management. Again, only one third of companies had a formal management development programme, yet the survey reveals a very clear relationship between these factors and business success.

Investment decisions

One area of managerial activity which appeared to diverge from the general picture of careful, systematic work yielding the best results was that of decision-taking on capital investment.

The differences between companies which had formal procedures for initiating and appraising investment proposals, and those which did not, was marginal.

Not only was subjective judgment the most common method of appraising investment proposals, but it was also more clearly related to good performance scores than were appraisals based on discounted cash flow or payback period.

Appraisal based on a simple analysis of return on investment, though not widely used in this sample, was clearly associated with successful performance.

An interesting insight on the impact of government policy was that only two firms out of 103 cited government policy as being the main constraint on price increases, though both had high rates of return on assets.

Almost all respondents gave competition as the main restraint on prices. These responses relate to a period of about seven years up to 1975.

Business appointments

Paterson Zochonis names new director

Mr G. N. C. Flint has been made a director of Paterson, Zochonis and has become executive chairman of Cussons group on the retirement of Mr S. H. Cussons from the board. Mr Cussons continues as a director of Paterson, Zochonis and as managing director of Odex Racasan.

Mr Geoffrey Nugus has been appointed to the board of Wembley Stadium and will succeed Mr James Harvie-Watt as managing director from May 15. Mr Harvie-Watt is returning to the head office of British Electric Traction, the parent company.

Mr Frank Marvin and Mr William Warburton have joined the main board of Marshall Cavendish. Mr Robin Vivian now assumes full responsibility as managing director of the group.

Mr D. C. Ingman is to become a deputy chairman of ICI plastics division from April 1 in place of Mr A. W. Morrison, who has been appointed managing director of Scottish Agricultural Industries. Dr W. F. Maddeo will be director in charge of research and development, and Mr D. E. Bucknall personnel and overseas director.

Viscount Exmouth joins the boards of Clifton Investments and Bridgewater Investment Trust.

Mr J. L. S. Howard has joined the board of Oceana Consolidated.

Mr J. T. S. Bower and Mr T. M. Stockdale have been made non-executive directors of English and Overseas Investments.

Mr Barry T. Linsley has been made vice-president, head of treasury, at Chemical Bank London. Mr Paul A. Walton becomes vice-president and regional credit officer.

Mr Michael Gough, formerly of the Bank of England, has been made director of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in succession to Mr C. E. N. Wyatt, who has retired as director but remains on the council.

Dr Eric Clatworthy has been appointed director, industrial and commercial gas, of British Gas Corporation.

Mr A. S. Bevins is to become managing director of ITT Distributors from the end of this month. He succeeds Mr H. E. Newman who is to retire at the end of the year.

Mr J. A. F. Litherland has been appointed managing director of Weir Polypac.

Mr Terry Daniel has joined Phoenix Hardwoods as a director.

Mr T. M. Karlsen has been elected to the parent board of Anglo Nordic Shipping.

Mr B. Sansby has been appointed a director of Dyson Refractories.

Mr R. J. N. Bull becomes a director of Portfolio Management.

Mr Gerald Soane joins the board of Chemitrade.

Mr Gordon C. Pettit has been appointed Chief Passenger Manager at the Paddington headquarters of British Rail Western Region.

Mr Robert Baillieu has been made managing director of Henry Ansbacher and Co and a director of its parent company Fraser Ansbacher Limited.

Mr Sidney J. Wyon-Simmonds has been appointed managing director of Evode (Export) Limited of Stafford, part of the Evode Group.

Mr Robin Hutton is joining the London Board of Northern Rock Building Society.

Mr Denys Robey has been appointed managing director of Haffenden-Richborough, a division of LRC International.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Benefit to labour relations from industrial tribunals

From Mr N. J. M. Abbott

Sir, Mr Capstick's article on industrial tribunals (March 1) should help to dispel the myth that industrial tribunals exist to provide free hand-outs to disgruntled ex-employees. The figures he produces for the number of applications to the industrial tribunals in 1976 and 1977 show that there is not an increasing flood of cases coming before the tribunals, although, with unemployment running at its present high level, it might be expected that more dismissed workers would be applying then ever before.

The large number of cases dismissed (8,612 out of 13,803 heard) indicates a perfectly proper determination on the part of employers to resist unjustified claims and, as this becomes more widely appreciated, the tendency for employees to "try it on" should diminish. Mr Capstick's proposal to adopt the system of payments into court with its sanction as to costs, ought surely to dispose of many of the cases where the amount ultimately awarded is less then the costs involved.

The investigation of a complaint of unfair dismissal very often calls for a wide ranging inquiry into the whole relationship between the employer and the employae. The costs of such an inquiry, both in preparing the case and in the hearing of it, are inevitably high, but it is difficult to see how they can be avoided without injustice to one side or the other. In my experience the tribunals go to great lengths to ensure that all evidence which a party wishes to present is heard; this is understandable but one wonders whether there are not some occasions when a more robust approach by the tribunal in excluding irrelevant evidence might result in shorter hearings without injustice.

The creation of the right not to be unfairly dismissed has brought into the open for general discussion the whole question of relations between employers and employees, and this has surely been of benefit. The importance of good labour relations to the success of a business has been reemphasized in a most practical way to everyone concerned in that business, whatever their position, and more care and consideration has been given to the question of labour relations than ever before. This reappraisal has been greatly helped by the reported decisions of the industrial tribunals and more importantly the decisions of the Employment Appeal Tribunal and its predecessor, which have laid down principles of immense significance to everyday relations between employer and employee.

I would suggest that the work of the industrial tribunals and of all those involved with them over the last few years, and the next five years or so, will have done more to improve labour relations in this country than the efforts of the trade union movement over the last 30 years. The prime reason for this, I suggest, is that the industrial tribunals have concentrated on defining the contractual relationship between employer and employee, whereas every good trade unionist has always insisted on working outside the framework of legally binding agreements. The rule of law is a good thing for individuals as well as for society.

Yours sincerely,

N. J. M. ABBOTT,
Hill and Abbott, Solicitors,
Threadneedle House,
9-10 Market Road,
Chelmsford CM1 1XH.

From Mr N. C. Johnson

Sir, J. B. Capstick's suggestion (March 1) to reduce industrial tribunal hearings by adopting the system of "payment in" is both ingenuous and ill-conceived. His argument rests upon two highly debatable propositions: that it is desirable to reduce the number of IT hearings and that "the simplest way of doing so would be to adopt the system of 'payment in' which operates in other courts".

So far as the first proposition is concerned, the basic legislation relating to unfair dismissal—the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974—attempts, as a matter of policy, to reduce the number of unfair dismissal cases reaching ITs in three ways: by encouraging the development of dismissals procedures in industry; by encouraging the disposal of claims prior to a public hearing by the provision of conciliation machinery; and by disenfranchizing certain specified groups by excluding them from the Act's provisions.

On the whole these provisions have been successful—many trade unionists would say too successful—in terms of their objectives. Yet they are entirely disregarded by Mr Capstick, who bases his case for further reductions in employee's rights of their "day in court" on two arguments which seem to highlight a desire to subvert such statutory protection as is given to employees by the 1974 Act to the dictates of managerial expedience.

[illegible] his claim that the cost to employers of implementing some measure of industrial justice is a relevant factor for state policy is not novel, but which still ought to be resisted. Similarly, the dismal fact that in the established court [illegible] citizens are unable to enforce their legal rights in cases involving small claims is a precedent which should be looked upon, not as a shining example to follow, as Mr Capstick would have us believe, but as a matter for shame.

Finally, the proposition that we adopt the "payment in" rule displays a singular misunderstanding, not only of how the indemnity rule works in practice, but also of the basic principles on which ITs work. Tribunals were designed as a cheap, speedy, non-technical alternative to the established court system precisely to encourage working people to claim their legal rights in cases involving small amounts of money. Thus Mr Capstick's suggestion to introduce "payment in", which generally involves the strengthening of the bargaining position of the defendant who has access to both money and legal expertise, must be seen as an attempt to alter the basic philosophy of ITs by the introduction of alien legal principles designed mainly to suit the employer's pocket.

The IT regulations already provide adequate powers for costs to be awarded against claimants who act "frivolously or vexatiously". Instead of trying to undermine the tribunal system and deprive employees of their rights Mr Capstick should have directed his criticisms at matters of real concern, such as the inadequate nature of the remedies available for those who have been unfairly dismissed.

Sincerely,

N. C. JOHNSON,
Socio-Legal Studies Group,
Department of Economics and Business Studies,
Sheffield City Polytechnic,
Pond Street,
Sheffield S1 1WB.

Inconsistent gas prices policy

From Mr P. G. Caudle

Sir, May I reinforce with a few figures the comments made by Mr J. G. Thorley (March 1) concerning gas prices to industry?

At present the British Gas Corporation is renewing contracts with industrial consumers at prices related to the costs of alternative fuels. For interruptible supplies, prices of up to 15 pence per therm are related to heavy fuel oil and, for continuous supplies, at 17 pence or more per therm, they are related to gas oil. These new prices, which are often 50 per cent or more above previous prices, are having adverse effects on many companies in an already hard pressed chemical industry; these companies are unable to recover such additional costs by increasing the prices of their products in the international markets which they supply. They are losing business and in some cases jobs.

A major inconsistency in BGC pricing policy arises because prices to the domestic consumer are being held down for political reasons; we now have the absurd position where substantial United Kingdom industrial consumers are paying more for continuous supplies of gas than the householder: the latter pays only 15.3 pence per therm for consumption above 50 therms per quarter. This is the complete reverse of the situation in competing countries where gas prices for large industrial concerns are generally [illegible] those for domestic [illegible]. The imposition of such inconsistent policies, which harm the exporter, is all the more strange at a time when the Government is putting such emphasis on its industrial strategy. The policies should be reviewed [illegible].

Yours faithfully,

P. G. CAUDLE,
Director, Economic Affairs,
Chemical Industries Association Limited,
Alembic House,
93 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7TU
March 2.

Nuclear operators' liability for damage

From Mr M. E. Derbyshire

Sir, I would like to comment on the points made by Mr Langworth (February 23) in reply to my letter of February 9.

I did not state that there is a limit to the cover provided for damage caused by a nuclear installation (although this is in fact the case, and I shall deal with it presently). I claimed only that there is a limit to the operators' liability for damage. This is clearly true, Mr Langworth even quotes the level of this limit, £5m.

The Nuclear Installations Act of 1959 has not "been long repealed". It was amended by the Act of 1965. In particular the limit on the liability for damage, introduced by the 1959 Act, has continued.

Mr Langworth states that there is no upper limit to the cover provided for the possibility of damage caused by nuclear installations. This is not true. As stated by Mr Blair in his letter supporting nuclear power (February 22) the limit is £50m—not a large sum considering the possible consequences of an accident.

Mr Langworth points out that the liability for damage is an absolute one, not depending on proof of negligence or blame. However, one should not overlook the extreme difficulties which injured parties would experiance in proving causation, a necessary prerequisite for a successful claim.

The main point is that the assessment made in the original article (February 6) "that the risks involved in exploiting nuclear power . . . are less than other man-made sources" is not supported by the arrangements made for insurance.

Other power industries [illegible] their liabilities for damage without limit. Nuclear power installations shoulder only limited liability for damage.

Yours faithfully,

M. E. DERBYSHIRE,
Moot Cottage,
Whitechapel,
Goosnargh,
Preston.

All sides support Scottish Agency

Industry in the regions

The Government is proud of its creation, and the Conservatives approve, even though it is an unmistakably state organization. The Scottish National Party and the breakaway Scottish Labour Party believe it is a big step in the right direction and should have more money, the Liberals and the Scottish TUC are also in favour. The object of all this mutual approval among groups with radically differing ideas about how Scotland's economy should be shaped and run is the Scottish Development Agency.

The agency, now a little over two years old, has settled into new offices in central Glasgow, and is on the point of opening a representative office in London.

Perhaps the ones who could voice some disapproval would be the regions of England where there is a growing sense that Scotland is receiving an unfairly large share of United Kingdom resources. It would be unfair to pin this upon the SDA, which is merely directing, in a more effective and fashionably devolved manner, the money the United Kingdom Government provides.

Mr Lewis Robertson, the chief executive, said: "We are happy with our funding, but we will only remain happy if it continues at an assured and reasonably increasing level. We would not be able to run the agency if the continuity of funds was in serious doubt."

So far, the SDA has committed more than £17m to investments in about 30 companies. These range from £3.5m to Caledonian Airways for an engine overhaul and test plant at Prestwick; £2.99m for a rough terrain load-carrying vehicle; £2m on a carpet manufacturing project; £1.5m to a Borders woollen group; £1.5m to an electric motor company, and £1m for a paper manufacturing group.

Investments range from £10,000 upwards, and more than 50 other projects are in the pipeline. The initial flood of curious or doubtful propositions seeking somewhere to roost has passed, and both the agency and its likely clients have a firm idea what to expect.

"We are not under-cutting the commercial lending rates," Mr Robertson said. "Our object in life, to create jobs and new industry, allows us to be more patient about our investments if we believe a development would be good for the economy of a particular area. "We can take a longer-term view than a private investor."

He saw the agency as part of a much different game to the 28 or more non-Scottish banks which have opened up north of the Border in the past 18 months, with their eyes on the money generated by North Sea oil activity. He does not count the possibility of cooperation with commercial banks in certain financial deals.

About a dozen factories which the SDA once owned have been handed to the Highlands and Islands Development Board, while the agency is carrying out large-scale land improvement schemes in the Highlands area.

Certain National Enterprise Board operations in Scotland have a "fence" around them and in relations with the local authorities and the New Town development corporations, the SDA attempts to follow a cooperative line based very much on the broad Scottish interest.

Mr Robertson described the £300m budget to cover the first five years' operation as a "legislative tripwire" which would allow Parliament to keep watch on SDA spending.

Last year, the agency committed about £16m. This year the figure is expected to rise to about £40m, the following year to about £89m, and after that to between £94m and £100m. The total would exceed the £300m budget set by Parliament.

The restraint wire would inevitably be tripped, and the agency is confident that its investment and job creation role, factory building, and land improvement schemes will justify another large injection of public money.

Ronald Faux

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Assessing the bear market

the equity market now stage a recovery ch will take it back to challenge last tember's high point of 549 on the FT inary Share Index? Our argument three nths ago was that the fundamentals held few reasons for optimism. We anticipated hort-term rally, chiefly on the grounds t there was still scope for a drop in rt-term interest rates, but suggested that such run-up should be regarded as an ortunity to sell equities.

hort rates did, indeed, fall early in the year, but even then markets were oming alarmed that the money supply ld shortly be growing too fast and that ective action would have to be taken. s thus went into reverse, accompanied by ities, and the rally failed to mature. The ket's fears have proved more than ified by subsequent events. Although e is reason to doubt whether underlying etary growth is as strong as current istics suggest the available evidence etheless points to rising rather than ing rates now. We are now in a bear ket and the familiar self-feeding hanism is at work.

larket uncertainty has made it impossible the authorities to sell gilts and that oility has heightened fears for the money ply which have depressed the market her. The longer this process persists the e markets will become convinced interest s must rise.

he link between gilts and equities has clear over the past two years, but the ity market has other things to worry ut as well. In particular profits, as noted w, have been falling short of expecta- s and, in aggregate, first-half results this will show steep falls on the comparable od of 1977.

dmittedly thereafter there should be e economic recovery, reflecting a strong in real incomes, but it is a moot point far the impact will work back to profit. exporters and overseas earners will ain under severe pressure because of mounting evidence—even from the yant United States—that on the present se most developed countries are going niss their economic growth targets. At le the trade figures suggest the Chan- or may not have much scope to reflate out jeopardising the balance of pay- its, and the apparent commitment to ey supply targets must also impose con- ints. Meanwhile, the international pro- ionist mood is spreading, and, as the progresses, uncertainties will deepen ut another round of pay restraint and, ourse, a general election.

his uninspiring economic outlook is, ever, already generating a notable ree of resilience at the long end of the market. Upward inflationary pressures not now expected to be marked in the ond half of this year and if, as many cipate, output falls short of official casts, the prospective rise in interest s could be modest enough to leave the 12 cent plus returns available on longs—arguably discounting crisis—looking easingly attractive. The yield curve ains steep and there is room for long s to fall as well as for short rates to rise. he context of equity yields some five or points lower, it seems that gilts (accom- ied by property) will again hold most actions for the institutions. After the d fall in share prices so far this year a nical rally is overdue, but the underlying suggests that equities may fall further three to four month view.

payments are rising sharply. Payments in January were up 30 per cent on the same period last year reflecting the strong rise in real 1976 profits. The anomaly is created by the time lag in tax collection but tax takes will go on rising as a percentage of published profits as stock appreciation relief falls in line with the fall in inflation.

Adoption of new accounting rules allowing companies not to provide for deferred tax will tend to show unfavourable comparisons between the growth in pre-tax profits and the growth in earnings as earnings as inflation falls. The quality of the earnings will be better but evidence that stock market has grasped the real meaning of inflation accounting is not strong.

Profits are expected to grow more strongly in the second-half of the current year as consumer spending rises in the United Kingdom and world trade improves, though some see this as an optimistic assumption. Recoveries in the autumn, are a long held hope which lose credibility with every year they are suggested. If a 20 per cent or so rise in profits occurs in the second half, inflation is likely to be increasing again from wage-push. Stock building and capital investment will be rising and corporation tax in 1979 could, for example, on Phillips & Drew's estimates hava risen £2,600m against only £1,400m estimated for last year.

The resulting decline in corporate liquidity, although only half the disastrous £4,000m outflow in 1974, must be bearish, not least in that more money for industry means less for the market. Company balanca sheets are fairly strong at the moment after two years of positive cash flows, but looking into the future it is only the companies with exceptional dividend covers which could justify large increases in dividend, even if this were permitted. A ten per cent overall rise in profits in 1978 is little carrot for a doubtful market.

● *For most of the postwar period, the clearing banks have been able to sit back, wait for deposits from the public to roll in and virtually spared the necessity of competing for retail funds. The more aggressive stance of National Savings, the spread of the building societies whose chairman is Mr Ralph Star (above), even at one stage the growth of the secondary banks, have combined to make the competition for the small saver that much more intense. And it is the clearing banks who have lost out all along the line.*

This development has now reached a crucial stoge for the banks and the only real surprise is that they have not hit out against the building societies before now—it is never wise to negotiate from weakness. For increasingly the banks have become concerned about their domestic branch network. If they have to rely more heavily on wholesale money market funds instead of the relatively cheaper retail deposits, the already strained profitability of the branch network will be squeezed even more at a time when other solutions such as putting up charges ara blocked for political reasons.

The campaign for more equal treatment with the building societies now looks to have started in earnest with the protest to the Bank of England and can be expected to gather momentum in the months ahead.

No doubt the banks' appaal for the end to the fiscal advantages enjoyed by alternative deposit-taking institutions will meet with some sympathy especially since these grew up in a period when the functions of these bodies did not overlap with the banks.

Increasingly however, the building societies in particular are abrogating the role of a high street bank to themselves, and while some of the wilder notions currently going the rounds about their plans to encroach even further can be ruled out they are moving into a grey area.

Even so, the abolition of the fiscal advantages would still leave the banks uncompetitive becausa of the onerous cost of their money transmission service. What seems clear is that they will have increasingly to get out into the hurly-burly of the market place and plans for Saturday opening by Barclays, the spread of automatic cash dispensers are only part of the revolution in high street banking that is ahead of us.

ofits

owering timates

ppointing company profits continue to thick and fast with many of the largest panies reporting recently failing to h earlier expectations. The point about poor results from ICI and EMI is that failed even to live up to estimates ady sharply lowered as a result of easing evidence of stagnant world trade, effects of a rising pound, and gloomy ments from many boardrooms in tha mn.

mpany profits in 1977 are going to show ported rise nearer to 12 per cent, which not even match British inflation, than earlier estimates of 20 per cent. Good s in the first half while sterling was weak and stock building was growing in nce of an expected upturn in world were dissipated later in the year as the was reversed and the second failed to en.

at picture has hardly changed. Profits e first six months of the current year be expected to be as flat as in the r half of 1977. The more international business and the more its products are of a homobeneous market, the worse effects. Conversely, corporation tax

Western economies: travelling hopefully without arriving anywhere

No end is yet in sight to the dollar crisis or to the recession io the West. We must expect both to get worse before they get better. Indeed, the prospects of a descent into a full-scale recession and growing protection have, if anything, been increased by the events of the past week.

This is a gloomy assessment to make only a few days after the western industrial nations are supposed to bave decided upon a new strategy of concerted growth. Yet there is no reason to believe that last week's meeting of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development succeeded in achieving anything that could cope with either of the two main facets of the economic crisis now facing the West.

The most immediate problem is, of course, the dollar, which is likely to come under new pressure this week as the message of the trade fugures released on Friday sinks in.

What is worrying international officials now is the sharp deterioration in the capital account of the United States, which took place in the last quarter of 1977. Until then the Americans were able to go on funding their considerable current account deficit through the normal working of the New Ynrk capital market.

Money, much of it from the Opec states, flowed into New York to counterbalance the money which was flowing out to cover America's imports of goods.

If that normal commercial market mechanism has gone into reverse, then the captial account has become not a prop to bold up the dollar, but a stick to beat it down. The Americans and others in the international financial community recognize that they bave only limited time to persuade the world that something is being done to give a reasonable prospect of strength to the dollar.

Yet there remains a deep ambiguity about the American position. For although they say that they want to see a strong dollar, they bave at the same time been quite willing to see it depreciate as a means of putting pressure on Germany and Japan.

A falling dollar (which means a rising mark and a rising yen) is not just a way of putting political pressure on these two countries. It also provides a method of slowing down the growth in their exports, thus easing the pressure on the United States market.

The danger of this approach it clear. It is not just the export industries which have suffered. Industries whicb produce for domestic consumption have also been affected by the fall in employment and earnings in the export sectors; a vicious circle of appreciating currency leading to slower home consumption which leads to an increase in the payments surplus aod thus to a further appreciatioo of the currency now seems to be established in both Germany and Japan.

So what we have is a problem for the dollar, whicb leads the world's economic problems. By expanding, they would pull the rest of the world along.

This is the "locomotiva theory". Yet nothing has happened.

Last week it was finally dethroned in the terminology of international economic negotiation by the "convoy" theory. It may be the fact that "solutions" to the world's economic problems over the past few years have been all about journeying hopefully without actually arriving anywhere that explains the strange fascination which transport metaphors hold for those who come up with solu-

'The real reason for the convalescent countries talking about expansion is that they have grown tired of waiting for the surplus nations to act'

other countries .. to ... want America to borrow so that it can prop up the United States currency; and slow growth and payments imbalances in the rest of the world which lead most other countries to want Germany and Japan to expand faster.

There is an obvious "package" to cope with this and it has been espoused enthusiastically by Mr Healey, the Chancellor of tha Exchequer. It is that the Germans and Japanese should expand their economies on condition that the Americans intervene in the exchange markets and borrow long.

For the Americans this gives what they want in terms of forcing up the growth rate in the rest of the world to a level whicb is consistent with a more reasonable international balance of payments. For the Germans, it gives what previous schemes to persuade them to expand bave lacked, something concrete—dollar stability.

It is in many ways a very sensible suggestion. The only thing which seems to be lacking is any sign of willingness to play on the part of America, Germany and Japan, who are the three countries involved.

For more than a year now expansion by these three countries moving in step has been the cooventional solution of international organizations to tions to the present recession.

It is bard to avoid the conclusion that the "convoy" theory will sink just as surely as the "locomotive" theory was derailed. The idea is to take some of the pressure off Germany and Japan by calling for expansion, not just there (and in The Netherlands and Switzerland, which were always meant to be locomotive countries), but also bringing in "convalescent" countries such as France, the United Kingdom and Italy.

One characteristic of a convoy which everybody at last week's meeting seems to have been too polite to point out is that it travels at the speed of the slowest ship. Yet it is being argued that the new approach involves a major step forward.

Just how seriously this is really believed can perhaps be gauged by the care which was taken to avoid specifying any growth target at all for the industrialized world in the coming year. The defence of this is that it is important not to build up expectations which will be disappointed.

The fact that any kind of target which would provide assurance is thus implicitly admitted to be unlikely to be achieved is in itself worrying.

But more worrying, perhaps, is the fact that in their natural eagerness to end the public bickering which has marked many receot international statements by the Americans and the Germans, there seems to be a willingness deliberately to confuse extra action by countries such as France and the United Kingdom with alternatives to faster growth by the surplus nations. This is sbown up clearly by the two "simulations" presented by the OECD secretariat to the meeting to show how much the new approach could contribute.

The first was what would happen if the surplus countries (Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Benelux) were to expand their economies by an extra 1 per cent. The OECD's economists suggest that this would boost total output in the 24 nations making up the organization by 0.8 per cent.

The second simulation suggests what could happen if the convalescent countries used the benefit which this would give their balance of payments, through bigher imports by the strong nations and by strong countries' industries feeling less need to export, to finance expansion of their own.

On this assumption, the growth rate is pushed up to 1.1 per cent above what it otherwise would bave been.

There is room for argument about these figures. The Germans say that they believe the secretariat to bave exaggerated the multiplier effect, thus giving a too optimistic picture of the influence on world output as a whole.

Nooe the less, two poiots stand out very clearly. The first is that even on the assumptions used in this exercise, far and away the greatest contribution to world growth would come from the actions of the strong countries.

The second point is that built into the assumptioos is the belief that tbe convalescent countries are expanding because their payments position is being improved by faster growth in the surplus nations. Yet this growth will not come about unless further expansionary action is taken by these countries.

The real reason, of course, for the convalescent countries talking about expansion is that they bave grown tired of waiting for the surplus nations to act. Britain, France and Italy would have been adopting expansionary policies this year whether or not a new theory had been formulated for world recovery.

Calling it "concerted action" merely gives a slightly more respactable air to the operation. Some of the braver spirits even try to argue that not telling the Germans and the Japanese that they must assume primary responsibility for world recovery is a better tactic to persuade them to act than sbouting at them is.

This seems to be a convincing disproof of the popular notion that economists are by nature gloomy and pessimistic people. Indeed, it shows an almost touching faith in the likelihood that "something will turn up".

A slightly more sophisticated, though even less plausible, version of this argument says that since what bolds the Germans and the Japanese back from expansion is their budget deficit, expansion by other countries will ease this problem.

As France, the United Kingdom and Italy expand, the argument goes, they will suck in German and Japanese exports, thus reducing unemploymeot and in consequence the budget deficit, leading in turn to a new round of tax cuts and expansion in the strong countries. Or not, as the case may be.

It is a remarkable turnround that instead of the surplus countries pulling the convalescent nations out of recession, the convalescent countries should be asked to pull the surplus nations out of the mire.

The likeliest outcome is not this, however. Nor is it that the July summit will succeed in striking a deal between America and Germany which lays the basis for long-term prosperity and growth.

It is that the growth experiment of the convalescent countries will land them straight back into serious illness. Last time they tried restriction at home and international surveillance of their economies. Next time the pressure to try protectionism will be much stronger.

David Blake

Michael Baily

The shipping slump drifts closer to home

A bulk cargo/oil carrier completed last year for service around South America. The bulk trades could come into balance in 1980-81.

How well-founded is the present bout of stock market jitters over British shipping shares?

The answer must be: at least partly so. For the four-year-old shipping slump is at last coming close to bome.

British owners were not prominent among those who in the euphoric early 1970s rushed lemming-like into buge orders for new unchartered supertankers. They have therefore not been prominent among those—Reksten, Colocotronis, Burmah, Pertamina—who baye already been brought down by what will undoubtedly be the longest tanker recession in recorded history.

They did, however, go quite heavily into dry bulkers and the tanker slump has now spilt over, as everyone predicted it would two or three years ago, into this sector. And to the "bulkers" ordered in the boom bave been added combination-carriers and converted tankers trying to scratch a bving in the dry bulk trades—and the widespread substitution of dry bulkers for tankers in world shipbuilding yards.

Thus, while idle tanker tonnage remained static at about 31 million tons, or 9 per cent of world fleet last year, idle dry cargo tonnage more than doubled from 5 million to nearly 12 million tons, and from 2 to more than 4 per cent of world fleet. Among those caught by this chill breeze are a number of British owners, including several small to medium firms—some still private, like Bibby.

Among the big shipping names, P and O are probably most exposed, with nearly 3 millioo toos of tankers, bulkers and gas-carriers. But it is important to remember that the historic cross-subsidization in British shipping between liners and tramps has been greatly extended with the rapid diversification of the big shipping groups like non-shipping activities over the past 15 years.

Even at P and O—and this applies eveo more to other groups, such as British and Commonwealth—shipping now represeots under 40 per cent of assets.

Liners, whether operated direct or through consortia, have been doing well. Overseas Containers, largest of the consortia, doubled profits to more than £40m in 1976 and last year's results should be as good, at a time when tankers and tramps could not even cover operating costs.

Liners remain the heartland of British shipping and, while Russian rate cutting poses a severe threat and the future is obscured by moves at Unctad and in the EEC, good profits are still being made in many trades.

Many British owners do not bave this protection, bowever, and for them the burden of keeping up payments on ships bought in a boom and operated in a slump is becoming insupportable. In their interest the industry considered last autumn whether to approach the Government for aid and at that time decided against it. But the situation has grown worse and confidential talks are now taking place between shipping leaders and Mr Edmund Dell, the Trade Secretary.

The prospects across the world for the next two or three years are indeed gloomy. With about 100 million tons of tankers still surplus few expect the market to stabilize before 1985. The International Maritime Industries Forum concluded last autumn that annual operating losses on tankers would rise from $450m (about £235m) a year in 1977 to nearly an astonishing $2,000m by 1980.

The dry cargo market, shading on the one hand into tankers and on the other into general cargo, is more complex. So much depends on the course of world trade, whicb with heavy industries at a low ebb and Middle East imports sharply cut is certainly sluggish. But, given reasonable strength in the United States economy and burgeoning activity in the dynamic economies around the Pacific and Indian oceans, growth of 5 to 7 per ceot a year is possible, bringing the bulk trades into balance in 1980-81.

Just as with the property boom of the early 1970s, the buge over-investment in shipping and subsequent collapse in demand must call forth a "lifeboat" operation to rescue the shipwrecked, wbose dimensions should become apparent in the course of this year. The difference is, of course, the widespread involvement of governments in the shippiog slump—stimulating and then maintaining artificially high shipyard output and helping to finance the huge volume of shipping investment now lying idle.

The extent of the problem is impossible to gauge accurately, but one estimate is that world shipping debt is about $25,000m, of which about 60 per cent lies at the door of governments. Of the $10,000m commercial debt about 60 per cent is probably American and, while British banks are undoubtedly prominent in the rest, it represents only a small fraction of total bank credit and is well spread.

Some version io Britain of Norway's rescue operation, whereby the government guarantees extended credit to owners in trouble, seems inevitable in the course of this year—and some restructuriog within the industry as the financially strong take over the assets of the financially weak.

There will be rising bills for the taxpayer, discomfort for banks and severe pain for some familiar names in British shippiog. But, thanks largely to the inertia of British shipbuilding and the conservatism of British shipping when the seeds of today's crisis were sown, the adjustment here sbould be accomplished without the thuds aod groans already io be beard elsewbere.

Tha author is Shipping Correspondent of *The Times*.

Business Diary in Europe: Royal claret • House of Wallenberg

Queen Mother is guaran- a supply of top quality t likely to last the whole e longest life anyone could bly wish her. She will ve it because her royal is to be featured on the s of the 1977 vintage of eau Mouton-Rothschild, is often the highest d of the greatest Bordeaux ths.

ually the proprietor, Baron ppe de Rothschild, has a designed each year by a us artist. Recently these included Marc Chagall, y Moore, Picasso and Andy ol. The artists are paid in of wine, not money.

1977, though, the art is to be replaced with the Mother's coat of arms as eraldic stamp of royal val, marking a three-day he enjoyed at the chateau mmer. The vinous fee for ar's new label will accord- be being shipped to her e course.

anwhile, supplies for the of us become harder to . The baron has discon- l free tastings for wine- pilgrims who visit the ses.

ist year", his business entatives explained, "we d we gave away nine tonneaux of wine to visitors. That is 5 per cent of our total production, worth £80,000.

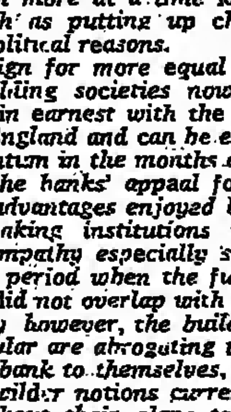
"The baron did not object to the expense, but the wine was being drunk young and in circumstances in which it conld not be properly appreciated. He could not stand the waste."

The Wallenberg empire, that complex network of financial holdings in more than 30 Swedish companies built up by 78-year-old Marcus and his elder brother Jacob, is singularly dependent for its smooth running at the moment on a younger Wallenberg.

But 53-year-old Peter, son of Marcus, and now chairman of Atlas Copco after 21 years with that company including a stint with its British operation, told Business Diary in Stockholm: "I'm just filling a gap. I've no ambitions to be a banker."

The perennial question of the succession in the Wallenberg empire came up again when Marcus went into hospital a week or two ago. He is now said to be recovering.

Marcus retired in 1976 as chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest when the Wallenberg's Enskilda bank merged with



Peter Wallenberg

Skandinaviska, but as its honorary chairman has since been going into the bank usually every day. He retained a network of company chairmanships well as directorships.

Peter, who is a special adviser at the bank and has many directorships of his own, has been busy keeping up with meetings his father would have been going to.

Peter said: "Many people talk of the Wallenberg group but that is a misnomer. There are no interconnexions between tha companies in which there are stakes—usually at the most about 20 per cent—and it is all done at arm's length." Swedish multinationals in which there is a Wallenberg financial interest include ASEA, Saab-Scania, Electrolux, L. M. Ericsson and SKF.

If industrialist Peter is not the natural successor to the banking role, it is still possibla a Wallenberg may still take on the mantle. Peter's brother Mark, who died after a promising start in banking, left two sons, Marcos, 21, and Axel, 19, and the family say Marcus particularly has shown interest in the "commercial way".

Jacob's son, Peder, is an architect. Atlas Copco's Peter has two sons, Jacob and Peter, who have yet to decide what to do.

The Italian Government has been accused of breaking its own laws by Professor Luigi Spaventa, a young economist and left-wing member of parliament. He says its has failed to make known, as it should have done by February 20, its estimates for treasury and public sector spending in 1978.

An independent elected with support from the communists, the professor may well have been influenced subconsciously by his Anglo-Saxon background in the severity of his approach to public accounting. It would be difficult to find a more "Oxbridge" Italian—besides having an English wife be has been both a research student at King's, Cambridge, and a visiting Fellow at All Soul's, Oxford.

In a letter to the chairman of the Chamber's finance and treasury commission, of which he is a member, Spaventa cited the laws requiring the treasury minister to present by February 20 each year the estimates for both treasury spending and for the needs of the whole public sector. Now, more than 10 days after this date, he went on, "the forecasts for 1978 have not yet beeo presented. The government, to use tbe expression of an illustrious jurist, is outside the law".

The introduction of duty-free facilities last week on air routes between Britain and the Irish Republic has produced what can ooly be called an Irish situation at Heathrow airport, London.

Although the republic might justifiably be considered to be foreign parts, flights from terminal one at Heathrow have traditionally gone from the domestic departures side of terminal number one which, because it caters for services within Britain, does not bave a duty-free shop.

The British Airports Authority, which holds the liquor licences at its airports, now wheels a mobile duty-free shop up to passengers on the Irish flights just before they board, shutting it out of sight of thirsty "domestic" passengers after the Irish flight had gone.

The range of drinks on offer is limited, due to the size of the peripatetic off-licence, but Irish honour and thirsts will be shortly satisfied with the construction by the authority of a permanent shop.

The Italian cigarette strike—when, as we reported last week, even the country's smugglers went in for a bit of industrial action—is over and the flow of merchandise has resumed. With their usual discretion, those concerned have not made known the terms of the settlement, but there has been a gentleman's agreement and the price to the public of smuggled cigarettes has gone up by nearly 20 per cent. For travellers it should make the London airport duty free shop a little more competitive.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Overheating of diamond demand poses problem for De Beers

De Beers' shares are a sell. Paradoxically, the shares are uodervalued on sheer fundameotals, but fundamental considerations have ceased to be applied to De Beers for a long time now.

The problems facing De Beers are ao inevitable downturn of the jewelry market compounded by what looks suspiciously like an overheating of current demand.

Demand, if measured by the premium at which stones have been changiog bands straight from the Central Selling Organization sights, is uodeniably phenomenal. However, over the last couple of years the demand pattern has changed radically. While underlying demand for jewelry has increased, so, it would appear, bas the short-term speculative element, and by a considerably greater proportion.

DIAMOND MARKET IN ISRAEL

	Impts (m carats)	% change on year	Value US$m	Polished exports as % of rough diamond impts (carats)
1968	3.48	—	162	42.2
1969	3.91	+12	193	39.3
1970	3.62	−7.2	154	41.4
1971	5.29	+46	224	35.4
1972	6.18	+17	316	37.2
1973	6.59	+6.6	448	37.1
1974	5.57	−15.5	407	44.3
1975	5.88	+5.5	412	45.9
1976	8.62	+47	616	38.3
1977	11.21	+30	937	29.9

Despite the problems of classificatioo—there are over 2,200 categories of diamonds and *much can* often *turn* on the eye of the beholder—diamonds as en investment medium bave become increasingly popular. A couple of years ago, as the political problems mounted, sales of rough diamonds in South Africa mushroomed.

In France, where gems bave long been a popular medium for salting away mooey, demand has shot up—likewise for gold in all forms—this year for fear of a Socialist/Communist General Election victory. Diamonds have also appealed to controllers of somewhat dubious funds.

Israeli officiel statistics provide an illustratino as to what has been bappening in one of

Mining

the most importaot markets. Over the past 10 years, the average for exports of polisbed diamonds, in carats, bas run at 39.1 per cent of imports of rough stones, heving reached a peak of just under 46 per cent in 1975, a yeer of recession in the diamood industry.

That figure fell to 38.3 per cent in 1976 and to 29.9 per cent last year, wbich suggests that a considerable proportion of the diamonds enteriog the country bave been taken out of the system by speculators, particularly those in the industry itself.

Full-year sales figures from the CSO showed that there had been e slight downturn in demand in the second half. Trade sources suggest that the market is still strong, but it is not known if this downturn has continued into this year. Certainly, there are numerous reports that some categories of stones are changing hands at premiums of upwards of 50 per cent on the CSO prices (the CSO et the end of last year took ection to make it less easy for gems to be passed straight on for the sights ot a premium).

The question is, to what extent do these premiums reflect true jewelry demand or demand created by speculators (and thus artficial shortages further down the line)? It seems possible that the CSO will institute a price increase withio the next couple of montbs or so in an attempt to stabilize tbe market, but such an increase would be nowhere near the level some premiums have reached and might be the last for some time.

The jewelry market is cynical and the outlook canoot be that promising given the economic indicators coming out of the Uoited States—the single most important market.

De Beers has never liked the idea of diamonds being used as an investmeot medium, partly because it does not want any further influences on the market that it cannot control. This self-interest may now bave a wider significance.

The eupboria in the diamood market has created rising expectations as far as the De Beers shares go (the preliminary figures and dividend are due on Wednesday). Where a maximum total dividend payment for 1977 of 45 cents was once at the top of the range, the market is now going for 45 cents to 50 cents and 45 cents would prove a disappointment. However, sbould De Beers consider that the market is currently abnormally high and jewelry demand is beading for a sharp downturn, it will most likely adopt a cautious policy and perhaps 45 cents is all that can be hoped for although thar is in itself a 28 per cent increase. Witb the shares at 313p, the prospective yield, gross of withholding tax, is 8.5 per cent at 45 cents.

Desmond Quigley

Allied Textile exports hit £10m

A cbeerful anoual report is forthcoming from Mr J. E. Lumb, the chairman of the Huddersfield-based Allied Textile Companies group.

Allied's board believes that the group's record demonstrates it to be one of the most energetic and effective operations in an industry of whicb a March, 1977, OECD Ecooomic Survey said "... it was only in the textile sector that Britisb productivity compared reasonably well with that in Continental Europe".

Early reports of the new Multi-Fibre Arrangements, for the regulation of ioternational trade io textiles during the *period* 1978 to 1982, the chairman continues, encourage one to expect a less rapid rate of deterioration in tradiog opportunities within tbe UK and the EEC, than in recent years. "We may now be entering four years of lessened instability in these markets", Mr Lumb warns.

In these circumstances and with Allied's firmly-established exporting base—direct and indirect export sales rose from £6m to ebout £10m in 1976-77—he looks forward to the group's continued success.

As the programme of plant replacement progressed, capital speoding during the year reached ebout £1m. Ample financial resources remain available for reequipment and the extensiou of Allied's activities and include casb and near-casb balaoces of over £1m

McLeod-Sipef offer on terms to Lon Sumatra

McLeod-Sipef has acknowledged that its 110p-a-share cash bid for London Sumatra, of which Harrisons & Crosfield and associates control some 43 per ceot, bas not much possibility of succeeding without the backing of the London Sumatra board, which has already rejected the offer.

In a letter to the London Sumatra board, Mr Kenneth Dick, chairman of McLeod-Sipef, says that in the circumstances his company is "concerned to make every effort to agree an offer" which the Loodon Sumetra board and its advisers, Robert Fleming, can recommend. Alteroately, McLeod-Sipef is concerned that the value of the shares held both by itself and outside shareholders should be protected if the bid fails.

Grand Met and UDS cited as best bets for buoyant trading

Underpinned by the continued recession in world trade, the market's hesitancy and short-term fears have been fuelled by the gloomier prospects for corporate profits growth.

With ICI's disappoioting recent results, slightly worse than expected figures from Turner & Newall and a dramatic fall at EMI, there can be little reason to wonder why the *FT* 30 Share Index has been coming down so fast.

The outlook for this index at least is likely to remain poor. Pember & Boyle's massive March *Equity Review* contains just two 30-Sbare Index constituents from its 13 buy recommendations.

These are Grand Metropolitan and UDS. Pember's analyst, *Mr N. C. F. Popham*, picks the drinks, gaming, botels and entertainment combine for a combination of buoyant trading which will be boosted by a rise in consumer spending, the benefits of reorganization as the board completes the digestion of the many major acquisitions, and a sharp drop in interest charges. The analyst thinks that pre-tax profits for the year to end-September next will climb from £77.8m to £110.7m.

Mr C. J. Carlyle picks UDS in the stores sector for its recovery potential. The group, he feels, is a "leaner" animal which is improving the quality of its earnings as the weakest elements are weeded out. Pember is thus going for a 52 per cent pre-tax profit improvement this year to £23m and around £30m in the subsequent period.

Other recommendations included in the firm's exhaustive survey are BET, Carrington Viyella, Land Securities, Mothercare, Rank Organisation, RTZ, Selection Trust, W. H. Smith, Trafalgar House and Weir Group. The broker believes that BICC and J. Lyons should be sold.

Allied Breweries, another 30 Share constituent, is expected to improve pre-tax profits from £77.2m to somewhere in the £85m-£90m band, according to W. Greenwell'e drinks industry analyst, Mr Richard Prevett, in

Brokers' views

his latest *Brewing Industry Quarterly Commentary*. Once again, the thesis is built on the outlook for consumer spendiog which is predicted to rise by 3 per cent in real terms this year. In the absenca of tax increases, he estimates a 3 per cent rise in beer sales volume, 5 per cent for spirits and 10 per cent for wines.

The firm has also been researching Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds—another index constituent whose earnings and share price have recently been taking a battering. The engineering analyst at Greenwell, Mr G. W. Troup, doubts whether the relative share price will strengthen significantly in the immediate future, but he believes that the downward risk is relatively small in view of the attractive yield, strong balance-sheet, good asset cover and the scope for major recovery in earnings per share. Longer-term, GKN is enhanced by the potential profitability of recent large capital expenditure projects.

Pre-tax profits of £95m this year will still show a substantial margios shortfall on the 1972-76 period and the return on capital at about 13.5 per cent will be a long way short of GKN's potential.

What with the across-the-board doubts on manufacturing profits, the Index could do with a shot in the arm by including a representative of the financial sector or perbaps by substituting the Royal Dutch/Shell group in place of recently languishing British Petroleum.

Mr J. V. Thompson at Fielding, Newsome-Smith bas defied fund manegers' stamina by producing a volume of no less than 168 pages oo Sbell. Moreover, he has stuck his neck out and presented his forecast just ahead of the results due next week.

For 1977 he seems broadly in accord with Mr P. L. Morgan of James Capel in going for net income of £1,460m and io 1978 both say that income growth will be slight.

But FNS projects growth until 1980 end an encouraging projection it is. Assuming no *further crude oil price rise*, Mr Thompson forecasts net income of £1,870m in that year whicb might in fact turn out at £2,270m from the Anglo-Dutcb giant if crude oil prices go up by 10 per cent per annum. The largest indicated divisional rise will derive from gas production and marketing—the group is the most profitable gas producer in tha world—whose income before central costs and exploration is expected to rise from £680m in 1977 to £1,010m (given 10 per cent oil price rises) by 1980.

Ray Maughan

Investment trust chiefs cheerful on prospects

The chairmen of four investment trusts have reported a reasonably satisfactory outlook. Temple Bar's chairman, Mr Alastair F. Roger, tells shareholders that at present, he expects earnings of the trust for the current year are likely to be slightly up on last year. On this basis, even if the holders of substantial amouots of the company's convertible unsecured loan stocks exercise their option to convert into ordinary stock, Temple Bar should be able "at least to meintain" the total dividend for the year.

Mr Roger Wethered, of the River and Mercantile Trust, declares that whatever the outcome of the trust's dispute with the Inland Revenue and although share prices may fluctuate widely in what is likely to be an election year, the board considers the dividend can be at least maintained in the current year.

The Great Northern'e chairman, Lord Weir, believes that *growth in revenue will continue* to be achieved.

Mr T. A. Pilkington, of the River Plate and General, believes the trust will have another good year.

Burroughs turns loss into £13m profit

Burroughs Machines, the Middlesex-based computer and communications equipment subsidiary of Burroughs Corporation, of the United States, turned a pre-tax loss of £2.26m imo a record profit of £13.13m for the year ended November 30, 1977. Turnover rose from £84.7m to £107.76m and profit after all charges including taxation was £8.39m compared with a 1976 loss of £3.76m.

The pre-tax profit is after crediting an exchange gain of £2.4m caused by the revaluation of sterling. At halfway, pre-tax profit totalled £3.59m against a loss of £2.1m in the previous first six months and included an exchange gain of £1.02m.

Belgium banking deal

Banque Andes has agreed to buy the retail banking business of United California Bank in Belgium.

Under the agreement, Banque Andes, will acquire from UCB, customer deposits of over 200m Belgian francs and a consumer loan portfolio of 192m Belgian francs, representing nearly 2,500 accounts. This will give Banque Andes a firm basis from which to expand its growing Belgian personal banking and consumer lending operations.

Tanker owners face gloomy future

The past two weeks have seen little overall cbange in the trading pattern of the tanker market with the Caribbean area remaining the busiest sector. The other major loading areas continue at e low pitch witb the Gulf being noticeably quiet and demand for vlccs very restricted.

Consequently rate levels in the latter sector bave hardly moved and if anything, bave slipped back a little. The going rate for a vlcc currently stands at around worldscale 20-21.

From the small volume of business done in the Gulf last week, very few fixtures iovolved vlccs. Early on in the week Gulf Oil booked a 220,000-ton-

Freight report

ner at worldscale 20.8 for a trip to Soutb Korea, and Amoco fixed a similar sized vessel for a Caribbean run at an equivalent rate. Yet a third vessel of this size was taken for a voyage to Japan at tbe slightly lesser rate of worldscale 20.75.

Finally, as the weekend approached a Greek charterer booked a 275,000-tonner at worldscale 20. Rumours were circulating at this time concerning a requirement for a ulcc at a rate of Worldscale 18.5.

Gloom about the tanker market's immediate future deepened last week as the continuing fall in the value of the dollar brought a warning from Kuwait thar it might call an extraordinary meeting of the oil producers to discuss prices. Preseotly, prices are frozeo until the next Opec meeting ln Juoe but if tbe dollar falls further, so reducing the producers' reveoues, they may well be forced into acting sooner.

This move came after news in the previous week from BP that it was planning to close its Rotterdam refinery for e two-month period

David Robinson

Boost for Queens Moat turnover

The latest addition to the Queens Moat Houses group, the 100-bedroom Hertfordshire Moat House at St Albans, opens today.

Queens Moat acquired a long-term lease on the hotel in November of last year and it has since been refitted to group standards. Group turnover will rise by about £1.5m as a result of the addition of the Hertfordshire Moat House and of two others last year—the Thatched Barn Hotel, Elstree, leased in August and the Hampshire Moat House, added in September. The three additions bring the Queens Moat group to 26 hotels, public houses and restaurants

Briefly

UNITED GUARANTEE

United Guarantee (Holdings) is now in a position to derive marginal benefit from term deposits of surplus funds and the board is seeking means of broadening the group's base through prudent commercial acquisitions, reports Mr H. W. King, the chairman.

BOW VALLEY

Bow Valley Industries of Alberta, Canada, has made an offer to purchase all the outstanding shares of common stock of Flying Diamond Oil Corporation, a Utah *Corporation, for cash* at $30 per share net to the seller.

VEREINS-UND WESTBANK

Though economic activities in Germany remained sluggish during most of the year, Vereins-Und Westbank, Hamburg, report e good performance in 1977. Total balance sheet assets increased 17.2 per cent to M7,314m at December 31.

JLP SALES TOP £8M

Sales in the John Lewis Partnership department stores and specialist shops last week were more than £4.8m, a 15.7 per cent increase on the similar week last year. *Total sales*, at *more than* £8.4m, were 16.1 per cent up on the similar week last year and for the four weeks to February 25 were ahead by 19.6 per cent.

PREUSSAG

Haoover.—Preussag AG is omitting a dividend for 1977, against the DM7 paid in 1976, as it made an operating loss for the year.—Reuter.

BAYER

Leverkusen.—Bayer AG will not be able to hold its 1977 dividend et the 1976 level of DM8, management board chairman Herr Herbert Gruenewald said.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Unilever and Shell figures tomorrow

Two multinational giants—Unilever and Shell—head a reasonably heavy company news diary this week.

Unilever produces full year results tomorrow and Edinburgh-based stockbroker, Wood, Mackenzie is expecting a fall in pretax profits from £603m in 1976 to £560m for last year; a £10m extraordinary item covering closures in Holland is expected in the figures.

Shell announces final figures on Thursday. Grenfell and Colegrave revised down its original estimate of net earnings of £1,500m some time ago and is now looking for group figures in the region of £1,425m. The weakness of the dollar will have offset poor trading conditions in Europe.

This week

The banking and insurance results season continues with Midland Bank and insurance brokers Alexander Howden.

Capel-Cure Myers is expecting pretax profits of around £21m to £21.5m for the full year against £18.4m last time for Howden on Thursday. The company's move into sophisticated new offices will have taken some of the gloss off the figures but Capel-Cure is bullish about the stock's recovery potential.

Midland Bank announce final figures on Friday. It forecasts around £190m pretax profits at the time of its recent rights issue against £166.4m last time.

Board meetings notified for the week are:

TODAY—Interims—Edinburgh Invest Tst and Parker Knoll. Finals—Fisons, Goldman (H), Mercantile Invest Tst, Neil and Spencer Holdings, Scottish Eastern Invest Tst and Victor Products (Wallsend).

TOMORROW — Interims — Ayer Hitam Tin Dredging Malaysia, Elder Smith, Goldsbrough Mort, Malayan Tin Dredging (M) Berhad, Sandhurst Marketing, and Staffordshire Potteries. Finals—J. Bibby, Blagden & Noakes (Holdings), BSR, De Beers Consolidated Mines, De Beers Industrial, Greenfield Millets, National Westminster Bank, Inveresk Grp, Kitchen (Robt), Taylor & Co, Provident Financial Grp, RKT Textiles, Rosedimond Inv Tst, Tronoh Mines, Malaysia Berhad, Unilever Ltd, and Unilever NV.

WEDNESDAY — Interims — Clark (Matthew) & Sons (Hldgs), Downing (GH), Hampson Inds, Scottish Cities Inv Tst and Strong & Fisher (Hldgs). Finals—Barrow/Hepburn Grp, BTR, Ford (Martin), No-Swift Inds, Oce-Van der Grinten, Finance, Pawson (WL) & Son, Renrold Grp, Richmond Park Laundry, Streetley, Tiger, Oats & National Milling, Union Corpn, F. W. Woolworth & Co.

THURSDAY—Interims—A. A. H. Galliford Brindley, Harrisons Malaysian Estates, Hunt & Moscrop (Middleton), J. Jarvis & Sons, Medminster, Park Place Investments, Stockdake Holdings and West of England Trust. Finals—Corah, Derek Crouch (Contractors), Harris & Sheldon, Howden (Alexander) Grp, Lex Service, Needlers, Newey Grp, W. N. Sharpe, Shell Transport & Trading, SKF Aktiebolaget, Taverner Rutledge, Transport Development Grp, Waverley Cameron, and Yule Catto & Co.

FRIDAY — Interims — Downing (GH) & Co, Glenfield Secs and Lake & Elliot. Finals—Anglo American Inv Tst, Bestwood, McCleery L'Amie Grp and Midland Bank.

Bryan Appleyard

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
B.C.C.I.	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 3½%, over £25,000 4½%.

Wall Street

New York, March 3.—The stock market closed slightly higher today.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.86 at 747.31.

Some 740 issues gained with 540 lower.

Volume totalled 20,120,000 shares compared with 20,280,000 yesterday.

Brokers attributed a generally firm tone throughout the session to a recovery of the dollar on foreign exchanges. It gained despite the Government report of a $2,380m trade deficit in January—the biggest since the record set in October. Dealers in Europe said the size of the deficit was in line with expectations.

Gold loses ground

New York, March 3.—GOLD lost ground on both the New York Comex and the Chicago IMM. NY COMEX: March, $183.40; April, $182.60; May, $185.90; June, $187.30; Aug, $190.00; Oct, $192.60; Dec, $195.30; Feb, $198.10; April, $201.10; June, $204.10; Aug, $207.10; Oct, $210.10; Dec, $213.10. CHICAGO IMM: March, $184.00-184.10; June, $187.20-187.40; Sept, $191.60; Dec, $195.90-195.70; March, $200.10; June, $204.30 bid; Sept, $208.20; Dec, $212.50.

SILVER futures reduced earlier losses and prices ended 0.30 to 0.40 cent net lower. March, 498.60c; April, 501.50c; May, 505.00c; July, 512.30c; Sept, 520.00c; Dec, 531.70c; Jan, 535.50c; March, 543.40c; May, 551.30c; July, 559.20c; Sept, 567.20c; Dec, 579.20c; Jan, 583.20c. Handy & Harman, 499.00 (500.50c). Handy & Harman of Canada, $5.597 ($5.605).

COPPER closed steady. March, 56.50c; April, 56.80c; May, 57.30c; July, 58.30c; Sept, 59.30c; Dec, 60.80c; Jan, 61.30c; March, 62.30c; May, 63.20c; July, 64.20c; Sept, 65.10c; Dec, 66.60c; Jan, 67.10c.

SUGAR futures fell 0.14 to 0.05 cent net at the close. May, 8.66-67c; July, 8.98-99c; Sept, 9.20c; Oct, 9.33c; Jan, 9.83-87c; March, 10.05-08c; May, 10.26-27c; July, 10.42-43c.

COCOA futures sold off towards the close on local profit-taking to finish 2.80 to 5.05 cents lower. March, 162.25c; May, 141.25c; July, 136.60c; Sept, 133.70c; Dec, 129.85c; March, 126.85c; May, 125.10c; July, 123.50c.

COFFEE futures closed the session locked down the four cent limit.—March, 168.75c; May, 151.88c; July, 137.90c; Sept, 132.96c; Dec, 121.00c; March, 119.00-50c; May, 116.50c bid; July, 114.51-5.00c.

COTTON futures performed in a lacklustre manner for the second day as the market awaited word from Washington on possible cotton acreage cutbacks for 1978.—March, 55.55c; May, 56.80-85c; July, 57.95-8.00c; Oct, 59.10c; Dec, 59.72c; March, 60.92c; May, 61.20c bid; July, 61.40c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: A Soyabean futures showed strength through most of the session, driving upward on heavy trading volume on close 11½c higher. SOYABEANS.—March 614-13c; May 625-23½c; July 629-28c; Aug 626-25c; Sept 605-06c; Nov 595-94c; Jan 600-00½c; March 609c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March 23.80-85c; May 23.56-60c; July 23.25-20c; Aug 22.75-80c; Sept 22.23-20c; Oct 21.40-60c; Dec 21.25-15c; Jan 21.15c; March 21.15c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March $159.50; May $162.60-3.00; July $165.30-5.40; Aug $166.80-6.00; Sept $162.50; Oct $159.00; Dec $161.00-2.00; Jan $162.00-3.00; March 165.00-4.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures lost ... May, 270¾-71¼c; July, 270-70¼c; Sept, 274¾c; Dec, 281c; March, 287½c. ... OATS: March, 123¾c; May, 131c; July, 133½c; Sept, 137c; Dec, 141c.

Issue prices stabilize as gloom shows signs of diminishing

Euromarkets

Eurodollar bond prices stabilized last week as portfolio managers became less nervous about committing new money to the market, writes AP-Dow Jones.

While there are still some negative considerations for Eurodollar bond investment, such as a consensus forecast that long-term United States bond yields will rise by about 75 basis points this year as the United States inflation accelerates, some market participants have become less pessimistic about the prospects of the United States resolving its dispute with Japan and Germany over the conduct of international monetary policy.

If so, the present turmoil on the foreign exchange market may subside and high Eurodollar bond yields may attract a considerable reflow of capital from the bloated Deutsche mark and Swiss franc bond markets, market participants contend.

The hard-line United States view seems to be that if Germany and Japan will not stimulate their domestic economies to the point where their current account surpluses for trade in goods and services with other nations is reversed, then these countries must suffer the consequences in the foreign exchange market.

As things stand now, the current account surpluses of Germany and Japan are acting like a magnet for capital inflows when instead these countries have to have offsetting net capital inflows. Otherwise, the exchange rate will have to keep going up or their central banks will have to sell enough of their currency to keep the exchange rate steady, leading to an inflationary expansion of the money supply.

Even though interest rate differentials between the dollar and the German and Japanese currencies are at the widest level in recent history, this has not discouraged investors from buying the strong currencies because of the appreciation potential.

"Who cares about interest rates when you can make 1 or 2 per cent a day on the currency?" one banker remarked.

Yet, according to some knowledgeable observers, Germany and Japan may well follow Switzerland's lead in imposing controls on capital inflows while allowing their currencies to be used in a greater extent for financing oil-related deficits of other countries.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer price	Redptn Yld
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 7½ 1.9.84	95¾	8.36
Australia 8¼ 1.9.92	95	8.87
Aust Mining 9½ 15.6.92	98¾	9.47
Avco 9½ 15.9.83	100¼	9.19
Avco 9½ 1.3.85	99½	9.35
Barclays 8¼ 15.9.92	97¾	8.84
Bowater 9¼ 15.6.92	97¾	9.64

	Offer Price	Redptn Yld
SNCF 8¾ 15.12.84	99¾	8.29
Sparbankernas 8¾ 15.1.88	97¾	9.10
Sweden 7¾ 15.6.82	98¾	7.91
Sweden 8¼ 15.6.87	96½	8.85
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 15.5.87	97¾	8.61
Walter Kidde 8¾ 1.7.85	97¾	8.92

	Offer Price	Conv Prem
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
Borden 6¾ 1991	107	6.03
Carnation 4 1988	77	48.29
Chevron 5 1988	131½	−0.35
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	79	78.45
Fairchild Camera 6¾ 1991	82	49.24
Ford 5 1988	84	8.50

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	70¼	70½
All Ply Hldgs 9½ Ln '93-97	74	75
All Brew 6¾ Deb '87-92	62¾*	62*
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	65¾*	65¾*
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	69¼	69½
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	25¼p*	25¼p*
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	82¾	82¼
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	68¾	68
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	67¾	67¼*
Do 9 Deb '92-97	76*	77*
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	70¾	70¾
BOC Int 5¼ Deb '81-		

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
MacKinnon of Scotland
Investment Trusts
Moorside Trust

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27-28 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
2,400	Airsprung Ord	48	+5	4.2	8.8	8.9
375	Airsprung 13½% CULS	139	+11	18.4	12.3	—
925	Armitage & Rhodes	37	−1	3.3	8.9	15.7
4,521	Bardon Hill	148	+3	12.0	8.1	10.2
3,007	Deborah Ord	112xd	+2	5.1	4.5	9.0
448	Deborah 17½% CULS	224	+9	17.5	7.8	—
18,780	Frederick Parker	130xd	−4	11.5	9.5	5.1
2,693	George Blair	146	+6	15.0	10.2	5.8
1,225	Jackson Group	49	—	5.0	10.2	5.8
13,939	James Burrough	101	−5	6.0	5.9	9.3
3,264	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
3,419	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
2,102	Twinlock 12% ULS	77	−3	12.0	15.5	—
3,526	Unilock Holdings	81	+2	7.0	8.6	10.1
6,127	Walter Alexander	97	+7	6.4	6.5	7.2

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 436.2−5.8 (1.3%)

Authorised Unit Trusts

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 27. Dealings End, March 10. § Contango Day, March 13. Settlement Day, March 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
BRITISH FUNDS					
500m	Treas 10½% 1978	101	[illegible]	10.395	5.930
400m	Exch 5% 1976-78	99	[illegible]	5.038	6.376
1200m	Treas 11½% 1979	104	[illegible]	11.051	7.049
650m	Treas 3% 1979	96	[illegible]	3.101	5.228
275m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	97½	[illegible]	4.359	5.945
2200m	Treas 10½% 1979	103½	[illegible]	10.145	8.151
250m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95	[illegible]	3.651	6.098
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	101	[illegible]	8.941	7.066
2100m	Treas 9½% 1980	101	[illegible]	9.342	8.644
262m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	94	..	3.719	6.913
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	95½	[illegible]	5.497	7.436
000m	Exch 13% 1980	108	..	12.030	9.550
600m	Treas 11½% 1981	104	[illegible]	10.983	9.576
453m	Treas 3½% 1979-81	96	[illegible]	3.862	7.062
802m	Treas 9¾% 1981	100	..	9.689	9.397
900m	Exch 8¼% 1981	96	[illegible]	8.537	9.470
800m	Exch 9¾% 1981	99	[illegible]	8.806	6.530
600m	Exch 3% 1981	87	..	3.419	7.058
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	108	[illegible]	11.703	8.810
561m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	97	[illegible]	0.790	9.359
400m	Treas 3% 1982	85	[illegible]	3.499	7.214
900m	Treas 14% 1982	113	..	12.375	8.964
800m	Treas 8¼% 1983	95	[illegible]	3.686	9.638
300m	Exch 9¼% 1982	98	[illegible]	9.409	9.709
600m	Exch 3% 1983	82	[illegible]	5.625	7.195
600m	Treas 12% 1983	107½	[illegible]	11.115	9.954
800m	Treas 9½% 1983	96	[illegible]	9.485	0.854
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	86	[illegible]	6.498	6.776
600m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	93½	[illegible]	9.221	9.397
550m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	84	[illegible]	7.939	0.810
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	85½	[illegible]	9.153	1d.249
3052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	64	[illegible]	4.686	8.257
602m	Treas 5% 1986-89	70	[illegible]	7.307	9.559
000m	Treas 13% 1990	110	[illegible]	12.017	11.706
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	85	[illegible]	0.903	10.728
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

Commercial Property - the year ahead

A curate's egg for commercial property prospects

…property sector, judging …letting activity, rent in…ses, falling yields and by …m share market, enjoyed …rong recovery in 1977.

…he omens for 1978 look …urable but it now seems … tenants and share …ers will be more selec… this year and something … two-tier market appears … be developing. It says …h for the sector as a …de, and not solely the …dential area, that the …idators of the Stern, …ns and Guardian Proper… former empires have …red some £170m of the …mated £200m secondary …dential market overhang. …urther, one of the big… blocks of commercial …perty, Angel Court, was …y let at what appears to …mum rents just one month …r coming on to the …ket.

But the point about Angel Court is that, apart from its size, it fits most definitions of prime space. It is modern, single tenanted and, above all, it occupies a desirable site near the Stock Exchange.

Taking the letting trend area by area and the amount of space available, prime properties will continue to enjoy strong demand. The fact that Angel Court's tenant will be Morgan Guaranty, a powerful overseas bank, is no accident. Foreign banks and other financial groups are again likely to spearhead activity in the first-class City property sector.

The scope for recovery is still wide. During 1965 and 1974 rents increased by 15 per cent annually in the City but they dropped by between 30-40 per cent in the following two years and only started rising again in the second half of 1977. The *Investors Chronicle* Hillier Parker City rent index slipped from its peak level of 608 in 1973 to a low of 345 in 1976 before recovering to 372 by November last year.

The spectacular rental peak of £21-£22 per sq ft in the banking areas during 1973 and 1974 and about £20 per sq ft in the insurance area may never be regained. Angel Court, for example, probably failed to match its computed rental of £17.50 per sq ft but the likely letting at about £16 per sq ft still indicates an upward trend. This trend is being fuelled by the upturn in the financial community's fortunes and the cutback in development programmes.

Agents Richard Ellis have estimated that the amount of prime space available for letting fell from 2.4 million to 1.95 million sq ft between May and September, 1977, but the new speculative office space from development completions dropped from the 1975 "high" of 1.97 sq ft to 890,000 sq ft last year and is set to decline to 650,000 sq ft this year and to 500,000 sq ft by 1980.

The Corporation of London has also calculated that only 6 per cent of total office floorspace in the City was built after 1965. Some of the remaining space may have been modernized recently but even so a large proportion must still remain to be brought up to the normal definition of prime.

Yields on inner city sites have fallen to about 5½ per cent and it has been argued that rents must rise at a compound annual rate of 8 per cent to justify this yield. With regards existing properties, the historical coincidence which saw so much development in 1971 will bring significant rent reviews this year. Their impact cannot be understated and, indeed, it has been estimated that Land Securities, the largest quoted property group, stands to enjoy a rental gain of £35.3m in the ten years to 1987 based purely on existing properties and excluding any benefit from an upturn in rack rents.

The rental outlook for areas in the City "fringe" is rather more subdued. This takes in the EC1, EC2, WC1, WC2, SE1 and E1 postal districts whose available floor space aggregates almost 3m sq ft. The majority of this was built or modernized since 1950 without air-conditioning and stockbrokers Quilter Hilton Goodison have reasoned that it will obviously take time to absorb this space and at the moment it is difficult to envisage any substantial rise in rents in these areas for the next few years.

There are exceptions of course, and certain modern "fringe" sites have been sold at encouraging prices. Trafalgar House, for example, has disposed of its pre-let Wine Office Court development, due for completion next year, on an initial yield of around 6 per cent.

Yet, with the latest Richard Ellis survey showing a floor space fall to only 2.82m sq ft within the fringe it is difficult to argue with Quilter's prediction.

Rents on commercial property in the West End have followed the City pattern since 1974 and, over the past year, prime sites are fetching rents of up to £10 per sq ft. In places such as Victoria Street, rents have risen well above this figure for certain types of property.

Quilter quotes the case of Esso Europe which had been prepared to pay over £14 per sq ft for the 135,000 sq ft of offices in the Army & Navy building which in the end it decided not to take because it was too small.

According to the Drivers Jonas' Mayfair and St James's *Office Property Survey*, available space in these areas fell by 35 per cent in the 12 months to end-November last at 708,000 sq ft. There is clearly a shortage of space throughout the West End, although there are no official statistics for areas outside St James's and Mayfair, and Savills in their *Property Review 1977* state that there are probably no more than 10 prime air-conditioned buildings not in owner occupation.

The outlook for the suburbs, like that of the City "fringe", is none too bullish. It has been estimated that some 2m sq ft of space is currently available round London's perimeters and a further 19m sq ft is scheduled to come on stream within the next five years. Some of this new development may be deferred given the existing suburban rental climate but it is still high in relation to current demand and the total gross space about 140m sq ft. Rents appear to have stabilized at between £6 per sq ft and should remain at about this level during 1978.

The provincial office market proved remarkably resilient during the 1974-76 depression but rents remained static last year and could be depressed by the fact that nearly 10 per cent of the available space is vacant or in the course of construction. The Location of Offices Bureau latest figures to January 1977 showed 19.26m sq ft of unlet space which, although this may have fallen somewhat over the past 12 months, will take some time to absorb.

New office developments in the provinces will not take place on a very great scale this year since, in view of long term interest rates and labour costs, a new scheme would need to secure rents of about £5 per sq ft to give a 10 per cent return but according to agents Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks, few or no provincial cities are offering this level of rentals.

The highest is Leeds where well located, centrally heated modern office blocks are fetching about £4 per sq ft and stand to do so throughout this year. Strong rental growth is expected in Birmingham where the agents expect rents of around £2.50 against £1.75m per sq ft but rents are stabilizing elsewhere and even tailing off in some places.

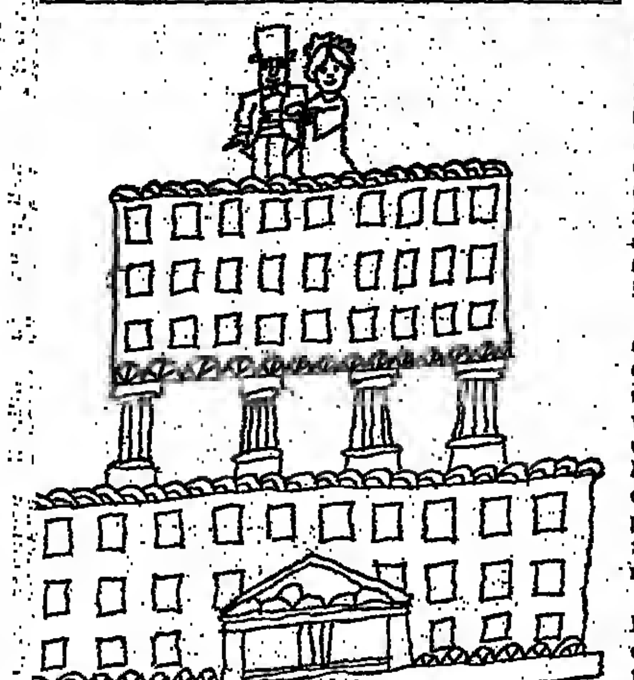
The development decline presents scope for a rental upturn in the provincial office market over the medium term but the immediate outlook looks flat.

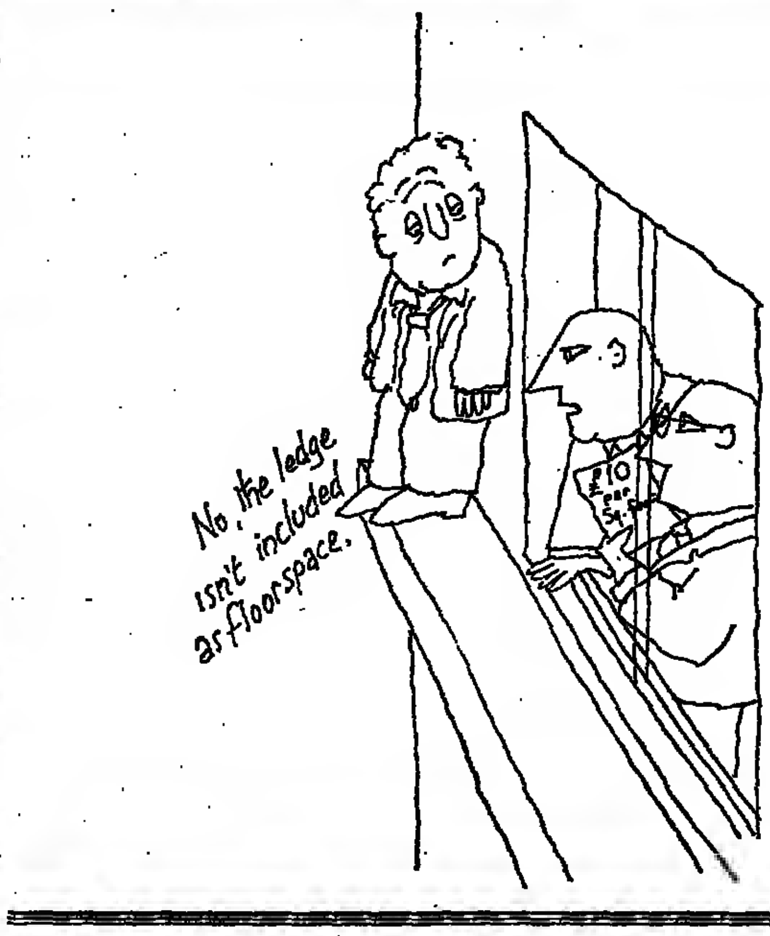
By contrast, development work in the shop market is beginning to pick up again in the expectation of a rise in consumer spending. Certainly, demand from the major chains remains high and reviews on good quality shops are showing rises of between 200 and 800 per cent on a seven year period.

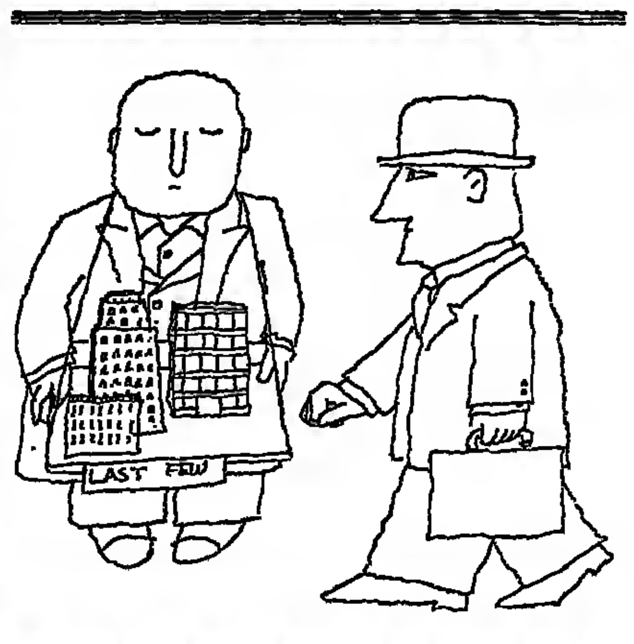
In all, the prospects for the commercial property market this year are patchy. It seems that the great weight of pension fund and insurance company resources (which in theory at least could reach £1,700m this year) will be channelled into the prime West End, City and shopping sites. In these areas, the market can look forward to strong rental growth with a fall in yields indicating some further rise in capital values.

For the rest, it is possible that the unlet segment of the suburban and provincial office sectors will serve to create a stagnant or falling rental market which, in turn, may defer a pronounced rise in development activity.

Ray Maughan







Commercial Property - the year ahead

A better forecast for industrial property

One of the great curiosities of the current property scene is the sharp recent uplift in demand for factory and warehouse space.

Quite simply, the indicators of industrial confidence in this country are a long way short of sustaining this level of demand. Manufacturing output is still below that at the time of the three day week.

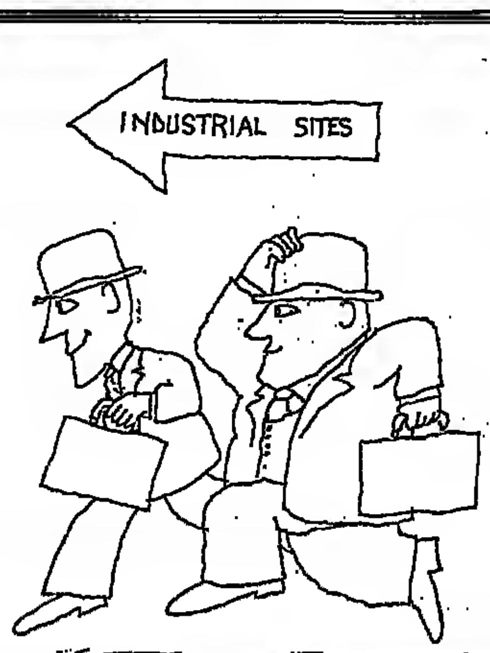
And yet, prime industrial yields have now been forced down to around 7 per cent according to Allsop's 1929-77 yield schedules while agents, Healey & Baker, have actually recorded a yield of 6½ per cent on a top quality location. Even at the very top of the last boom, industrial yields never sunk below 7½ per cent and never recorded less than a three point premium on commercial property returns. With e current two point premium on the improving offices sector, industrial space is clearly the darling of tbe entire market.

The reasons for such enthusiasm ruo in parallel with the upturn in sbop and office properties. The institutional investor is priming the pumps from the vast inflows of cash generated by peosion schemes aod life assurance premiums.

Institutional cash flows have been estimated by stockbrokers, Rowe & Pitmao, Hurst-Brown, to be running at around £7,500m this year against £6.86m in 1977. Taking a strawpoll of fund managers, the brokers were led to believe that as much as 25 per cent of pension and insurance company resources could be invested in the real property (as distinct from the property sbare) market.

Were that the case, investment in properties of all kinds would be almost doubled this year at about £1,700m. The brokers are careful to point out this is at the very top of the estimated range but, even if institutional spending fails to meet these assumptions, it still gives substantial weight to the flow of funds theory behind the upturn in property rents and therefore values.

But why the sudden craze for industrial sites? The reasons are complex but the sector appears to offer more rental freedom than that of its shop and office counterparts. This is largely because rents (and rates) form a very large constituent of a total office overhead but it is reasonable to assume that investories and work-in-progress represent a far greater proportion of a factory cost loading than rents.



Further, rents are influenced by the shortage of top quality available space. This may come as something of a surprise when it is considered that the December 1977 industrial floorspace survey by King & Co (published on February 14 this year) shows that there is still an overhang of some 75.5m sq ft in England and Wales. And while this compares favourably with a peak of 84.9m sq ft available in December 1976, it "is still a very long way from the late 1974 total of only 34m sq ft".

But these enormous figures disguise the dearth of prime space, that is new factory or warehouse units served by good loading and parking facilities, good motorway networks and an average of 10 per cent ancillary office space.

Brokers, Quilter Hilton Goodison, say that taking out old mills and the like which are not easily lettable, industrial and warehouse space currently vacant in England and Wales accounts for less than 3 per cent of the total and some of this is old or in the wrong areas.

Moreover, an industrial developer, unlike an office or town centre developer, enjoys the flexibility of being able to increase quickly or cut back the supply of new space as circumstances warrant. The development lead time is far shorter on industrial sites than, say, a major office block. So developers can judge and maintain the fine balance between supply and demand thus building only when it is reasonably certain that the scheme will prove worthwhile.

Because of this flexibility, the broker feels, rents on industrial properties generally tend to move more or less in line with construction costs which have continued to rise since 1973. The index of Construction costs shown in Spon's *Architect's and Builders' Price Book*, rose from 166 to 205 in 1975 after the 100 base point in 1970.

The picture after 1975 has been clouded by the prolonged building industry recession but it seems clear that construction margins have been pared to the bone as contractors compete for a diminishing supply of work. It looks reasonable to suppose that, as the volume of work available recovers, building costs will compensate for the pent np margins squeeze.

The position will be exacerbated by the upturn in site costs. It is hard to argue with the generally held view that the effects of the hated Community Land Act (which saw councils release a mere 35 acres of land last year) and the Development Land Tax will be sharply inflationary.

These factors have enabled the industrial market to display solid rental growth even during the property crisis. Brokers Panmure Gordon have estimated that industrial rents in the South-east climbed by 540 per cent in the sixteen years to 1976 which was double the rate of shop rentals and easily comparable with the performance of prime office buildings. Similarly the capital and rental return of 24 per cent annually over the same period compares with 18-19 per cent for provincial offices and around 16-17 per cent from shops.

And there is little evidence that such strength has diminished. Agents, Grant and Partners, show that in the 12 months to June 1977, rents around Heathrow Airport and north London had climbed respectively by 25 per cent and 21.21 per cent to £2 per sq ft. Strong growth was revealed in Gloucester where rents increased by a quarter to £1.25m while Luton saw no less than 36.36 per cent gains to £1.50 and rents around Chelmsford, Essex, gained 28 per cent to £1.60 per sq ft.

The Investors Chronicle Hillier Parker index of prime industrial rents had climbed from e 1976 level of 261 to 299 by November last year.

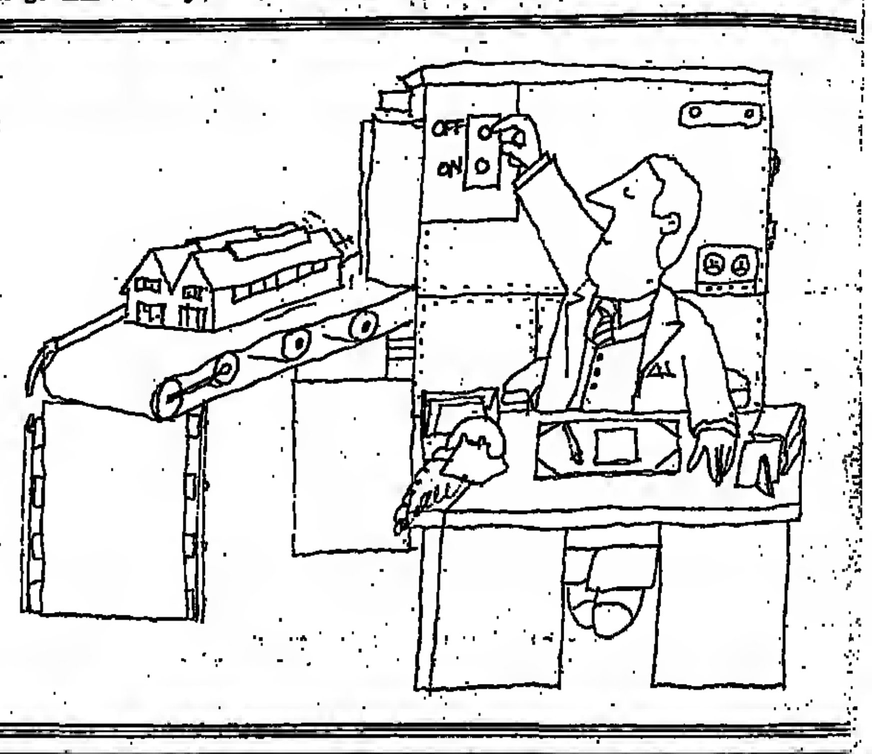
The general industry consensus holds that rents will rise again this year, perhaps by around a fifth, and the recent diminution of space confirms this view. The King & Co survey showed an overall floorspace reduction of 11 per cent through 1977, reversing the pattern of 1976 when there was an increase of 12.2 per cent and 1975 when available space climbed by a massive 12 per cent.

The factory sector showed a reduction of 18.2 per cent during 1977, a much more marked improvement than the 9.2 per cent fall in available warehouse space. And in real terms, the agents note, the difference was even more marked. A 9.18m sq ft fall in empty office space compares with 3.19m sq ft drop in warehouse accommodation.

The agents' survey also covered industrial buildings under construction with occupation available within six months. The total available in December rose to 5.89m sq ft and again a marginal rise at least confirmed a sustained trend throughout 1977, with the year as a whole showing an increase of 1.78m sq ft.

So, demand and development activity are growing apace and the outlook for the industrial development industry looks bright. But whether investors are prepared to bid yields down further than their current levels is a moot point and it seems possible that the effects of the Community Land Act will build further inflation into the system if they do not produce unwelcome bottlenecks.

Ray Maugham

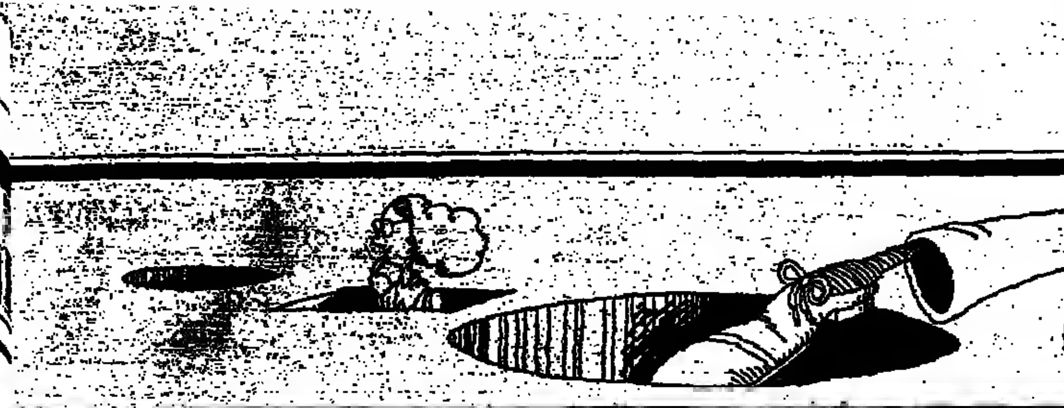


Commercial Property - the year ahead

Commercial Property - the year ahead

Public & Educational

Further Appointments on pages 14 and 15



General Vacancies

Research and Technology Policy and Project Work

The Confederation of British Industry is looking for an experienced scientist who is also an administrator to take charge of its work on industrial research and technology. The person appointed will be responsible for assisting the CBI Research and Technology Committee in formulating policy and for carrying out studies and projects initiated by it. He/she will act as Secretary to the Committee. Technology and competitiveness, industry-university relations in research, the role of Government in industrial R & D, scientific and technical manpower, and technical information for industry are some of the subjects on which the Committee has recently been working.

Applicants should have scientific, engineering or technological qualifications and background, and a wide interest in research policy backed by experience of industrial research and development. As much of the work consists of the preparation of reports on the basis of committee and personal discussion the ability to write well and to deal easily with senior people in industry, government and the universities is essential.

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(Salary inclusive of London Weighting and Phases I and II supplements)
Applications are invited from suitably experienced and qualified people.
Experience in the Youth Employment Service or directly relevant work is essential, together with the administrative experience appropriate to the direction of this large and expanding service.
Possession of a qualification recognised by the Youth Employment Service Training Board would also be an advantage.

Application forms and further details from the Education Officer, (EO/Estab. 2A/1), Room 367, The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. Please enclose a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
Forms to be returned by 17 March 1978.

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A graduate position requiring 2 years advertising or marketing experience. Language useful. Working for the leading cosmetics group. Age 23+. £5,000.

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PARIS

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for translation, or revision of translations, of texts of a legal nature from French into English.

Qualifications required: English mother tongue and excellent knowledge of French (knowledge of other European languages an advantage); university degree in law or equivalent professional qualifications; practical professional experience in an international legal context; at least two years' experience as a translator or translation reviser in an international organisation, government service or large firm.

Tax-free salary from 109,000 to 114,000 French francs p.a. according to qualifications plus, under certain conditions, household (6%) and expatriation (16 to 20%) allowances; pension scheme.

Candidates who have the required qualifications and are nationals of OECD Member countries should send their applications, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and specifying TRA, to:

PERSONNEL DIVISION, OECD,
2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16.

THE RAMBLERS' ASSOCIATION

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

FOR WALES

To promote the work of the Association in the Principality: to generate membership and support; to promote voluntary footpath and conservation work in co-operation with local authorities and landowners and occupiers; and to work for the protection of rights of way and amenities in the Welsh countryside.

The person appointed will be expected to work from home and will therefore be living in or close to Wales. He or she will be able to drive and will have a good knowledge of the Welsh countryside and, preferably, of the Welsh language as well.

Salary: £3,000 per annum plus travelling and other expenses.

Applications in writing to: The Secretary, The Ramblers' Association, 1/4 Crawford Mews, York Street, London W1N 1PT. Closing date: March 20th, 1978.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

ASSISTANT TO THE FOREIGN EDITOR

Qualified journalists are invited to apply for the above post which will be held jointly on the two Supplements.
Please send full personal and career details to:
The Employment Manager (Ref: TES/3)
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

MARKETING FUNCTION MANAGER

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Send c.v. to
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16 AVENUE HOCHE,
75008 PARIS.

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Applications are invited from qualified journalists for the post of reporter on The Times Higher Education Supplement. A good honours degree and knowledge of, or interest in, education would be an advantage.

Previous applicants for the recent Reporter vacancy on The Times Educational Supplement need not re-apply.

Please send full personal and career details to:
The Employment Manager (Ref: THES/5)
Times Newspapers Limited,
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HOUSEKEEPER/MATRON for Country Estate (Lincolnshire area) to supervise a 24-hour nursing and domestic staff. Excellent salary plus rent-free house offered, post to commence mid-April. Apply Box 2376 P, The Times.

ITALIAN ADRIATIC COAST, 7-year-old Italian boy invites older boy as companion/English teacher during school/summer holidays. Excellent family background—references supplied and requested. Must be good swimmer and outdoor sportsman. Warm hospitality in own room with bathroom, use of bicycle/scooter/car, heaps of free time and no chores. Please write giving full details to Casella, T/155 SPI, Milano, Italy.

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Please ring, reverse charges
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AFTER 6 P.M.

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COOK (Cordon Bleu training an advantage)
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Circa £4,300

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For application form and appointment please phone 01-629 9222 ax. 513.

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Managing Director requires exceptional person, age not important, to be the administrative linch-pin of this talented, creative team of international commercial film makers.

Basic secretarial skills must be *immaculate and fast* with a complete understanding of general office administrative procedures. A good telephone manner is essential together with ability to negotiate and work under pressure when necessary. Top salary to be discussed.

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TONY CUTHBERT CARTOONS
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£4,500 + NEG.

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Applications with c.v. and accompanied by a recent photograph should be addressed to :—

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Responsible to Commercial Director of small Design/Marketing Compay situated in N.W.6 and shortly moving to Finchley Road. Must be self motivated and willing to take responsibility. Good typing and shorthand essential. Salary negotiable—of interest to those currently earning in excess of £3,500.

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Further details of the job and brief personal and career information can be exchanged by calling

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Call Chris or Peter on
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You'll be helping out on the P.R. side where you'll learn about fashion shows and publicity. Lots of interesting admin., travel arrangements, telex—they'll train, and correspondence. Salary to £3,500 plus wholesale jeans which you may wear in the office. If you have secretarial skills call Peta Alexandrou on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS. 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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Application forms to be returned by March 15, 1978.

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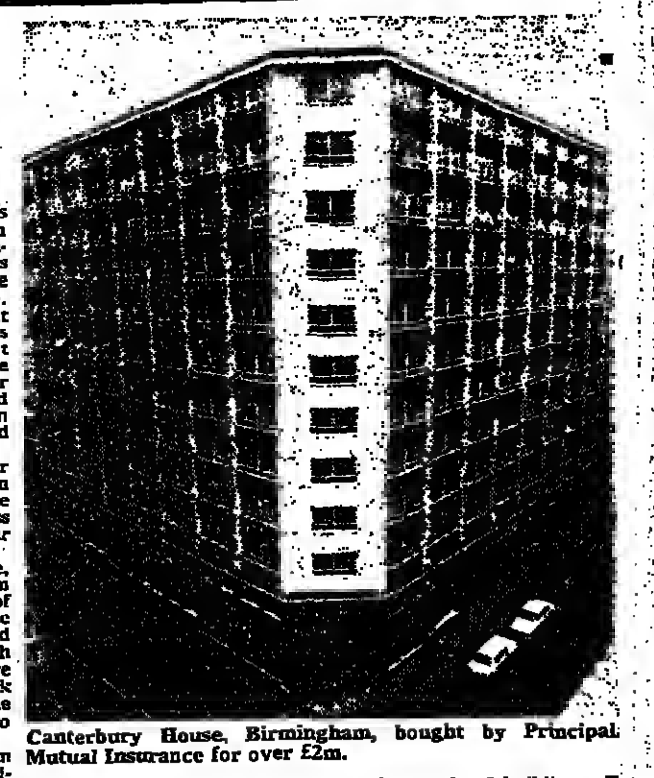
Extending the town centre



Canterbury House, Birmingham, bought by Principal Mutual Insurance for over £2m.

Provincial towns and cities continue to go forward with extensions to central area re-developments, which suggests no lack of confidence in the economic future of the country.

Work has begun on the next phase of Redditch New Town's Kingfisher shopping centre at an estimated cost of £9m. The extension will provide a further 265,000 sq ft of shopping and will include 57 shops, an Owen and Owen department store and a Tesco superstore.

It will extend the Kingfisher Centre southwards and the main mall will be on two levels, the upper one having direct access to an existing multi-storey car park.

It will include a new square, to be known as Evesham Square, with 15,000 sq ft of offices. In addition one of the new shopping malls will lead to an open shopping area which will also contain 32 flats. There will be a multi-storey car park with 650 spaces, bringing the total covered parking up to 2,300.

The Combined Petroleum Pension Fund has made a maximum of £9m available and the Department of the Environment has contributed £2.5m, so that the total funding is well covered. Contractors are C. Bryant and Son, and work is expected to take over two years to complete, although the first shops are expected to be trading by Christmas, 1979.

About 409,000 sq ft of shopping has already been provided in the centre, and after the 265,000 sq ft being built, work on a further phase of 185,000 sq ft is to begin before 1980. Letting is through the Redditch Development Corporation and Hillier Parker May and Rowden.

In Swansea, work is due to begin soon on the third and final phase of the Oldway Centre office development being carried out by the Oldway Group at the junction of High Street and Orchard Street. This phase will consist of an office tower block of 13 storeys, giving about 104,000 sq ft of offices, together with sub-basement car parking.

This phase is expected to cost about £3.4m and is due for completion towards the end of next year. The first two phases of the scheme provided a total gross area of about 170,000 sq ft at a cost of £3.25m, and already accommodate over 2,000 people, tenants including the district vehicle licensing centre of the Department of the Environment and the West Glamorgan health authority.

Construction is being carried out by the Oldway Group's own construction arm and the designers of the whole complex are Burley, Clarke and Associetes, of Bridgend. Letting agents are Powell and Powell, of Cardiff.

Municipal Mutual Insurance, Ltd have acquired the freehold interest in Canterbury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, for a figure believed to be over £2m. The building, which is close to the city centre, is an 11-storey office block with a total area of about 110,000 sq ft and is currently producing an income of over £165,000 a year.

The buyers intend to occupy the small part of the building which is vacant as a branch office. The vendor, a family trust, was represented by Neale and Alldridge, and Municipal Mutual Insurance was represented by Knight Frank and Rutley, to whom the investment was introduced by Horne and Co.

In Farnham, Surrey, Craven House in West Street has been sold to the London and Hull Maritime Insurance Co, a subsidiary of the Ellerman Lines Shipping Group, for about £430,000. The building, with 11,000 sq ft of offices, was built 10 years ago by the Ellis Campbell Group of Companies when it moved from London.

It has moved to new premises adjacent to Craven House, which they have again built for their own occupation. Ellis Campbell were represented throughout the negotiations by Hillier Parker May and Rowden, and Pearson Williams, of Reading.

The entire eighth floor in Southwark Towers, the headquarters of Price Waterhouse at London Bridge, has been let to the Britannia Steamship Insurance Association, Ltd, which was represented by Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks.

With an area of 10,690 sq ft it is one of four identical floors which are surplus to Price Waterhouse's requirements. The remaining three floors are available through Jones Lang Wootton, the letting agents, at rents slightly over £9 a sq ft on leases of from three to 10 years.

Bryant-Samuel Industrial Properties, in association with the Standard Life Assurance Co, of Edinburgh, have started development of an industrial estate at Fareham, Hampshire.

The site of some 28 acres is adjacent to the M27 at junction 11, and the £6m development will ultimately provide over 300,000 sq ft of buildings. The first phase of 180,000 sq ft in 19 different units ranging from 5,000 sq ft upwards is expected to be available in June at rents of about £1.80 a sq ft.

Letting agents are Phoenix Beard, of London, and L. Vail and Co, of Fareham, who say that 13,000 sq ft are already let and another 85,000 sq ft under offer in the first phase.

Teesland, the property and investment group based in Stockton-on-Tees, is to carry out a £5m development programme in Aberdeen. This includes an industrial and warehouse scheme of 220,000 sq ft at Altens, the acquisition of a further site at Woodside Road on the Bridge of Don industrial estate, and two office schemes, one in Albyn Place and the other in Bon Accord Terrace.

Since 1973 the group has carried out a number of industrial and office renovation schemes in the city which have an investment value approaching £1.5m.

Good progress is being made with the Stakehill industrial estate at Middleton, Manchester, a scheme being carried out by John Finlan, Ltd, and Royal Insurance. The site is one of about 40 acres adjacent to the motorway spur road linking with the M62. Only 6,000 sq ft remain available in the first phase, which is available at £1.05 a sq ft, and one unit of 12,000 sq ft in the second phase at about £1.25 a sq ft.

Construction has started on a further 66,000 sq ft in units of 4,000 sq ft and upwards due for completion in July. Rents are £1.35 a sq ft. A further 30 acres of land is available and inquiries have been received from prospective tenants for large warehouses and factories. Letting is through St Quintin Son and Stanley and Mason Owen and Partners.

Gerald El[...]

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31 ponies have now arrived by air freight from Perth, Western Australia and to put it mildly they are in good shape and in playing condition. "The best load we have handled from anywhere in years" was the consensus of opinion at the airport. The auction sale—the biggest since the war—will take place as announced on March 18th at Wilton House, Salisbury. The pony's may be tried and vetted by appointment during the week prior to the sale.

For catalogue and full details contact Thimbleby and Shorland, 31, Great Knollys St, Reading. Telephone (07345) 54438.

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(continued on page 36)

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S.W.1 and S.W.7. 2 flats each with beds., recept., k. and b. Incl. c.h. c.h.w. £60 p.w. Company let.

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CHELSEA/FULHAM. Charming modernised house. 3 beds., 2 recepts., bath., cloaks., fully equipped kitchen, gas c.h., c.h.w. Garden. £100 p.w.

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Ilford flat, 2 bed., £35. Wimbledon flat, 2 bed., garage, £55. Chislehurst bungalow, 5 rooms, k. & b., £60. S.W.11, 4th floor flat, 2 bed., £65. Holland Pk. flat, 3 bed., garage, garden, £75. South Ken. flat, 2 bed., £85. Mayfair pad, only £90. Hampstead flat, 3 bed., garden, £90. W.3 house, 5 rooms, k. & b., £110. S.W.11, prestige block, 2 bed., £120. South Ken. gem for 6 mths., £150. Knightsbridge flat, 2 bed., 2 bath, £150. Large Putney house, 4 bed., 3 bath, all machines, £150. W.8, modern block, 3 bed., 2 bath, £250. Americans, Knightsbridge house, 4 bed., 2 recept., 3 bath, £300.

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S.W.3. Superb new flat. Suit couple. 1 bed., 1 bath., 1 recept. £75 p.w. inc.

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An outstanding ground floor flat, 2 double beds., 2 recepts., 1 bath., kitchen. Roof terrace. Private garden. £120 p.w. 1 year, renewable.

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3 beds., 1 bath., 1 cloakroom, 1 recept., kitchen, patio. £85 p.w. 1-2 years.
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ALL NEW! NOTTING HILL GATE

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Kensington House with rol garden. 5 beds, 2 bath, 3 recept. £4,100. Carpets, curtains, part contents £7,500. Similar at £3,500 carpets, curtains, part contents.
Hyde Park Estate. 13th & 14th floors. 3½ beds. 2 baths, double recept. modern. Rent £8,000 p.a. £9,000 carpets, curtains, part contents. 3 yrs.
W.1. Close Regents Park. Mansion block. 4 beds, 2 bath, 2 recept. £5,350 p.a. £18,000 carpets, curtains, part contents. 12 yrs.
Little Venice. Garden. 3 beds. 2 bath, double recept. Rent £3,050. £7,500 carpets, curtains, part contents at strict value. 9 yrs.
Hyde Park Estate. 2 beds. 1 bath. 1 recept. Rent £4,100. £5,000 carpet curtains, part contents. 3 yrs.
FURNISHED
Montpelier Walk, S.W.7. 4 beds., 2 baths, 2 recept. £220 p.w.
Highgate, N.6. 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 recept. £120.
Gloucester Place, N.W.1. 2 beds, 1 bath, double recept. £150 p.w.
Kensington, S.W.10. 1 bed 1 bath. 1 recept. balcony. £70 p.w.

This is a selection of our computerised service which is available to you.

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KENSINGTON. Luxury 2 bedroomed flat in modern block. Well furnished. £90.
W.1. Luxury 2 bedroom, 2 bathroom apartment in prestige block. £185.
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SOUTHGATE. 3 bed., 2 recept. house. Close Tube. £75.
N.W.8. 3 bed., 2 recept., 2 bath flat with garden, in modern block. £125.
W.2. Well furnished, 2 bedroomed flat in block. Close tube. £100.
FINCHLEY. 3 bedroomed apartment in quiet situation inc. C.H. £75.
GOLDERS GREEN. Spacious 3 bed., 2 bath, dble. recept. apartment. 4 mins tube. £140.
N.W.7. Large, 5 bedroomed, 2 recept. house. Well equipped kitchen. £95.
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Short lets in central areas also available from £40 to £400
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RENTALS

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HAMPSTEAD. Mod. flat. 3 beds. 1 recept. K. & B. C.H. Balcony. Garage. £110 p.w.
ST JOHN'S WOOD. Maisonette. 2 double beds., 1 recept. K. & B. C.H. £110 p.w.
REGENT'S PARK. Mod. Flat 2 beds., recept. K. & B. C.H. Parking. £150 p.w.
HYDE PARK. Unfurn. Superb flat. 3 beds, 3 baths. 2 recepts. Mod K & B. Maid's room. C.H. £250 p.w.

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WALPOLE GDNS., W.4. Flat, 2 beds., recept., k. & b., Garage. £60 p.w.
HAMMERSMITH, W.6. House, 1 bed., recept., k. & b. Garden. £65 p.w.
TREBOVIR ROAD, S.W.5. Flat, 2 beds., 2 recept., k. & b. £75 p.w.
SOUDAN ROAD, S.W.11. House, 2 beds., recept., k. & b. Garden. £85 p.w.
OVINGTON GDNS., S.W.3. Flat, 3 beds., 2 recept., k. & b. £175 p.w.
The above are a selection of our current list. Please ring for further details.

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PIED A TERRE W.2.
Newly decorated and well-furnished, quiet 2nd floor flat in purpose built block. 1 year £100 per week.
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MAYFAIR. 1st floor flat in block, 2 bedrooms, reception, K. & B., lift, C.H., porter. £110 p.w.

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WANTED

NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY TO LET

8.10 pm BBC 2 — 1990 is as gripping as we have the right to expect from Wilfrid Greatorex, even if Edward Woodward seems a little tired of Kyle.
9.50 pm BBC 2 — Hard to determine where fantasy ends and reality begins in tonight's Americans—profiling the private eye, complete with gun in desk.
10.30 pm ITV — The commercial channel's best offering tonight is a 29-year-old Gregory Peck movie, 12 O'clock High.—I.R.R.

BBC 1
6.40 am, Open University: Ibadan; 7.05, Curriculum Design and Development; 7.30-7.55, Relative Motion 10.45-11.00, You and Me. 12.45 pm, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Fingerbobs. 3.15, Songs of Praise. 3.55, Play School. 4.20, Deputy Dawg. 4.25, Jackanory. 4.40, Hunter's Gold. 5.05, John Craven. 5.10, Blue Peter.
5.40 News. 5.55, Nationwide.
6.50 Ask the Family.
7.15 Blake's Seven.
8.10 Panorama. The Kennedy Cover-up.
9.00 News.
9.25 Film: Tell Them Willie Boy is Here, with Robert Redford.
11.00 Tonight.
11.40 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Bili Pala. 5.55-6.20, Wales Today. 6.50-7.15, Heddiw. SCOTLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm, Reporting Scotland. 11.00, Public Account. 11.35, News. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.53-3.55 pm, Northern Ireland News. 5.55, Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.50, Lan 'N' Larder.

BBC 2
6.40 am, Open University: Flight Failures. 7.05, Quantum Theory and Atomic Structure. 7.30-7.55, Ecology. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 3.00 pm, Wordpower. 3.30, Children Growing Up. 4.00-4.25, Parents and School. 4.55, Open University: The Image of Empire. 5.20, Earth Materials (2). 5.45, Maths. 6.10, Functions. 6.35, River Thames.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Children's Wardrobe.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Play. 1990.
9.00 King's Singers with Gheorghe Zamfir, Chris Harris.
9.50 Americans: The Private Eye.
10.40 Just a Nimmo.
11.10 Open Door. The People of Glasgow's East End present Every Town has an East End.
11.35 News.
11.45-12.10 am, Tele-Journal.

Thames
12.00, Noddy (r). 12.10, Rainbow. 12.30, Indoor League. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Film: The God Boy, with Jamie Higgins, Maria Craig, Graham Tetley. 3.50, Couples (r). 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, Warrior Queen. 5.15, Survival.
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6.
6.40 Help!
6.45 Opportunity Knocks.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 A Sharp Intake of Breath.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Hazell.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Twelve O'Clock High, with Gregory Peck, Hugh Marlowe, Gary Merrill.
12.55 am, Epilogue.
(r) repeat.

ATV
12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, George Hamilton IV. 1.00, News. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film. She Lives, with Season Hubley, Desi Arnaz Jr. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Left, Right and Centre. 11.00, McMillan and Wife. 12.25-12.40 am, Something Different.

Granada
12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, How to Stay Alive. 1.00, News. 1.20 This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Laughter Makers. 2.40, ICC Dancing Championship. 3.20, Kyiskin. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.45, Thames. 12.30 am, Case for the Defence without Consent.

Anglia
12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30, Southern. 2.45, Family. 3.20, The Entertainers: Barbara Dickson. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, MacMillan and Wife. 12.15 am, Reflection.

ITV
12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Gardening. 1.00, News. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Southern. 2.25, Film: The Lion Has Wings, with Merle Oberon, Ralph Richardson. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, Southern. 6.00, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 10.35-12.25 am, Film: The Quiller Memorandum, with George Segal, Alec Guinness, Max von Sydow, Senta Berger. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.20-4.25, Camau Camdden. 6.00-6.22, Y Dydd.

Southern
12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film. Time Lock, with Robert Beatty.* 3.50, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Music to Camera. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Bill Brand. 12.10 am, Weather. Epilogue.
* black and white.

Westward

Grampian
12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, First Act. 1.00, News. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film. Houston, We've Got a Problem, with Robert Culp. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.10, Mary Tyler Moore. 6.40, Help! 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35-12.35 am, Film: The Hill, with Sean Connery, Harry Andrews, Ian Bannen.*

Channel

Tyne Tees
12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Power Without Glory. 3.20, Generation Scene. 3.35, The Little Rascals. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.30, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Northern Scene. 11.00, Film. Taste of Excitement, with Eva Renzi, David Buck. 12.40, Epilogue.

Yorkshire

Scottish
12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film. The Hands of Cormac Joyce, with Stephen Boyd. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, ATV. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Calmeddoak. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Big Break: International. 11.00, Matter of Golf. 11.30, The Odd Couple.

Border

Ulster

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmunds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Northern Radio Orchestra.† 7.30, Dance Band Days. 8.02, Alan Dell.† 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55, Sport. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, News. 6.03, Ray Moore.† 7.33, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, Nick Page.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Movie Quiz. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Vaughan Williams, Delius, Stravinsky.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Britten, Vaughan Williams.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Szymanowski and Lutoslawski.† 9.45, Talking about Music.† 10.15, Schubert Piano Sonatas.† 11.00, Music for St David 1978, part 1.

Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Household Pets. 7.00, Your Everyday *Drugs.*
7.30, The Abduction from the Seraglio, opera by Mozart: Act 1.† 8.15, Reading. 8.25, The Abduction from the Seraglio, Acts 2 and 3. 10.05, Dada Avant Dada, Marcel Duchamp speaks. 10.30, Violin recital: Greig.† 10.55, Jazz, Eddie Prevost Quartet.† 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

4
6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, James Cameron. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Shipwreck: The Curse of the Great Eastern. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Fit to Plead. 4.35, Story: The Flame Trees of Thika. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.30, Hinge and Bracket.

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BIRTHS

TAYLOR.—On March 4th, at home, to Veronica and Ian—a daughter, a sister for Angharad.

BIRTHDAYS

FORRESTER, GILLIAN.—Happy 19th birthday.—Love, Mum, Dad and family.

TO THE LITTLE CRETIN, Happy Birthday.—Love Hilly and Kirsty.

MARRIAGES

ALEXANDER : NARDIS.—On Saturday, March 4th, at St. Mark's Church, Bromley, Ian Christopher, eldest son of Mr Gerald Edward Alexander, and Mrs. John Alexander, to Deborah Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Narris.

DANFIELD : HALEWOOD.—On Saturday, March 4th, in London, John Banfield, son of Mr and Mrs J. Banfield, of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Mary Halewood, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Morion, of Wallasey, Merseyside.

PEARL WEDDING

GARDNER : NORNE.—On 6th March, 1948, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Reverend K. Arcess Nicholson, Edward James Chatfield Gardner to Marjorie Nancye Dennett Herna. Present address: Dreem ny Geay, Orove Mount, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

DEATHS

BANKS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Henry Richard Banks will be held at St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, S.W.1, Tuesday, March 7, at 12.15.

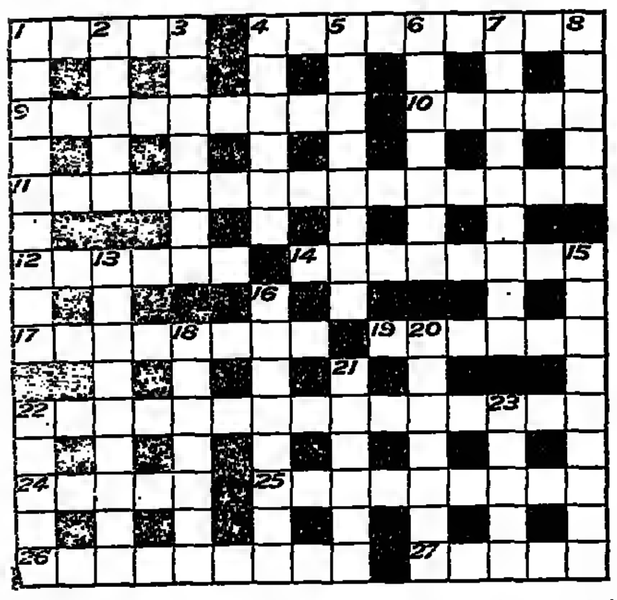
BIRD.—On March 2nd, peacefully, Constance Mary, widow of Maurice Sonner Bird, of Little Waltham. Dearly loved mother and granny. Funeral at St Martin's Church, Little Waltham, at 12 noon on Thursday, 9th March.

BISCHNEIM.—On March 5th peacefully at home, Simon, aged 93, dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral March 6th Bushey Cemetery 1.30 p.m. Prayers at 8 Clorans Gns, Hampstead, N.W.3, every evening this week at 8 p.m.

BROADWOOD.—On March 1st, peacefully, in a Hove Nursing Home, Mary Maud Broadwood, formerly of Somerhill Lodge, Hove. Funeral service at St John's Church, First Avenue, Hove, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, March 9th. Family flowers only.

BURKITT.—On 4th March, 1978, in a Cambridge nursing home Margaret Isobel (Peggy) Burkitt, ...

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,847



Solution of Puzzle No 14,846

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 34 AND 35

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE LONDON LIBRARY

wishes to thank the following corporate members who contributed generously to the London Library Trust to help students in financial need to take up Library membership.

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CANCER RESEARCH

"I wish I could do something." How many times have you said or thought that? You can help by remembering that the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's work depends completely on voluntary support. Your donation will further our cancer research work and the hospital treatment of cancer patients. Please send your gift to:

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 J, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX

WHEN SHOULD TREATMENT STOP?

A B.B.C. documentary wants to find out what people involved have to say about the way doctors approach the problem of when to withhold treatment and allow nature to take its course. If this difficult decision affected your new born child or elderly relative, or perhaps someone close to you involved in an accident. Please contact us on 01-743 1272, ext. 6069 or by letter including a phone number if possible to B.B.C. Television, Room 1013 Kensington House, Richmond Way, London, W.14.

THERE'S A CHANCE YOU WILL BE TOLD "YOU'RE DIABETIC"

1,000,000 diabetics in the U.K. You could be the next. Research is constantly going on to find a cure. Please send us a donation—one day you could be thankful. To: Hon. Lord Redcliffe-Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION (Dept. T2), 3-6 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EE.

LOOK NO FURTHER THAN TODAYS RENTALS COLUMN FOR A SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED PROPERTIES TO LET.

JOIN THE CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars. One Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.—for antiques & art. See Secretarial Appts.

PUBLIC RELATIONS—calls for personality. See Secretarial Appts.

CAN YOU CO-ORDINATE—People & things. See Secretarial Appts.

GRADUATE COLLEGE LEAVER—for a place in P.R. See Secretarial Appts.

HELP SAVE OUR EX-SERVICEMEN FROM FURTHER SUFFERING

Wars right up until Northern Ireland today mean that hundreds of thousands of war victims still exist. Ex-servicemen, widows, orphans desperately need homes, jobs, food, fuel and other essentials. Please send donations to: The Royal British Legion Benevolent Fund, Maidstone, Kent, ME20 7NX.

UK HOLIDAYS

FAMILY HOLIDAY COTTAGES

Newly appointed. Sleeps 4-10. Available from Easter. 4 miles west of Monmouth and the Wye Valley. 10 miles east of Brecon Beacons National Park. Brochure from The Agent, The Rolls & Hendre Estate, The Hendre, Monmouth.

Tel. Monmouth 2067

SUPERIOR furnished country house. Sleep 9, overlooking Nature Reserve with trout fishing from £80 p.w. incl. Tregaron, Dyfed. W. H. Cooke & Arkwright, Berrington House, Hereford.

COTTAGE HOLIDAYS in rural Britain. Colour brochure from VFB (T81), 15, Rodney Road, Cheltenham (0242) 35515.

SNOWDONIA. Holiday cottage, sleeps 4/6. £40-£50 p.w. Dr M. J. Adams, Llanberis 421.

INSTANT FLATS—London. Luxury serviced. Mr. Page, 373 3433.

LAKE DISTRICT.—Seventeenth century cottage, all mod. cons., sleeps 4/6. Riding, croquet.—Arnside 761819.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC FAMILY, four bedroom flat or house in teenage children, seek three or Woking area, mid-July to mid-September. Reply to M. F. H. Stuart, U.K. Mission to the U.N., 845 3rd Avenue, New York, New York 10022, U.S.A.

N. WALES.—450 houses, farms, caravans. S.a.e. Shaw's Holidays, Pwllheli. Tel. 2854.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Le Rififi

15a HAY HILL, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1

Owing to continuing demand the bar will open each evening, Monday to Friday, from 7 p.m. Restaurant from 8 p.m. You will be entertained by Lord Kitchener's music, entraineuses available. As usual, all credit cards accepted and new members welcome.

CLOSED SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. Tel.: 01-493 8320.

WINTER SALES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Very Rev. Dr. Nevile Davidson

A fund has been set up to commemorate the distinguished ministry in Glasgow Cathedral of the Very Rev. Dr. Nevile Davidson. Gordon Webster will design and make two stained glass windows for the Lower Church. Contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

Gordon Lightbody,
94 West King Street,
Helensburgh, G84 8EC.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

GREEK ISLAND GUIDE NO. 3 OF A SERIES ALONISSOS

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USA £64. CANADA £78. Daily deps. guaranteed. No standby. Alecos Tours, 01-485 9308 (ABTA).

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MALAGA	£45.00
ALICANTE	£45.00
GERONA	£47.50
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ATHENS	£58.50
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MIDAS
Walmar House
296 Regent Street, W1
ATOL 583B

GREEK EASTER to Paxos and Corfu. Departures in April. For brochure and details contact: Greek Islands Club, 66 High St., Walton on Thames, Sy. Tel: 20477 (24hrs.) ABTA.

EASTER BREAKS to Venice for 4 days, inc. flight and hotel accommodation from £59. Pan-Pacific. 01-734 3094. Agts for Pilgrim Air. ATOL 173B.

VIRGIN GREECE. Tolon, Peloponnese, Evia, Serifos, Sifnos, Milos, Poros in April, May early June from £106. Limited number. Sunvil Sunsnips from £69-80. Sunvil Travel, 01-940 0082 (ABTA, ATOL 808 B IATA).

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Villa parties in Crete & Rhodes for Easter & Spring

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RHODES

Depart March 23 for 13 days B. & B. £129. Supplement for full board £20.

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Prices include return flight & all transfers, full board prices include lunch, 3-course dinner with unlimited wine & coffee.

Telephone or write now for full details to:

JOHN MORGAN TRAVEL
35 Albemarle Street, London, W.1
01-499 1911 (24 hrs.)

ABTA ATOL 052 BC

EASTER IN PARIS

HOSTS, the specialists in Paris, have the following limited special offers for the Easter Weekend.

THURSDAY, 23rd MARCH, pm ex London Victoria, returning Monday, 27th March
4 nights by Dan-Air Skyways Coach/Air
1* hotel from £60

FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, pm ex London Victoria, returning Monday, 27th March
3 nights by BIA Silver Arrow
1* hotel from £57
and Air France ex London Heathrow
1* hotel from £63

THURSDAY, 23rd/FRIDAY, 24th MARCH, am ex London Victoria ...

CHANCERY TRAVEL

GENEVA FROM £49

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RELIABLE economy flights to more than 100 destinations. Capricorn Travel, 01-730 6152 (Airline Agents).

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EUROPE OR ATHENS? Fly Eurocheck. 542 4613/4, Air Agents.

EUROPE UNLIMITED. Gladiator Air Agts. 734 3211/3018/4508.

U.S.A. COAST to coast camping tours, 3/6/9 wks. from £176 + ABC flights. Trekamerica, 62 Way Rd., S.W.5. 01-370 4015.

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